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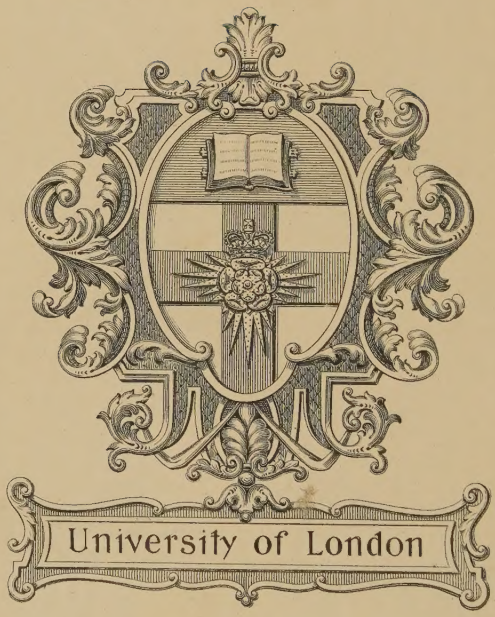

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Session

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[1835.] THE TWENTIETH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION in *Ireland* (for the Year 1853); with APPENDICES: Vol. II. - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

THE

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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND,

(FOR THE YEAR 1853),

WITH APPENDICES.

VOL. II.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1854.

[1835]

CONTENTS

OF THE

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

IN IRELAND.

(1853.)

VOL. II.

APPENDIX F.

		Page
I.	REPORTS OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS ON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, .	3
No. 1.	Report of J. Carlisle, Esq., on Ballymena Indus. N. School,	3
,, 2.	,, E. A. Conwell, Esq., Carrickmacross Central and its Branch Schools, ...	4
,, 3.	,, E. S. Clarke, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., on Thurles Indus. N. School,	9
,, 4.	,, J. M'Lochlin, Esq., ,, Charleville ,,	10
,, 5.	,, Michl. Coyle, Esq., ,, Mallow ,,	11
,, 6.	,, J. E. Sheridan, Esq., ,, Castlehacket ,,	12
,, 7.	,, Do., ,, Claddagh ,,	12
,, 8.	,, Do., ,, Rahoon ,,	13
,, 9.	,, M. Coyle, Esq., ,, Doneraile ,,	14
,, 10.	,, C. Graham, Esq., ,, Youghal ,,	15
,, 11.	,, Do., ,, Templeorum ,,	15
,, 12.	,, B. M'Sheehy, Esq., A.B., T.C.D., ,, Dingle ,,	16
,, 13.	,, Do., ,, Milltown ,,	17
,, 14.	,, Do., ,, Tralee ,,	19
,, 15.	,, H. L. D'Arcy, Esq., ,, Carlow ,,	19
,, 16.	,, C. Graham, Esq., ,, Midleton ,,	20
,, 17.	,, Do., ,, Tallow ,,	21
,, 18.	,, S. Adair, Esq., ,, Millstreet ,,	22
,, 19.	,, J. M'Sweeny, Esq., ,, St. Vincent's ,,	23
,, 20.	,, M. Coyle, Esq., ,, Kinsale ,,	24
,, 21.	,, W. M'Dermott, Esq., ,, Baggot-street ,,	25
,, 22.	,, Do., ,, St. Peter's (Whitefriar-st.)	26
,, 23.	,, Mrs. Campbell, Central Fem. Mod. and Training Schools,	27
,, 24.	,, W. A. Hunter, Esq., on Clonmellon Indus. N. School,	30
,, 25.	,, W. M'Dermott, Esq., ,, Kingstown ,,	32
,, 26.	,, M. Coyle, Esq., ,, SS. Peter and Paul's ,,	32
,, 27.	,, Do., ,, Sundayswell, ,,	33

APPENDIX G.

Page

I. Head Inspectors' Reports on District Model Schools:

No. 1. Third Annual Report on Trim District Model School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., ... 37
Joint Report upon the Examinations, for the year 1853, of the Children attending this School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C D., and W. A. Hunter, Esq., . . 41
No. 2. Fifth Annual Report on Bailieborough District Model School, by J. Patten, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., and E. A. Conwell, Esq., ... 56
No. 3. Fourth Annual Report on Newry District Model School, by J. Patten, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., and A. J. Simpson, Esq., 78
No. 4. Fifth Annual Report on Clonmel District Model School, by T. Sheahan, Esq., ... 90
No. 5. Fourth Annual Report on Dunmanway District Model School, by W. H. Newell, Esq., LL.D., . . . 110
Joint Report upon the Public Examination, for the year 1853, of the Children attending this School, by W. H. Newell, Esq., LL.D., and M. Lawler, Esq., . . 114
No. 6. Fourth Annual Report on Ballymena District Model School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., ... 119
Joint Report upon the Examination, for the year 1853, of the Children attending this School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., and John Carlisle, Esq., . . . 124
No. 7. Third Annual Report on Coleraine District Model School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., ... 138
Joint Report for the year 1853, upon the Examination of the Children attending this School, by E. Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., and R. Nesbitt, Esq., . . . 142

II. Head Inspectors' Reports upon Schools inspected by them during the Year 1853:

No. 1. General Report by William H. Newell, Esq., LL.D., upon Schools inspected by him during the year 1853, . . 153
General Remarks and tabulated particulars by W. H. Newell, Esq., LL.D., on 73 National Schools, inspected by him during the year 1853, ... 166

APPENDIX H.

I. Head Inspectors' Reports on Examination of Teachers during the Year 1853:

No. 1. General Report on Examination and Classification of Male Teachers held in districts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, in the year 1853, by J. Patten Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., 189

II. Questions (to be Answered in Writing) proposed at the Examinations for the Year 1853:

No. 1. Male Teachers, ... 201
No. 2. Female Teachers, ... 208

APPENDIX I.

Page

I. Report of W. H. Newell, Esq., ll.d., on the Results of the Examination of Paid Monitors in the Year 1853, in the Districts under his charge, ... 223

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools, by Dr. Kirkpatrick, . 237

II. Appendix to the foregoing:

No. 1. *Statistics of Agricultural Schools.*

No. 1. Tabulated Statistics of Agricultural Schools, . . 256

No. 2. *Reports on Model Agricultural Schools.*

No. 1. Report on the Albert Agricultural Training Institution, 260
,, 2. ,, Albert Garden and Nursery, . . 279
,, 3. ,, Glasnevin Industrial School, . . 281
,, 4. ,, Bailieborough District Model Agricultural School, ... 285
,, 5. ,, Dunmanway ,, ,, . 289
,, 6. ,, Athy ,, ,, . 293
,, 7. ,, Munster Model Agricultural School, . 308
,, 8. ,, Glandore Central ,, . 314
,, 9. ,, Farrahy ,, . 318
,, 10. ,, Tervoe ,, . 323
,, 11. ,, Gormanstown ,, . 326
,, 12. ,, Leitrim ,, . 329
,, 13. ,, Ballymoney ,, . 333
,, 14. ,, Bath ,, . 334
,, 15. ,, Mount Trenchard Central ,, . 338
,, 16. ,, Woodstock ,, . 342
,, 17. ,, Larne ,, . 348
,, 18. ,, Kilwaughter Central ,, . 362
,, 19. ,, Markethill ,, . 367
,, 20. ,, Carrick ,, . 374
,, 21. ,, Drumhilla ,, . 379
,, 22. ,, Loughash ,, . 382
,, 23. ,, Sallybank ,, . 388
,, 24. ,, Belvoir ,, . 393
,, 25. ,, Rahan ,, . 397
,, 26. ,, Dromisken ,, . 402
,, 27. ,, Loughrea ,, . 406
,, 28. ,, Bailinakill Central ,, . 410
,, 29. ,, Castlehacket ,, . 416
,, 30. ,, Gloungarragh ,, . 420

No. 3. *Reports on Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

No. 31. Report on the Ballycarry Ordinary Agricultural School, 424
,, 32. ,, Taniokey ,, . 429
,, 33. ,, Lough Ramor ,, . 434

Page

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

No. 34. Report on the Balleighan Ordinary Agricultural School, 436
,, 35. ,, Carradoan ,, . 440
,, 36. ,, Crislagh, or Tooban ,, . 447
,, 37. ,, Ballyougry ,, . 450
,, 38. ,, Bohill ,, . 453
,, 39. ,, Kednaminsha ,, . 454
,, 40. ,, Dressog ,, . 458
,, 41. ,, Drumnafern ,, . 462
,, 42. ,, Kildinan ,, . 466
,, 43. ,, Clonkeen ,, . 470
,, 44. ,, Ballynalacken ,, . 473
,, 45. ,, Cahersherkin ,, . 474
,, 46. ,, Feakle ,, . 480
,, 47. ,, Parteen ,, . 483
,, 48. ,, Killacolla ,, . 486
,, 49. ,, Garryhill ,, . 489
,, 50. ,, Twomilehouse ,, . 493
,, 51. ,, Kilberry ,, . 496
,, 52. ,, Ooning ,, . 499
,, 53. ,, Piltown ,, . 502
,, 54. ,, Ratoath ,, . 508
,, 55. ,, Kilskyre ,, . 510
,, 56. ,, Woodpole ,, . 514
,, 57. ,, Clonmellon ,, . 515
,, 58. ,, Ballinvally ,, . 519
,, 59. ,, Delgany ,, . 523
,, 60. ,, Esker ,, . 527
,, 61. ,, Cappaduff ,, . 527
,, 62. ,, Cornafulla ,, . 532
,, 63. ,, Glanduff ,, . 537
,, 64. ,, Killenagh ,, . 542
,, 65. ,, Geevagh ,, . 548
,, 66. ,, Upper Arigna ,, . 551

No. 4. *Reports on Workhouse Agricultural Schools.*

No. 67. Report on the Belfast Workhouse Agricultural School, 555
,, 68. ,, Ballymoney ,, . 555
,, 69. ,, Ballycastle ,, . 559
,, 70. ,, Larne ,, . 562
,, 71. ,, Clones ,, . 563
,, 72. ,, Castleblayney ,, . 569
,, 73. ,, Kilmallock ,, . 573
,, 74. ,, Newcastle ,, . 577
,, 75. ,, Monaghan ,, . 581
,, 76. ,, Clonmel ,, . 581
,, 77. ,, Carrick-on-Suir ,, . 587
,, 78. ,, Tipperary ,, . 588

Page

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

No. 79. Report on the Cashel Workhouse Agricultural School, 592
,, 80. ,, Nenagh . 592
,, 81. ,, Glasnevin Auxiliary to Nth. Dublin Union 595
,, 82. ,, Kilkenny Workhouse Agricultural School 598
,, 83. ,, Enniscorthy ,, . 601
,, 84. ,, Dangan ,, . 606
,, 85. ,, Ballina ,, . 609
,, 86. ,, Ballinrobe ,, . 610

III. ANALYSES OF THE SOILS OF SOME OF THE MODEL FARMS, . . 614

IV. CIRCULAR: FORMS OF ANNUAL RETURNS OF STATISTICS OF CROPPING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, ... 615

V. PROSPECTUS OF THE MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, . . 619

VI. DIRECTIONS FOR OBTAINING AID TO ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, ... 621

APPENDIX L.

I. GENERAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN 1853–4 OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE WORKHOUSES AND IN THE PRISONS THROUGHOUT IRELAND, BY JAMES W. KAVANAGH, ESQ., HEAD INSPECTOR OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS, . 623

APPENDIX M.

I. FOUR TABLES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VESTED, TO BE VESTED, AND NON-VESTED NATIONAL SCHOOLS, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1853, 791

APPENDIX N.

I. TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS DISMISSED, DEPRESSED, FINED, AND REPRIMANDED DURING THE YEAR, 1853, . . 797

APPENDIX F.

PAGE

REPORTS OF DISTRICT INSPECTORS ON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, ... 3

APPENDIX F.

REPORTS of DISTRICT INSPECTORS on INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—SPECIAL REPORT of JOHN CARLISLE, Esq., District Inspector, on the BALLYMENA INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Ballymena.

Ballymena, February 17, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report upon the Ballymena Female Industrial National School.

The industrial and literary departments of this School are conducted in the same room, under the control of their respective superintendents, who arrange to keep the pupils constantly employed either in the one branch or the other.

In summer the business commences at 9, A.M, and closes at 4½ o'clock, P.M., and in winter it commences at 9½, A.M., and closes at 4 o'clock, P.M. This period is almost equally divided between the two branches, so that neither may be wholly attended to by neglecting the other.

The average number of pupils in attendance for the past year has been 30—exactly the number the promoters of the institution are prepared to admit, owing to the small amount of funds at their disposal. Of this number 22 have been in almost constant attendance during the past year, and have acquired a fair knowledge in both departments of their education.

The Industrial Department is superintended by Catherine Gordon, who was appointed on the 1st January, 1854, on the resignation of Nancy M'Ilrennan. She was previously employed as a dressmaker, and her aptness in that branch fully qualifies her for the discharge of her present duties.

The principal employment at present is shirt-making and other plain work; and of those in attendance 14 are able to complete, in a very nice style, those parts of a shirt requiring the greatest amount of skill, neatness, and execution. Some of these pupils, after school hours, are employed, by respectable manufacturing establishments in town, in making up such articles as they are trained to do by the Superintendent of this branch of needlework.

The pupils pay no School fees; they are provided with a good wholesome dinner daily, at 2 o'clock; and consequently they are not remunerated for their work by the proceeds arising from the sale of such materials as may be disposed of either in the School or elsewhere.

The establishment continues to give satisfaction to its promoters, and to answer the purposes for which it was instituted.

Considerable interest is taken in its welfare, and great credit is due to those ladies who devote so much of their time to make it a valuable and really beneficial institution.

Although the maintenance of it has cost the sum of £42 for the last nine months, irrespective of grant from Commissioners, and £5 6s. for work, yet there is still a sum of upwards of £60 to the credit of the Establishment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN CARLISLE.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Carrickmacross Central, and its Branch Schools on the Bath Estate, County Monaghan.

No. 2.—SPECIAL REPORT upon CARRICKMACROSS CENTRAL FEMALE INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, and its SEVEN BRANCH SCHOOLS on the BATH ESTATE, County Monaghan, by EUGENE A. CONWELL, Esq., District Inspector.

February, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting, for the information of the Commissioners, my special report for the year 1853, on the Industrial National Schools established on the Half-Barony of Farney, County Monaghan, the estate of the Marquess of Bath, I beg to observe that, having in my Report for the year 1852 gone specially into detail concerning the nature of these Schools—their management—the training and remuneration they afford—the duties and emoluments of the teachers, &c.—referring to that Report, I deem it only necessary, on the present occasion, in giving the statistics for the year, to advert to the gratifying success, for the past five years, which has here attended the experiment of combining industrial training with literary instruction in our ordinary elementary Schools.

Owing to the short time, daily, devoted to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c., by the pupils receiving industrial instruction, their literary proficiency, as ascertained at my periodical examinations during the year, though moderate, was, on the whole, considering the peculiar circumstances of the pupils, encouraging and satisfactory.

Name of School.	Highest number on Rolls in year ending 31st Dec., 1853.		Number on Rolls 31st Dec., 1853.		Number admitted during year.		Number struck off the Rolls during year.		Average daily attendance during year.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Carrickmacross, Central, .	–	158	–	158	–	18	–	16	–	19
Drumlusty, ...	68	114	68	114	44	34	19	13	19	23
Blackstaff, ...	73	70	73	57	82	49	49	57	46	38
Ballymackney, . . .	69	80	45	51	84	65	80	68	32	29
Kidnaminsha, . . .	52	54	39	43	36	31	33	43	24	25
Broomfield, ...	60	55	60	55	37	32	20	10	23	19
Aghnafarcon, . . .	59	42	44	32	60	32	42	21	22	14
Ashburton, ...	74	40	62	24	86	32	24	8	23	11

In explanation of the small number appearing in the foregoing table as the average number of females daily attending each School, I feel bound to remark, that several of those on rolls are adults, who, finding it their interest to make good use of their time, rarely attend School more than a few days consecutively at once, or when they come to return work executed and to get a fresh supply of materials. Indeed it not unfrequently happens that, in proportion as the orders for work to be executed are pressing, the attendance of the workers at the Schools sensibly diminishes, with a view to save the time which would otherwise be spent in going to and returning from School. This want of regular attendance, however, is only tolerated in the case of trained and experienced workers, the younger pupils being required to attend punctually.

The artistic correctness, and the delicately beautiful finish of the work executed in these Schools, have already recommended it to *Royal* notice; and in the ordinary course of trade, through Messrs.

Harding and Co., London, an order was received during the past year to execute for Her Majesty a *guipure* scarf, the pattern of which had been designed in the Carrickmacross Central School. Nine of the workers in this School were employed at it for a period bordering on three months, but the parties so employed did not give up their entire time to it. It was executed in nine separate pieces (not ninths), all of which were so nicely joined that the keenest eye could not detect the seams. Twenty pounds were paid in wages for this scarf—some of the workers receiving more, some less, according to the quantity done by each; and when finished it formed a conspicuous object in a glass-case in the northern gallery of the Great Exhibition in Dublin, in 1853.

To alleviate the pressure of distress at the period of the late famine, and to place within the reach of the female population of the property over which he was then acting as agent a more suitable description of employment than working at the drainage works which the Board of Works had been induced to sanction, these Schools were established by Tristram Kennedy, Esq., M.P., who undertook all the risk of acting as agent, and ultimately succeeded in opening a very profitable market for their wares in London.

How eminently successful these Schools have been in realizing the benevolent intentions of their founder, by greatly mitigating the awful distress amid which they were established, must be manifest on perusal of the return exhibiting the amount earned by females attending them up to 31st December, 1853; up to which period Mr. Kennedy (though ceasing to act as Manager since 1851) had continued to supply all materials required, and paid the wages for the work when executed. Mr. Kennedy now retires from all connexion with the Schools, as does also the Teacher of the Central Female School. In a letter to me, however, from London, a few days ago, he is pleased to say—

"Though I have given up my connexion with the Schools, it is my intention to promote, out of doors, the employment of those who have been trained at the Schools. This will leave more room for the young children at School."

I now beg to subjoin a return, showing the amount earned by the pupils during the period in which their industrial training was promoted by Mr. Kennedy, as well as some very valuable suggestions as to the future working of these Schools, addressed to the present Manager, William Stuart Trench, Esq., J.P., and to me, in my official capacity.

RETURN exhibiting the amount earned by Females attending the CENTRAL and DISTRICT SCHOOLS of CARRICKMACROSS, in the Barony of Farney, and County of Monaghan, on combining Literary Education with Industrial Instruction; seven out of the eight Schools referred to being the ordinary National Schools, open to and attended by children of both sexes.

No.	Name of School.	Number School capable of accommodating.	Date Of Building School.	Date From which Salary awarded by Board.	Workmistress's Salary now payable by Board yearly.			Number of Females on Roll on 31st March in each year receiving Literary and Industrial Training.					Amount earned by Female Workers pending the period in which their Industrial Training was promoted by Mr. Kennedy.										Total Amount earned by Workers to January, 1854.		
								1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1849.			1850.			1851.			1852.			1853.				
					£	s.	d.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Carrickmacross,	130	1849,	Feb., 1849,	50	0	0	157	234	178	117	149	26	9	4	257	10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	173	4	0	340	8	5	519	4	0	1,316	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$
2	Drumlusty, .	120	1849,	Feb., 1849,	8	0	0	–	244	162	88	104	111	14	7	326	19	7	79	2	7	174	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	164	10	1	856	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$
3	Blackstaff, .	100	1849,	Nov., 1849,	8	0	0	–	218	67	76	70		–		83	18	7	28	6	0	91	4	6	62	8	3	265	17	4
4	Ballymackney,	100	1849,	Jan., 1850,	8	0	0	–	164	92	76	82		–		127	18	7	100	9	2	131	7	8	108	18	7	468	14	0
5	Kidnaminsha, .	100	1850,	April, 1850,	8	0	0	–	125	101	87	67		–		23	16	1	29	9	6	40	15	4	35	12	9	129	13	8
6	Broomfield, .	100	1849,	May, 1853,	8	0	0	–	65	46	69	55		–		5	14	0	21	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$	49	0	8	53	0	11	128	16	$11\frac{1}{2}$
7	Aghnafarcon, .	100	1849,	Feb., 1851,	8	0	0	–	–	47	44	35		–		4	12	5	2	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	18	8	15	3	2	34	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$
8	Ashburton, .	100	1849,	Feb., 1851,	8	0	0	–	–	59	46	36		–		3	4	3	2	6	2	7	10	10	4	16	7	17	17	10
				Totals,	106	0	0	157	1,050	752	603	598	138	3	11	833	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$	436	16	4	846	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	963	14	4	3,218	18	6

OBSERVATIONS.—The reduced amount of workers' earnings in 1851, as compared with that of either the previous or succeeding year, is accounted for by a partial suspension of operations on Mr. Kennedy's retiring from the district, and from the direct management of the Schools, in January, 1851.

I certify that the above return is correct, and that the Industrial Department of the above Schools has been conducted in conformity with the ordinary principles and operations of the trade.

TRISTRAM KENNEDY, M.P.,
Promoter of Industrial Training by means of the National Schools.

10th February, 1854.

RETURN of the amount earned during the year ending 31st December, 1852, by Females in the Industrial Department, at eight National Schools in the Barony of Farney, County Monaghan, on combining Literary with Industrial Instruction; seven out of the eight Schools being the Ordinary National Schools open to both sexes.

No.	Name of School.	Number School capable of accommodating.	Number of Females on Roll 31st Mar., 1852.	Amount paid Workers by Mr. Kennedy.			Additional amount paid Workers on Local Sales and Embroidery.			Total amount earned by Workers.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Carrickmacross, Central	130	117	223	4	11	117	3	6	340	8	5*
2	Drumlusty,	120	88	171	1	6½	3	2	0	174	3	6½
3	Blackstaff,	100	76	87	15	10	3	8	8	91	4	6
4	Ballymackney,	100	76	56	16	6	74	11	2	131	7	8
5	Kidnaminsha,	100	87	39	18	10	0	16	6	40	15	4
6	Broomfield,	100	69	28	8	0	20	12	8	49	0	8†
7	Aghnafarcon,	100	44	11	6	2	0	12	6	11	18	8‡
8	Ashburton,	100	66	5	12	8	1	18	2	7	10	10‡
	Total,	–	603	624	4	5	222	5	2	846	9	7

* Carrickmacross School is exclusively for Females.

† No salary yet awarded by Board to the Workmistress at Broomfield School. Mr. Kennedy submits that salary should be granted her for 1851 and 1852, the School having been successful under trying circumstances.

‡ Salary for Workmistresses in these two Schools had not been awarded by Board whilst Mr. Kennedy was resident in district; for the want of success in these two instances he is not in any way responsible.

I certify that the Industrial Department of the above Schools has been conducted in conformity with the ordinary principles and operations of the trade, and without any pecuniary loss, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.

TRISTRAM KENNEDY, M.P.,
Promoter of Industrial Training by means of the National Schools.

4th August, 1853.

MEMORANDUM, by TRISTRAM KENNEDY, on Industrial Training proposed for Female Children at the Carrickmacross and Farney National Schools, in 1854, as capable of being promoted without the necessity for any great expenditure of either time or capital on the part of the Manager or Patron.

Plain Work.—Encouragement should be given to the gentry and others in the locality, to send to the Schools orders for any plain work required by them in domestic use; the early occupation of children at such training is most desirable, though the remuneration may be trifling. This branch of occupation can be carried out under the direction of Teacher, without trouble to either Manager or Patron. A small clothing fund from the estate, of £25 per annum, for affording to the poorer children attending the Schools the opportunity of purchasing, at reduced prices, materials for their dresses, to be made up by them in the Schools, would produce marked and extensive beneficial results.

Embroidery, or Scotch Muslin Sewing.—This is a valuable source of training and employment, and suited for all the Schools. From the varied nature of the work, a girl perfect in this branch can turn her hand to any needlework afterwards. It is remunerative if procured from a house and agent of character. A larger amount has been earned during the last ten years by the female peasantry in Ireland for work of this kind than from all other needlework during the same time. This work is likely to afford employment for years to come; and in the training department it possesses singular advantages, namely,

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Carrickmacross Central, and its Branch Schools on the Bath Estate, County Monaghan.

the Scotch house furnishing this employment provides for the workers both the material and patterns, and thereby relieves the Manager of the training School from all risk or loss. Thus no capital whatever is required beyond the labour of the child expended, and the trouble devolves alone on the Teachers and workers. It would be desirable that every female attending the Schools should acquire considerable proficiency in this branch of work.

Valenciennes Lace-making.—This is a description of employment worth promoting by means of systematic instruction. To succeed at this work, those intended to learn should be selected from children of *from six to twelve years of age*, as the art can only be perfectly acquired by practical exercise of the hand in youth. Besides, parties learning cannot become perfect in a period short of eighteen months, and grown-up girls are not disposed to dedicate eighteen months to learning without immediate remuneration. Children under twelve years of age may be found who would give that time to learn, inasmuch as there is not demand for their services for other employment in the country. The outlay for implements and materials required in training may be estimated at 12*s.* 6*d.* for each child; this for a class of twenty children, to commence with, would amount to £12 10*s.* A Teacher for Valenciennes lace-making could be procured from the "Normal Lace School," Wentworth-place, Dublin, at a salary of from £20 to £25 per annum; that institution, however, requires the cost of training the Teacher, previously incurred, to be paid by the party requiring her service, which cost amounts to about £20.

This species of manufacture is well suited for the Farney district, and would be worth introducing, confining the training, as before suggested, to children under twelve years of age. The produce will find a ready market, as the demand is unlimited and will be lasting.

Guipure and Applique Lace-work.—These two descriptions of manufacture, already brought to perfection in some of the Farney Schools, requiring as they do the investment of capital for material and designs, and involving the risk consequent on the changes of fashion in pattern and shape, as also requiring much attention on the part of the Manager or Patron, are not here dwelt on; sufficient progress, however, has been made in training for these two branches of lace-making to admit of their success independent of the Schools; and this fact, together with the retirement of the Mistress from the Carrickmacross Central School, suggests the present time as a fitting opportunity for extending the usefulness of the Schools by the introduction of some new branch of industry.

The closing observations are suggested on the principle, that the National Schools, in the industrial department, should at all times afford accommodation for the uninitiated and younger children, by the retirement from time to time of those advanced in years who, having learned to read, had been perfected in the special branch of manufacturing art in which they had engaged.

TRISTRAM KENNEDY.

To William S. Trench, Esq., Agent of the Bath Estate and Manager of the Schools; and to the District Inspector of National Schools.

February, 1854.

During the last four years, as will appear by examining the foregoing returns, there passed through Mr. Kennedy's hands, to the girls employed at the Schools alone, the sum of £3,218 18*s.* 6*d.*, in addition to several hundred pounds earned by workers on local sales at the Schools; besides an estimate of additional amount earned outside of the Schools by trained workers in the district, considerably exceeding £2,000.

These results, so forcibly expressed in figures, are well deserving the attentive consideration of the educationist and the philanthropist, supported as they are by the fact that the whole operations of these Schools have been conducted in strict conformity with the ordinary principles and operations of trade; precisely as if the workshop had been a noisy factory in a city, instead of a quiet country school-room.

Schools such as these, where ordinary literary instruction is successfully combined with industrial, and at the same time remunerative training, are *eminently* entitled to the support of the State: for it is

the first duty of a great nation to prevent its young children from becoming criminals, and this is only to be effected by education, which is, in its essence, the preventive of crime, and the stoppage of the cultivation of criminals.

In September last, on the occasion of the visit of the Lord Lieutenant to the city of Limerick, Mr. Dargan, in the course of his observations on the advantages to society of an early training of our female population to habits of industry, used these remarkable words:—

Carrickmacross Central, and its Branch Schools on the Bath Estate, County Monaghan.

"There is no education of greater importance to females than the cultivation of habits of industry; in fact, there is not an act of their lives which is not improved by it: and if we needed corroboration on the subject, we would find it in the reply of Madame de Staël to Bonaparte, when he asked her how he might make France a great nation, she answered—'*Educate the mothers.*'"

Coming from a man whose greatness affords a practical lesson to his country of the success that rewards self-reliance and unremitting energy in the pursuit of legitimate enterprise, this is language that should not be forgotten.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Eugene A. Conwell,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Thurles.

No. 3.—Special Report of Edward S. Clarke, M.D., M.R.I.A., District Inspector, on the Thurles Industrial National School.

Gentlemen,—According to your instructions I now forward my Report on the Thurles Industrial National School, for the year 1853.

It may be necessary, for the information of those who have not read the former reports on this institution, to state that it is conducted by the religious ladies of the Presentation Convent, at Thurles, and was established in the year 1847, by subscription, procured by the zeal of the Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, to provide employment for destitute female servants, whose destitution had been occasioned by the famine of that year; and that it consists of a small manufacturing establishment, in which those destitute females were taught several arts, as weaving, winding and spinning of flax and wool, sack making, knitting, plain needlework, and embroidery; and that suitable machinery for that purpose had been purchased; and that for some time a journeyman weaver was employed to instruct some of the pupils in the art of weaving. During the past year, however, little (if any) weaving was carried on, as the orders received were chiefly for crochet work, woollen socks, and gloves for the army, and shirt making.

The workrooms are three in number; that in constant use measuring 39 feet by 18 feet.

Knitters earn from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, embroiderers from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, on the average; although much more (even 5*s.*) is occasionally earned on particular kinds of work. Shirt-makers earn about 2*s.* per week.

School opens about 7, A.M., and closes at 6½, P.M., but the workers usually continue their labour at home until 10, P.M.; and in summer they begin long before 6, A.M. Secular instruction (consisting only of reading and spelling) is given for about three quarters of an hour daily, and religious instruction for about half an hour.

The average attendance of pupils during the past year was 70, and

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Thurles.

the highest number on the rolls 96. The number present at the time of my last visit was 65, and their occupation is given beneath, viz.:—

At Shirt-making, ...	22
,, Crochet-work, ...	14
,, Knitting woollen socks, &c., . . .	15
,, Embroidery, ...	12
,, Winding and twisting, ...	2
	65

The sum paid in wages (as I am informed by the Superioress) during the past year was £661 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the originally subscribed capital remains untouched.

The amount of secular instruction afforded in such an institution as this, where the majority of the pupils are adults, and where nearly the entire time and labour of the pupils is necessary to their maintenance. must necessarily be small ; and it is so in this case ; but, considering the benefit this institution affords to the neighbourhood, and the amount of crime which it prevents by the occupation which it affords to those who would otherwise be destitute, it is manifest that the small grant afforded by the Board is well disposed of.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD S. CLARKE, M.D.,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Office of Education,
Marlborough-street, Dublin.

Charleville.

No. 4.—SPECIAL REPORT of JAMES M'LOCHLIN, Esq., District Inspector, upon CHARLEVILLE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Cork.

Rathkeale, 31st December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following as my special report for the year 1853, upon the above School.

The industrial department continues to be carried on in the same room where the children assemble for literary instruction, but which, however, although not interfering with the general school business, it is proposed, under a recent arrangement, will be partitioned off by a folding screen ; when a separate apartment will be thus provided, of 25 feet in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 14 feet in height, besides also being properly lighted and ventilated.

In my report of 1852, I stated that the miserably low rate of wages available to the employed, for work actually done, had so far frustrated the benevolent intentions of the Commissioners, under whose favourable auspices the school was established, as that nearly the whole of the pupils had been forced to abandon embroidery as a means of industrial resource.

The Sisters of Mercy, under whose immediate superintendence the school is placed, and to one of whom is now confided the sole management of the industrial department, finding that the payments derivable from embroidery were so exceedingly unremunerative, introduced crochet instead ; a species of work in which even the youngest of the children acquire such proficiency and skill, as, in a very short period, to entitle them to a liberal and fair allowance for their time and trouble. In addition, several useful branches for domestic purposes, such as plain sewing, knitting, netting, and cutting-out, as also shirt-making, and

Charleville.

the various other branches of fancy work are also imparted to the pupils, many of whom attend for the sole purpose of receiving instruction therein, and are thus employed without present pecuniary remuneration. The prevailing work, however, is crochet, the materials for which are provided by one of the Sisters of Mercy, who devotes her entire time and energies to this department, and disposes of the work, when finished, to parties in Dublin, Cork, and elsewhere. The receipts for the twelve months ending October, 1853, amounted to £270 odd; which, after deducting for necessary expenses, was made distributable amongst the children, in accordance with their respective merits, in sums varying from 4*s.* to 3*s.*, and some at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

The number of adults in attendance may be reckoned at 20, all of whom were educated under the Sisters of Mercy, and are more or less proficient as to secular instruction; ample means are, however, provided for the general instruction of the Industrial Class, it being so arranged as that they are directed to literary instruction—the adults for one hour, and the children for two hours, daily; the time devoted to industrial training being, for adults four hours, and for children three hours. Upon reference to School accounts, I find that the average daily attendance was 84, whilst the highest number on the rolls has not exceeded 146, thus affording strong evidence that industrial training, in whatever form it may come, will be certain to meet with a hearty reception upon the part of the parents and their children, upon whose behalf these schools have been ushered into existence.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES M'LOCHLIN, Junior,
District Inspector, National Schools.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

No. 5.—SPECIAL REPORT of MICHAEL COYLE, Esq., District Inspector, on the MALLOW INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL. *Mallow.*

Cork, 2nd December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to inform you, that I have visited to-day the Mallow Convent Industrial School, and found 187 pupils present; the average attendance the last six months being about 200.

No alteration has taken place since my last report in the hours of attendance, teachers, or school accommodation. The branches taught are also still the same. The proficiency of the pupils continues to be satisfactory. Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Cork; Mr. Brown, of Glasgow; and Mr. O'Brien, Moor-street, Cork, still supply materials, and allow a fair price for the working of them. All the net profit is divided amongst the workers, in proportion to the quantity and quality of their work. The amount earned by each ranges from 1*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* a week; the latter being earned solely by those who work at home as well as in school. A considerable number earn 3*s.* 6*d.* per week each. All receive literary instruction, which many of them would never have a chance of, but for the industrial business, on account of their great poverty; and this is the case in *all* the Industrial Schools, at least in this District; and that circumstance should make them objects of peculiar interest and patronage. It is a happy reflection for their founders and supporters, that, whilst they create and reward industry, they rescue numbers from gross ignorance.

Shirt-making, and plain work of every sort, is executed in a very

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Mallow.

superior manner, and some respectable families in the neighbourhood get such work done there, which is a great benefit to the school, and at the same time an advantage to them, for they could not get the work so well done, and at the same price, any where else.

The great majority of the pupils are of the very poorest class, yet they were all tidy and neat.

In all respects the school continues to progress in a most satisfactory manner, but its beneficial action is greatly checked by want of sufficient funds.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL COYLE,

District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street.

Castlehacket, Claddagh, and Rahoon.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8.—SPECIAL REPORTS by JOHN E. SHERIDAN, Esq., Sub-Inspector, on the CASTLEHACKET, CLADDAGH, and RAHOON INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Galway, 20th May, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 6th instant, I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, this special report upon the Castlehacket, Claddagh, and Rahoon Industrial Schools.

No. 6.—CASTLEHACKET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This School, which was held in a house situate in the Castlehacket Demesne, at a distance of about three miles from the town of Tuam, ceased to exist on the 31st December, 1852, when the late teacher, Harriet Reilly, resigned. I have not been able to obtain any reliable information as to its working up to that date; but its extinction, I am told, has been much regretted by the poor of the neighbourhood. A School conducted on different principles, and unconnected with the Board of National Education, has been established in its stead.

No. 7.—CLADDAGH PISCATORY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This School is situated in the Claddaghs, a village, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Galway. I believe it has never had any other connexion with the Board of National Education than that arising from its being held in one of the rooms of the Claddagh National School-house, towards the erection and furnishing of which the Commissioners contributed a considerable sum. The School bears a much nearer resemblance to one of the Belgian "Ateliers d' apprentissage," than to any of the Industrial Schools of this country. The only branch of industry taught in it is the manufacture of fishing nets of various kinds, with the auxiliary processes of spinning hemp into thread and twine. The only persons instructed in it, are young women, who are trained to the business by a master net-maker, employed for this purpose by the Committee, under whose management the School is conducted. At one period a limited amount of literary instruction was given to these young women, but for a considerable time past it has been entirely discontinued. The greatest number employed during the last twelve months was 16. Latterly this number was reduced to 12; and at present *there are none*, the Committee having been recently obliged to suspend the work, in consequence of the high price of hemp. As they were paid according to the value

and quantity of work done, their earnings varied, of course, according to their expertness; some earning 7*s.* 6*d.* a week; others much less.

The amelioration of the condition of the fishermen of this locality would seem to have been the chief object for which the School was originally established; and it is that which its managers and supporters have all along kept steadily in view. Nets, manufactured in the best manner and from the best materials, are sold to the fishermen at *first cost;* and such of them as are unable to buy them for ready money, are allowed, if they are of good character, to pay for them by instalments.

An establishment conducted on such principles could not be expected to be a paying concern; in fact it was never intended to be a pecuniary speculation, and its managers are always quite satisfied when they are able to make both ends meet at the close of the year. The receipts from subscriptions and other sources, including the sale of nets, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1854, amounted to £459 7*s.* 8½*d.*; while, during the same period, the disbursements for raw material, and in payment of wages, &c., amounted to £446 14*s.* 3*d.*

It would not be easy to over-rate the benefits derived from this School (as it is called), by the fishing population of the locality in which it is situate.

No. 8.—Rahoon Industrial School.

Since November, 1852, this School, which is situate in the town of Galway, and is conducted by the Nuns of the Presentation Order, has not received from the Board any special aid towards the promotion of industrial education. Previously to that date, three teachers of needlework had been employed in it, and paid by the Commissioners. On the withdrawal of their salary, the Nuns engaged two work-mistresses, whom they paid out of their own funds; one to teach fancy-work, the other plain work. Last January, however, they were obliged, by want of means, to dispense with their services. But the various branches of needlework, both plain and ornamental, continue to be taught with remarkable success by the ladies themselves, to all the pupils who are capable of learning them.

The latter are divided into two classes:—the *first* comprising those whose tastes or necessities induce them to attend the School, chiefly to receive instruction in needlework; the *second*, those who, having higher abilities, or better means, attend principally for the sake of the excellent literary education they receive there. It is impossible to speak too highly of the unwearied zeal, and the admirable judgment with which the good Nuns supply the peculiar wants of each of these classes—a zeal springing from the purest motives, and a judgment matured by the experience derived from their twenty years' connexion with the National System of education.

On the day I last visited this School, the 10th instant, there were present 48 pupils of the first class, and 230 of the second; of these 48 there were 26 learning fancy work, 12 plain work, and 10 knitting. Again, of these 48, there were 24 learning the Third Book of Lessons, 14 the Second Book and Sequel, and 10 the First Book. Most of them were able to write; several very well; and the more advanced had acquired a tolerable knowledge of practical arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Of the 230 of the second class, there were 115 learning fancy work, and 68 plain work and knitting.

No account is kept of the earnings of the pupils, but I have been assured that in consequence of the very low prices given by the agents of those commercial houses that supply the material, the most expert

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Castlehacket, Claddagh, and Rahoon.

workers never earn more than 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and very seldom even so much.

The Nuns complain, with much reason, that the introduction of fancy needlework amongst the poorer classes has produced a remarkable distaste for literary instruction; that it is with the greatest difficulty the girls, whose parents are in indigent circumstances, can be persuaded to devote even one hour in the day to any occupation except embroidery or muslin work, and that, consequently, as soon as they acquire at school, even a slight degree of expertness, they finally discontinue their attendance, in order to give up their entire time to the work in their own houses.

I cannot help regarding this as a social evil of great magnitude, inasmuch as it bids fair to put a stop to the progress of intellectual and moral cultivation amongst the females of the lower classes, by inducing them, as soon as they are old enough to handle a needle, to devote all their time to a mere manual occupation, from which, after all, it would seem there is not the least likelihood of their ever being able to earn any thing like a decent subsistence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN EDWARD SHERIDAN,
Inspector National Schools.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Dublin.

Doneraile.

No. 9.—SPECIAL REPORT of MICHAEL COYLE, Esq., District Inspector, on DONERAILE CONVENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Cork, December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to inform you that the Doneraile Convent Industrial School continues to be held in a room devoted to that purpose, and that the pupils of the Literary School, with few exceptions, are still taught plain work and knitting, for about an hour each day, in the literary School-room. After sufficient preparatory instruction, those who wish to learn higher branches are admitted into the Industrial School. The industrial pupils receive literary and religious instruction —the former for about an hour and a-half each day.

I found 276 pupils present in both departments, and the average attendance in both for the last six months previous to my visit on the 1st of December, was 279. No separate account of the average attendance has been kept; but as all are instructed in work, except those who are too young, that is, those only learning *First Book*, it may safely be set down as 230. Seventy-six were present in the Industrial School, engaged at different kinds of work,—crochet, netting, embroidery, guipure, and lace of various sorts. The Nuns are still the only instructors. The general circumstances already reported as to providing materials and disposing of the work, and the amount of remuneration to the pupils are so nearly the same as they were last year, I consider it unnecessary to repeat them in detail.

The zeal and skill which worked the institution to its high position continue unabated, and still produce at least equally beneficial results to society; and the pupils, many of whom travel a long journey every day have not relaxed in their efforts to improve and support themselves.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL COYLE,
Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries, Education Office,
Marlborough-street.

No. 10.—SPECIAL REPORT, by C. GRAHAM, Esq., District Inspector, on the YOUGHAL INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Lismore, May 6, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In the case of the Youghal Industrial School, I consider it would be injudicious to offer a report upon an Industrial Department, upon mere conjectural statements.

From the *written* account supplied to me by the ladies of the convent, it seems that no accounts separate from the Literary School were kept at any time for the Industrial Department, so that no data can be put forward relative to the attendance—the time spent in school—the subjects taught—the amount paid for work—the ages, &c.

In another letter I have reported specially on the suggestion I lately made regarding the Industrial Class in this School.

This letter has reference solely to the Industrial School, for 1853, and to your direction to me to report on it for that year.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. GRAHAM,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries.

No. 11.—SPECIAL REPORT, by C. GRAHAM, Esq., District Inspector, upon the TEMPLEORUM FEMALE INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, for the year ended December 31, 1853. *Templeorum.*

Waterford, December 31, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to annex this, my third Report, upon the Templeorum Girls' Industrial School.

The School continues to be carried on under the same management and patronage as detailed in my Reports for 1851–52.

The rules, as regards *attendance*, have been slightly modified, inasmuch as that the "senior girls," who, in 1852, formed the "Adult Industrial Class," (being now perfected) receive their work and execute it in their own houses.

The senior division of the Industrial School is now composed of girls who, in 1852, were pupils in the junior department of the Literary School; the Industrial Department having so far succeeded as to enable the fifty girls who, in 1852, were attendant on it, to return to their own houses, in a position to support themselves by the produce of their own industry, on the system taught in the Templeorum Industrial School.

The efficiency of this School is attributable to the anxiety known to be felt for its success by its Patroness (the Countess of Bessborough), and to the care and trouble bestowed upon it by its local Manager (Mrs. Blackett), together with the assiduity evinced by the Teacher (Miss Johanna Morrissy).

The Manager states, "that the results derived from the efficiency of the Templeorum Industrial Girls' School must be judged by visiting the cottages in the surrounding district, rather than by seeing the School itself—as it will be found that, in almost every house, women and children are doing *beautifully clean* needlework—while there are comparatively few now in the School, because few now require instruction.

"The Manager does not 'now require' girls above fourteen years of age, who can read, &c., to attend school, if they are able to produce good needlework at home. If, however, there is any falling-off in the quality of the work, attendance at school is required.

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Templeorum.

"The demand for the work is so great, that orders can seldom *be executed within three months after date*—and ladies apply to have their orders entered, 'patiently' waiting their turn for execution.

"It was owing to this demand that work was not sent to the Dublin Exhibition; and the manager now regrets that so good an opportunity of showing it was lost."

The number on the rolls of the Literary School for 1853 was 137, while the average attendance was 64.

The number on the rolls of the Industrial School for 1853 was 51, while the average attendance was 20.

It is to be remembered (as already explained) that this *seeming decrease* is merely in the attendance at the School, owing to the *industrial* education of the *adults* having been completed.

The girls of the Industrial School, (late the pupils of the Literary School) still attend the Literary Department daily—while the upper classes of the Literary School come down to the Industrial one. The sum of £230 has been paid to the pupils of this School for work done during the past year.

I have no hesitation in saying that this School has progressed and *produced good fruit* during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. GRAHAM,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries.

Dingle.

No. 12.—SPECIAL REPORT by BRIAN MAC SHEEHY, A.B., T.C.D., Sub-Inspector, on the INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT of the DINGLE FEMALE NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Tralee, March, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners, the following Report on the Industrial Department of the Dingle Female National School, conducted by the Sisters of the Presentation Convent.

In this School there are two workrooms, built specially for that purpose (from funds provided by the Convent), and most conveniently fitted up. They communicate with the literary school-rooms.

During the six months ended 31st December, 1853,

The daily average attendance of girls amounted to . .	381
The highest number of girls on the rolls amounted to .	550

Instruction in some description of needlework is given to every child who has arrived at the proper age. There are from 30 to 40 grown girls who do not receive any literary instruction; these would not attend, unless allowed to devote themselves exclusively to work.

On the 17th February, when I visited specially, 319 of the girls on the rolls were learning and working at embroidery, 20 others were learning plain sewing, being employed at work for sale. Berlin work and crochet are also taught.

The time appointed for industrial instruction is from 11 to 1 o'clock. A considerable number of girls also work at intervals between the lessons, and the embroidery is taken home by those who are considered sufficiently advanced to be intrusted with it.

The materials for embroidery are sent by Mr. Macdonald of Glasgow, through his agent in Dublin.

Receipts.—Received for embroidery during the past year (including estimated value of work not yet paid for), £300; plain work (approximately), £30.

Some very splendid hearth rugs in Berlin wool were nearly completed at the time of my visit, but the probable selling price could not be ascertained.

Remuneration.—Of the 319 girls working at embroidery, 40 can earn from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; 80 from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*; the remainder from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* At plain work, more than 1*s.* a week has not been earned on an average.

These pecuniary results, however trifling in themselves they may appear, are, in the poverty-stricken locality of Dingle, of the utmost consequence to the young workers and their parents—helping to support families that would otherwise have to enter the workhouse. Distress is unhappily so prevalent, that what might in other places be expected to bring some *comfort* to the homes of the poor, is here, in the great majority of cases, absorbed by the primary wants of life.

While it is a subject of congratulation that the employment at embroidery work brings considerable relief to the poor, and is daily extending, it cannot be overlooked that the prices given for work of this description, *by even the most liberal dealers*, are certainly not such as to afford to the skilled worker a prospect of the only reliable incentive to industry—"a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." It must be borne in mind, that the girls must spend all their available time at home in working, in order to earn 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. It is hoped that the ladies of the convent may be enabled to introduce other kinds of employment of which some may be found more remunerative.

Teachers.—Instruction in embroidery is given by a qualified mistress (a native of the north of Ireland), who attends for two hours daily, and by a monitress. Both are paid out of the resources of the convent, from which were also derived, as I have before remarked, the funds for the erection and furniture of the spacious and convenient work-rooms.

The Commissioners do not give any aid to the industrial department at present; but it is intended to apply for a grant from the Board, and I trust I am not irregular in here recommending, respectfully, that encouraging aid be extended to the persevering efforts which are being made in the promotion of industrial education.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

B. MAC SHEEHY,
Sub-Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

No. 13.—SPECIAL REPORT by BRYAN MAC SHEEHY, Esq., A.B., T.C.D., on the MILLTOWN FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. *Milltown.*

Tralee, March, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit, in accordance with your instructions of the 9th ultimo, the following Report on the Milltown Female Industrial School.

In this school, which is conducted by a community of Nuns of the Presentation Order, industrial instruction is given in the ordinary school-rooms to all the pupils who are of sufficient age.

The average daily attendance at the school during the year 1853 amounted to 209.

Needlework is taught from 10 until $11\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock daily.* The branches are plain sewing, shirtmaking, crochet, Berlin work, and embroidery. There are only about 20 (the very youngest children) who do not learn work.

Some grown girls, who attend chiefly on account of the employment

* The embroidery work is taken home by the girls, and in summer those who wish to remain after the school hours can stay until 7 P.M.

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Milltown.

in embroidery, do not receive as much literary instruction as the pupils generally—refusing to learn grammar and geography; but all, without exception, are taught reading and writing, and receive religious instruction at the appointed times.

I have much pleasure in reporting, that the branch of embroidery is now working more satisfactorily than at the close of 1852, when my predecessor last reported on the school. There were then, as appears from Mr. Lawler's Report, between 40 and 50 girls learning embroidery, but none of the grown pupils could be induced to continue at it, owing to the lowness of the prices paid. Arrangements have since been made with Mr. Higgins of Dublin, who pays at a somewhat higher rate than was before given; and on the 23rd February, 1854, 72 of the girls on the books of the school were regularly employed at this species of work.

A further proof of progress is afforded by the constantly increasing amount of orders given by Mr. Higgins, the last five of which were as follows:—£2 4*s.*; £2 18*s.* 4*d.*; £3 0*s.* 10*d.*; £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; and £10 9*s.* 7*d.*

Receipts—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount received from Mr. Higgins for Embroidery, since 1st March, 1853, ...	28	11	1
Value of work on hands, either finished or to be finished on 1st March, 1854, ...	7	0	0
Total of receipts for Embroidery for the year ended (say) 1st March, 1854, ...	£35	11	1

My special visit was made on the 24th February.

Some plain work and embroidery were executed for neighbouring families during the year, but no account was kept of the sums received, the amount having been trifling.

Remuneration.—The pupils receive the entire sum paid by the dealer for each piece of work. It is a matter of regret that the prices are not very encouraging.

Of the 72 girls learning embroidery, 19 are returned as able to earn 2*s.* 8*d.* a week. This is the highest amount that can be reached; the girls in question are the workers of first-class proficiency, and they cannot make so much without working for about *nine hours* daily, in school, and at their homes.

Teachers.—Embroidery, and the various other species of needlework are taught by some of the sisters of the convent, and by the paid monitress. The Commissioners do not give any special aid to the industrial department. The manager intimated that it was intended to apply for a salary to a workmistress, and I trust the Commissioners will deem it proper to grant such aid.

It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the vast benefits which must flow through the lower orders of society from educational establishments in which the inculcation of habits of industry is added to higher things—to religious and moral training, and the information on general subjects which well-conducted National Schools afford. This union is attained here, and in the other schools, managed by similar communities, on which I have at this period to report—for little can be said in praise of any one, which may not with perfect accuracy be applied to its sister institutions. The same great end is, in all, prosecuted with never-tiring zeal and devotion.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

B. MAC SHEEHY,
Sub-Inspector.

The Secretaries, &c.

No. 14.—SPECIAL REPORT of BRYAN MAC SHEEHY, Esq., A.B., T.C.D., Sub-Inspector, on the TRALEE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Tralee, March, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your instructions of the 9th ult., I have to report the following facts respecting the Industrial department of the Tralee Female National School.

Attendance.—The attendance in the Industrial department, for which there is a distinct room, consists of girls who receive literary instruction during the appointed hours, and belong chiefly to the advanced classes. They are paid through the ladies of the convent for the work done during the portions of the day specified below. There is not a distinct account of this attendance, but I am informed that it frequently exceeds 100. On the 13th ult., when I visited the Industrial department, there were 77 girls engaged therein. The entire attendance at the school on that day was 417, of whom (besides the 77 already mentioned) about 130 were receiving instruction in different stages of plain needlework, in Berlin work, crochet, and other sorts of fancy knitting, &c.

Hours.—The average daily attendance of all classes, amounted to 375 for the preceding six months. The hours of attendance in the Industrial department are from 6 till 9, A.M.; 12 till 1, and 2 till 6, P.M. Such is the eagerness of the girls to earn something towards the support of themselves and their relatives, that as many as thirty have frequently been in attendance before 6 A.M. in the winter mornings.

Description of work.—Embroidery, or sewed-muslin work, was abandoned here in 1852, as has been already reported to the Commissioners, the prices given by the establishments supplying the materials having been found entirely unremunerative.

During the past year orders for plain work, shirtmaking, &c., Berlin work and crochet, were executed for the gentry of the town; but *since October last* the staple, and almost sole business has been the making of shirts, the materials of which are sent by Mrs. Hayes, of Banbridge, county Down. The fair scale of prices paid by Mr. Hayes encourages the girls to apply themselves almost exclusively to his work. Full employment is afforded for all who are able to sew shirts, and who desire to attend the Industrial class.

Receipts.—Accounts have not been kept of the receipts during the past year, but the ladies of the convent estimate the amount at £60 for all kinds of work.

Thirty girls can earn at Mr. Hayes's work, about 4*s.* a week; thirty do., 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Proficiency.—Twenty-one girls are first-rate workers. Sixty others are able to make plain shirts neatly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

B. MAC SHEEHY, Sub-Inspector.

Carlow.

No. 15.—SPECIAL REPORT, by HENRY L. D'ARCY, Esq., District Inspector, on CARLOW FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, for the year 1853.

December, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—This School is conveniently situated in the centre of the town of Carlow, which contains about nine thousand inhabitants; it is attached to a convent of the Presentation Order of Nuns, who devote themselves to the religious, literary, and industrial education of the children of the poor and destitute. The zeal, assiduity, and untir-

Appendix F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Carlow.

ing exertions of the sisters of this community in winning from the paths of vice and misery, many who are now trained to habits of industry and order, have gained golden opinions from every grade in society, and every denomination of religious belief.

When National Education was in its infancy, this School was placed in connexion with the Board; the books of the Commissioners have been since used, and the Rules carefully observed; and now after the lapse of many years, we can look back with satisfaction to the working of this School, as affording an illustration of the advantages conferred on the children of the poor by the National System of Education. I myself know several girls, pupils of this establishment, who have procured eligible situations in England and elsewhere; and others who at home in the town, are the chief means of support of their families.

On the 31st of last August, I found one hundred and eighty-three girls in attendance; the average for the previous six months was two hundred and five, and the highest number on the Rolls for the same period was four hundred and fifty. Of those present all being old enough were learning to sew; thirty girls were employed in plain and fancy work, and earned about three shillings a week each; and sixteen girls were engaged in the higher branches of ornamental needlework, and earned from four to five shillings a week each; this work is supplied from various sources, but that from private families is most remunerative. The school-room is large, warm, well lighted, and ventilated; and suitably provided with desks, forms, and other school apparatus. From this, and previous inspections I can record a favourable opinion of the literary proficiency of the children, whose answering in the several classes afforded evidence of careful and efficient teaching.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

The Secretaries, Education Office. Henry L. D'Arcy.

Midleton Convent.

No. 16.—Special Report, by C. Graham, Esq., District Inspector, upon Industrial Department in Midleton Convent National School, for the year 1853.

Lismore, May 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Industrial department in the Midleton Convent National School, for the year 1853.

The information is supplied solely on the authority of the Manager and the ladies of the convent—and not from my own observations—as I was not the Inspector in charge of the District, (in which the School is situated) in the year 1853. In this case there is not a separate grant for an Industrial School, and no separate accounts have been kept for that department.

The pupils who form it, however, though entered on the roll and register of the National School, do not attend in the Literary department of that School, but "some of them" merely learn "reading and writing" in work-room daily, from 9 to 11 o'clock, and are afterwards employed from 11 to 3 o'clock in the Industrial department.

For the year 1853, there were on the rolls of the Midleton National Female Convent School (No. 512) 877 girls—while the average attendance was 542—this return does not embrace the "Infant School" held under the same roof, and paid under a separate grant.

The Industrial class may be computed—

Under	10 years of age	none.
	10 to 15	100
	15 to 20	130
Over	20	6
	Total,	236

Midleton Convent.

Plain needlework is taught daily in Literary School for one hour.

The wages paid for *work* for 1853, amounted to upwards of £300. The Nuns supply the material and patterns—and the work when executed by the pupils, "is sold to private parties, or to the Irish Society in London.

"Girls who understand the work, and who are diligent, earn from five to six shillings per week.

"The work done consists of—plain work, knitting, various kinds of Berlin wool work, Limerick lace; but the principal work done is embroidery on muslin and cambric—this last-mentioned work is found to be the most remunerative."

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. Graham,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries.

No. 17.—Special Report of C. Graham, Esq., District Inspector, on the Tallow Female Industrial National School. *Tallow.*

Lismore, May 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Industrial department in the Tallow convent Female National School, for the year 1853.

The information is supplied solely on the authority of the Manager and the ladies of the convent, and not from my own observations, as I was not the Inspector in charge of the district (in which the School is situated) in 1853.

No separate School accounts having been kept for the attendance of the Industrial Class (as should have been done, inasmuch as a separate grant of £10 per annum is paid to the Industrial department) many important considerations cannot be satisfactorily explained.

The average attendance on the Convent School, for the year 1853, was 346. This includes the attendance on both the Literary and Industrial Schools.

From the return made to me, it seems that "very many of the Industrial Class do attend the Literary School."

Both Literary and Industrial departments are superintended and conducted by the ladies of the convent.

The wages paid for work done by the children (material not included) were—

In 1850	£52 12 8¼
,, 1851	127 0 2¼
,, 1852	185 19 7½
,, 1853	270 18 7½

The principal work is contracted for in Cork and London; it consists of cushion lace, of various descriptions, Limerick lace and gloves. The cushion laces bring the most remunerative prices.

At least 80 pupils of Literary School attend daily in the Industrial department for one hour.

The Industrial Class commence at 6 o'clock, A.M., and close at 7, P.M.

Appendix F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Tallow.

Within the last few days I paid a visit to this School, and cannot too highly express my approval of the quality of the work done, or of the care and anxiety evinced both by teachers and pupils on the subject; and consider that, when greater space shall have been provided for industrial employment, and some details as to literary education and accounts shall have been attended to, the entire establishment may be pronounced in a thoroughly efficient state.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. Graham,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries.

Millstreet.

No. 18.—Special Report of Samuel Adair, Esq., Sub-Inspector, on the Millstreet Industrial National School.

Macroom, 18th March, 1854.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to your instructions, I beg to submit the following Report upon the Industrial department of the Millstreet Female National School.

The School is (as stated in a former Report) connected with the Millstreet Presentation Convent, and is conducted by the Nuns of that establishment.

I visited on the 15th inst. The hours for industrial teaching remain the same as when I last reported specially—viz., from 11 to 1 o'clock daily. The room is comfortable and well furnished, and quite apart from the Literary School-room.

I give here the attendance for the six months previous to my visit in the entire School, Literary and Industrial :—

Present at time of inspection,	147
Highest No. on books for last 6 months,	456
Average attendance for do. do.	168

The following statement will show to what extent industrial instruction is availed of here :—

Industrial Class.	Present on the day of my visit,	103
	Highest No. for previous 6 months,	136
	Average for do. do.	104

The 103 present on the day of my visit, who partake of industrial in addition to literary education, were thus employed :—

Plain sewing,	64
Embroidery (sewed muslin),	19
Glove making,	18
Net work,	2
Total,	103

The materials for plain sewing are mostly supplied by the inhabitants of the town; Messrs. M'Donnell and Co., of Belfast, and the Messrs. Brown, of Glasgow, supply the materials for the sewed muslin work. The materials for glove making (which, as here performed, is a species of netting) and for net-work, are supplied by Mr. O'Brien, of Cork.

The amount received by the pupils for their work, since August, 1853, was £26 18*s.* 6*d.*; this, however, is not all they have *earned* since that time, as there is a considerable quantity of work in hands at present which, when finished, will add materially to the wages already received.

From inquiry I find that those who have got tolerably acquainted

with their work, whether in muslin embroidery or glove making, can earn from 1*s.* to 3*s.* a-week.

All instruction, not industrial, terminates at 3 o'clock each day; but there is a liberty granted to those who may choose to avail themselves of it, to remain after school hours, to work at their respective branches. Those who do so remain are superintended and instructed in their work by one or more of the ladies of the convent during the time they remain.

Millstreet.

I find that many take advantage of this privilege, some of them remaining as late as to 8 o'clock in the evening.

I may here say that, in my examination of the School I found, for the most part, that those who answered best on the literary subjects were also the persons most proficient in the industrial branches. I believe industrial teaching may, in most cases, be advantageously combined with literary education, and more especially in female schools.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Samuel Adair,
Sub-Inspector.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

No. 19.—Special Report of J. M'Sweeny, Esq., District Inspector, on the St. Vincent Industrial National School.

St. Vincent.

Gort, February 20, 1854.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your instructions of the 9th inst., I have the honour to lay before you this, my second Report, on the St. Vincent Industrial National School. The School is managed and taught by the Sisters of Mercy.

This religious order was established in Loughrea, in 1851, and in April, 1852, this School was opened for the reception of pupils desirous to earn their bread by industrial labour. The cost of providing the convent and erecting the School was defrayed by the Right Rev. J. Derry.

The school stands on the convent grounds, but detached; it consists of two rooms; the lower is appropriated as a literary school, the upper the industrial: light, air, and cleanliness give it a cheerful aspect.

The School opens at nine o'clock, and closes at four; and two hours of this interval are devoted to literary instruction.

The ages of the majority of the pupils exceed eighteen years, and they come to this establishment to earn their bread, rather than to acquire an education, since there is no choice left them as to labour, for their daily pressing wants is a necessity.

There is no separate record kept of the attendance in each school, but of the joint attendance in both.

The highest number on the rolls, for the past six months, is	186
The average, ...	107
The number present to-day is	124

All the pupils are instructed in needlework; those in the literary school devoting one hour daily to this duty.

There were only twenty-two pupils in the industrial to-day, (the day being wet). Of this number, six pupils were able to earn 2*s.* 6*d.* per week; eleven were able to earn 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the other remaining five were learning to work.

The work consists in embroidering muslin, or sprigging, as it is generally named. Several parties in Ireland and Scotland supply the material.

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

St. Vincent.

I called in to witness the working of this School in the autumn of the past year. At this time field labour was high, and I asked some of the pupils why they did not prefer field labour, which paid better wages, to industrial school work? and they replied, they did not know field work, nor any but this to which they were trained. In this view the Schools are of great importance, as they throw life into the idle hands of the poor neglected females of large towns. There is another point, also, in which their importance cannot be over estimated—the punctual habits, the orderly demeanor, and personal cleanliness, to which the pupils are trained.

Of the number present to-day in the Industrial School, seven were able to read Book No. 4; six were able to read Book No. 3, and nine were learning to spell and read.

Reading and spelling comprise the entire course of literary instruction. In this department the pupils engage with reluctance, as the time devoted to education brought no pay. Education, in the proper sense of the word, and such as may be acquired in these Schools, is above their lot; they cannot devote the necessary time to it. Instruction in writing and in the elements of geography, is a great want in this department.

I have found it my duty to recommend the School, in the present year, for the highest premium awarded by the Commissioners for order and cleanliness.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. M'SWEENY.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

Kinsale.

No. 20.—SPECIAL REPORT of MICHAEL COYLE, Esq., on the KINSALE INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Cork, December 9, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to inform you that I have this day inspected the Kinsale Industrial National School, and found 406 pupils in attendance. Of these about 60 were working crochet; 70, point-lace; and 84, Limerick lace; and 100 are able to work Scotch muslin, but the price allowed for it not being at all proportioned to the skill and labour required in the execution of it, none are employed at it when other work can be had. All are very expert at shirtmaking, and plain work of every kind.

The *average attendance* the last six months was 435. No change has occurred since my last Report, either as to the workrooms, number of teachers, hours of attendance, &c.

The workers earn from 2*s.* to 6*s.* a-week; a few earn 9*s.* each in a week, at *gold* and *silk* embroidery, and flower-making, or such other work; but opportunities of earning so much do not often occur. The Nuns provide the materials, and dispose of the work wherever they can—in several parts of Ireland, England, America, India, and Australia; those who once purchase from them being sure to *continue customers*—the best test of its excellence.

This invaluable School continues to maintain its high character. The quantity of money earned in it, however considerable and important to the pupils, is the smallest item in the amount of good which it has accomplished; it is in the *spirit of industry* which it has awakened, the impetus it continues to give to mental culture, and the extent of moral and religious truth which it diffuses, the philanthropist will find the *right* estimate of its usefulness.

You are already aware that the Nuns, who are of the order "Sisters of Mercy," are the founders and only supporters and conductors of this School; the only assistance they receive from the public being the £30 annually paid them by the Board—a sum quite inadequate to its claims upon the State.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL COYLE.
District Inspector.

Kinsale.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

No. 21.—SPECIAL REPORT of WILLIAM MACDERMOTT, Esq., District Inspector, on the INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT of the BAGGOT-STREET FEMALE NATIONAL SCHOOL, for year 1853. *Baggot-street.*

March, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to lay before you, for the consideration of the Commissioners, the following Report on the above School:—

The sewing and fancy work executed in this School is carried on in a spacious apartment, well ventilated, lighted, and amply furnished with all the appliances of seats, tables, frames, and other requisites for such an establishment.

Highest number on the books, for year 1853,	160
Average attendance for the same period,	118
Present at my last visit,	100

who were engaged at the following branches:—

Plain work,	70
Embroidering on muslin,	30

To these are to be added 60 young women, who are employed in another part of this institution, at laundry, and other household work, which will qualify them for the performance of those duties necessary for cooks, nursery and parlour-maids—thus they are made useful to themselves, while they acquire the means of comparative independence.

Teachers.—The ladies of the convent exclusively.

Regulations.—The Industrial School opens at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, where the workers remain until half-past 11, when they are transferred to the Literary School, and are there instructed until 3 o'clock, in the several branches taught in that department; when they again return to the Industrial School, and are there occupied until 5 in winter, and 6 o'clock in summer. However, such of the young women as do not belong to the Literary School, remain all day in the Industrial department.

The Accounts consist of an order-book, which states the particulars of the article ordered, and by whom; the name of the pupil to whom the execution of the article is given; date of her returning the article in a finished state; when delivered to the purchaser; the price received, and the amount of profit realized.

Remuneration.—In my Report on this School for 1852, I stated, that of all the industrial branches taught in this establishment, the embroidering on muslin was the least productive; but this year it has been scarcely remunerative; nor would the ladies who preside over this School continue to teach this branch at all, did they not fear that by such a step they might foreclose any child from acquiring an art, which, though generally non-productive, in her special case might be eventually valuable.

Baggot-street.

However, it is not here asserted that working on muslin is in no instance remunerative; for, I understand that in Belfast some girls can earn at this branch from four to five shillings per week, provided they work from six in the morning until ten at night! Sixteen hours a-day of ceaseless, exhausting toil, in the gloomy cellar or cheerless garret!—often without food or fire—with nerves unstrung, the spirit broken, the constitution consumed, and all the horrors of the *Song of the Shirt* too fatally realized.

From a scene so distressing I turn with pleasure to one more grateful. Some of the girls in the Baggot-street School earn from five to ten shillings per week at plain work, while they daily receive nearly four hours of literary instruction from the ladies of the convent. Thus, without any violation of the feelings of humanity, those girls are in the exercise of an art that must be essential to them in any position of life—an art which renders them useful and respectable in any country—one that must always be in fashion, because always above the caprice of fashion.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. MacDermott.

The Secretaries.

St. Peter's.

No. 22.—Special Report of W. MacDermott, Esq., District Inspector, on the Industrial Department of the St. Peter's (Whitefriar-street) Female National School, for year 1853.

March, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you, for the consideration of the Board, the following Report on the above School, which is carried on in a large room, 60 feet square, and abundantly supplied with all the furniture required for such an establishment.

Highest number on the books for the year 1853, . .	417
Average attendance for the same period, . . .	135
Number present at my last visit, ...	122

and who are learning the following branches:—

Plain sewing, ...	84
Embroidering on muslin, ...	38
Total, ...	122

Teacher.—The pupils are instructed in the above branches by a young woman sufficiently qualified for her office, and who, I understand, taught in the Industrial School of Enniskerry, under the patronage of the present Marchioness of Londonderry.

Regulations.—The children of the Female National School (for there are *now* here no externs whatever) leave the Literary School and enter that of the Industrial at 2 o'clock each day, Saturdays excepted, and remain until 3, during which period they are severally engaged in the branches already mentioned.

Remuneration.—The proceeds of the sale of the several articles wrought in this establishment are sufficiently disheartening, as they amount to no more than the small sum of 19*s.* 10½*d.* for the year 1853—a circumstance which serves to explain another fact.

The highest number on the books for 1852 was . .	1,166
The highest number on the books for 1853 was . .	417
Leaving a deficit in the latter, as compared with the former year, of	749

What has been the cause of so considerable a falling-off in the attendance may, perhaps, be thus explained :—

First. The universally acknowledged rate of remuneration given to the workers by those dealers engaged in the wholesale muslin embroidery trade is so small and unsatisfactory, that it is found to chill the energy of the pupil, and mar, to a considerable extent, the practical utility of this branch of female industry.

Secondly. Every day's experience confirms the opinion that any efficient progress in needlework must be the result of several hours of daily continuous application, and not merely for the short space of one hour, after the literary labour of the school is over, and when the spirit of the pupils, for the most part, require rest and relaxation.

Thirdly. No matter however meritorious a manager may be, none but ladies are suited to preside over the work of a female industrial school—a fact so obvious that to delay on it would be superfluous, as it is abundantly illustrated by the general success which, almost in all cases, attends this class of schools under the management of women ; while those under the direction of men are, and must necessarily be, failures.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. MacDermott.

The Secretaries.

No. 23.—Special Report of Mrs. Campbell, Superintendent of the Female Training and Central Model Schools, on the Industrial Education in those Schools.

Central Female Model and Training Schools.

Training Establishment, 20th March, 1854.

Gentlemen,—Having been called on to furnish a Report on the industrial progress of the Model and Training Schools under my superintendence, I beg to submit the following.

The industrial instruction given in the Model School may be regarded as embracing three separate heads, viz.—1st, the primary or plain work department, including under that term every variety, from the simplest to the most perfect and delicate kinds of plain needlework, as well as those kindred acquirements usually accounted parts of the course—as knitting, netting, crochet work, straw-plaiting, &c., &c. ; 2nd, the cutting-out and dressmaking departments ; 3rd, the department for muslin embroidery or for Berlin wool work.

I shall notice briefly the state of the Schools, under each of these heads, during the past year.

Connected with the daily School, it may not be out of place to repeat here a statement made in one of my former Reports on these Schools, viz., that *literary instruction* is the principal object of the School, and that *four* of the *five* ordinary school hours are devoted daily to literary instruction, and *one* to needlework ; nor, in addition, to observe, that the numbers returned on the weekly Reports are *exact* statements of the position of the School *as regards the numbers in actual attendance*, during any portion of the week, from the fact that, in every week, any child absent without leave during five days is struck off the roll, deducted from the next weekly return, and is no longer reckoned as a pupil.

At the commencement of the last year there were upwards of 500 pupils on the rolls, and during the succeeding twelve months a very large number was admitted ; so that from 800 to 1,000 children received instruction in the Model School during the year, in the different branches of plain, useful, or ornamental needlework taught there.

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Central Female Model and Training Schools.

Throughout every grade the materials for practice are supplied by the Commissioners; while at the same time the pupils are encouraged to bring their own domestic works to the School, and are instructed in the proper management of them, as to cutting, making, &c., &c.

The arrangement, long in use—indeed, since the opening of the School—that the pupils should derive pecuniary advantage, however small, from the results of their own application and industry, has been attended with the best results: habits of neatness, precision, and diligence are, from the commencement, formed and fostered thereby; and their parents even derive satisfactory evidence of the progress of their children, whom they also find, during their different advances, capable of much industrial usefulness in their own domestic circles.

About £16 have been dispensed in this way, *as rewards*, during the year; and several hundred samples of work have been produced, each being perfect in its kind, progressive in its character, and having a directly practical useful tendency.

I believe it may be permitted me to say, that the School has for years borne the very highest character for its success in industrial teaching, and for the progress of its pupils in the production of the most perfect, select, and useful samples of needlework; to which may be added, *as proof*, the continual applications for apprentices without fee made by the best class of dressmakers, and for workers from plain-work establishments. I may notice, also, the marked success which has attended the numbers of our former pupils, who have become respected and distinguished *principals* in Model and other Schools throughout Ireland, as competent instructors and ardent promoters of the industrial arts.

2nd. The dressmaking and cutting-out departments are under the care of Mrs. Haddock.

These departments are in useful practical operation; and in the course of the year 1853, no less than *one hundred and thirty dresses*, besides frocks, chemises, cloaks, nightdresses, caps, aprons, pinafores, &c., &c., have been cut out and made up in that department by the different recipients. To this enumeration may be added the *many* articles brought from home by the pupils themselves, for the purpose of being instructed in cutting and making them up.

The parties receiving this class of instruction are selected from different grades of proficiency, capable of appreciating the acquirements, for a definite portion of each day, and during a limited time, three months uninterruptedly; and are incited to the attainment by the privilege annexed, of obtaining any article, cut out and made up by themselves, at a reduction from the cost price of one-third the value—the Commissioners buying the goods on wholesale terms.

The teachers in training, being generally about 120 yearly, *all* receive instruction in this and in the different branches already referred to—viz., plain work, *the whole course as defined in the Model Book*, dressmaking, and cutting out; and they, too, are encouraged to learn these arts for the purpose of diffusing through their schools throughout the country, by being enabled to purchase from the stock any article suitable for attire, which they may select and make up for themselves, at *one-half the cost price*.

Persons at all acquainted with the habits and condition of the humbler classes, as regards the useful domestic arts of cutting out and making the necessary apparel for family use, even to the simplest articles, and especially in country districts, will readily admit that lamentable ignorance and unskilfulness on these homely matters, and consequent extravagance, and waste of scanty and laborious earnings,

exist among them universally. To remedy this serious evil, and to create and cultivate habits of self-reliance, economy, and household industry, the Commissioners of Education devised the benevolent plan of introducing those useful arts into every locality, however remote, through the medium of the National Schools; and to effect this object *all* the Teachers in training are instructed in the arts of cutting-out and dressmaking during their stay in the Establishment, in addition to their other acquirements; the materials to practise upon being supplied by the Commissioners at half cost price, as inducement to learn. The pupils of the Model School are also taught these branches, and encouraged to learn the arts by a reduction to them of one-third of cost price.

3rd. The department for embroidery on muslin, cambric, &c.

The position of this department is at present very respectable; and there are several young persons who have made considerable progress in this line, and who have produced beautiful specimens, which were much admired by the numerous visitors drawn to the city by the late Exhibition, and even *by Royalty itself*. We have two excellent teachers of the work, which has been introduced into the School, on an extended scale, little more than two years. Some pupils have accepted situations as teachers of the work in schools in Dublin during a portion of the day, returning to the Model School during the remaining portion, when released; and instances have occurred where children, giving undivided attention to the work, have earned weekly *5s.* each.

The materials for practice are supplied by the Messrs. M'Donnell of Glasgow, whose arrangements and payments are of a liberal and satisfactory description. Upwards of £18 have been earned by this work in less than a year, and it does not interfere with or impede the literary progress.

The teachers in training have the great advantage of learning embroidery also, for an hour every evening, alternately with dressmaking; and *many* who had no knowledge *whatever* of this art previously to coming to the Training Establishment, have made respectable proficiency during their stay, and on their return to their Schools have introduced its practice into them. This circumstance I regard as a most gratifying and important result, calculated, it may be reasonably expected, to diffuse extensively a new medium of employment, *an additional industrial resource*, to a large portion of the female population throughout the kingdom; enabling them, if supplies of work be provided them, to apply their acquired skill to profitable purposes, as opportunity or necessity renders it practicable.

Some beautiful patterns in Berlin wool work were wrought by the pupils of the Model School preparatory to the late Exhibition; and also a magnificent chair, carpet, and footstool, under direction of Mrs. Davitt, were prepared for the visit of her most gracious Majesty, with which she expressed herself *much* pleased. There were also some samples in knitting, netting, tatting, and crochet works, together with some embroidering on satin, cambric, and muslin, prepared by the pupils for the same occasion, and all elicited abundant admiration and praise.

As allied to these evidences of taste and industry, may be mentioned the progress that has been made by the pupils in drawing, taught by Mrs. Davitt—the schoolroom being decorated with beautiful specimens both in drawing and painting. Some very creditable *original* designs have been furnished also by pupils of this department, which has not existed beyond two years.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

JULIA CAMPBELL,

Superintendent Central Female Model and Training Schools.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

Appendix F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Clonmellon.

No. 24.—Special Report of W. A. Hunter, Esq., District Inspector, on the Clonmellon Industrial National School.

Trim, 4th March, 1854.

Gentlemen,—In conformity with your instructions of the 9th February, I beg to submit this Report on the industrial department of the Clonmellon Female National School for the year 1853.

The embroidery class is instructed by a very competent teacher from the county Down, the object being to teach the children such work as will enable them to earn their bread by their own industry. This teacher is paid £24 per annum, of which the Commissioners of Education grant £10, the remainder being procured by the patron, the Rev. J. Dowling.

The introduction of this branch of industrial education has not been allowed to interfere with instruction in the equally important department of plain work, as formerly carried on by a workmistress, who is paid by Lady Chapman—on the contrary, the tendency is to stimulate the children to increased exertion in acquiring a knowledge of plain work, knitting, cutting out, &c., as the rule is, to require a certain amount of proficiency in this class before being admitted to the higher.

The arrangements of the manager are such as to secure due attention to the literary business of the school. The time devoted to needlework by each class in turn is not permitted to exceed two hours. Where a rule of this kind is not enforced, there is a tendency to neglect the regular business, for the purpose of earning wages—thus converting a school into a factory.

In order to meet the views of adult girls who wish to give the whole of their time to the work, for the sake of the wages received, the embroidery mistress attends before and after school hours in a room for the purpose; here she examines the work, and gives instruction where required.

The sewed muslin work performed here is of a class considerably superior to that usually attempted in those places where it is of recent introduction. The work is procured from the house of Macdonald and Co. of Belfast.

The class for adult girls (not connected with the National School), has been three years in existence. Some of the girls of this class can earn occasionally from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per week; some of the girls of the National School are able to earn as high as 3*s.* weekly, besides giving the due time to their literary studies. It is to be observed, that in cases of beginners, the weekly earnings are very small.

The amount paid for this description of work in the town and neighbourhood during the year 1853, considerably exceeds £200. About £40 of this being paid to the girls of the National School.

The total number on the books of the School at the end of the year was 96, the average somewhat over 40; of these the total on the roll of the embroidery class was 32, and the average attendance about 23. The average yearly earnings of each girl in the National School on the roll of the embroidery class was consequently about 25*s.*

The annexed forms of accounts will show the plan adopted for making each girl accountable for her own work, and for securing to each the full amount allowed by the employer. Form No. 3 is sent with the work, and is subsequently returned with the employer's remarks, and the amount allowed for each piece set forth—thus every girl is assured that she gets fair play, and that she receives exactly the sum to which she has a claim.

I beg to reiterate the following points in connexion with the management of this school as worthy of especial remark and imitation.

1. Plain work is carefully attended to.

2. The regular school business is not impeded; the school is not converted into a factory.

3. The higher branches of the work are taught—thus a higher remuneration is secured, and the object of a school as a place for instruction is more fully carried out.

I subjoin the forms already referred to, which have been kindly furnished by the Manager.

FORM No. 1.—BOOK for giving out WORK.

Pattern No.	No of Piece.	Name of Worker.	Residence.	Description of Work.	When given out.	When returned.	Price Promised.
							s. *d.*
3085	236	M— C—	–	4 Fringes.	26–11	23–12	10 0
,,	237	A— H—	–	,,	26–11	31–12	10 0
,,	238	K— G—	–	,,	26–11	24–12	10 0
,,	239	M— F—	–	,,	26–11	22–12	10 0
,,	240	B— C—	–	,,	26–11	13–12	10 0

NOTE.—26–11 signifies that the work was given out on the 26th November, and 23–12 that it was returned on the 23rd December.

FORM No. 2.—BOOK for taking in FINISHED WORK.

Pattern No.	No. of Piece.	Name of Worker.	Residence.	Description of Work.	Price Promised.	Paid on Account.	Date Returned.
					s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
3085	236	M— C—	–	4 Fringes.	10 0	8 6	23 Dec.
,,	237	A— H—	–	,,	10 0	8 0	31 ,,
,,	238	K— G—	–	,,	10 0	8 4	24 ,,
,,	239	M— F—	–	,,	10 0	9 0	22 ,,
,,	240	B— C—	–	,,	10 0	5 0	13 ,,

FORM No. 3.—RETURN sent with WORK, and got back when filled up by the Employer.

Pattern No.	No. of Piece.	Name of Worker.	Description of Work.	Price Promised.	To be filled by Employer.	
					Price.	Remarks.
				s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	
3085	236	M— C—	4 Fringes.	10 0	10 0	Passed.
,,	237	A— H—	,,	10 0	10 6	Very good.
,,	238	K— G—	,,	10 0	9 6	Coarse.
,,	239	M— F—	,,	10 0	9 0	Very coarse.
,,	240	B— C—	,,	10 0	6 0	Damaged.

NOTE.—When the work is damaged or badly finished, the full price, of course, is not paid; when very good, a higher price is given as an encouragement. The reductions vary from 8 to 15 per cent. on different parcels.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

W. A. HUNTER,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries, Education Office.

Appendix F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Kingstown.

No. 25.—Special Report of William MacDermott, Esq., District Inspector, on the Industrial Department of the Kingstown Female National School, for year 1853.

March, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you for the consideration of the Commissioners, the following Report on the above school, for the last year.

Embroidering on muslin having been found non-productive, *plain work* is the only branch of female industry at present taught in this establishment.

The apartment in which the sewers are engaged is cheerful, lightsome, and where they are accommodated with every convenience that can contribute to the facility of acquiring their art, and finishing in a neat manner the work on which they may be engaged.

The highest number on the rolls for the year 1853, viz. :—

Children,	200
Adults,	50
Average attendance during the same period,	100
Number present at my last visit,	106

Teachers.—The ladies of the convent exclusively.

Regulations.—For the adult pupils, the school opens in summer at 6 in the morning, and closes at 5 o'clock in the evening. In winter it opens at 9 in the morning, and closes at the same hour as in summer.

The children of the National School, (Saturdays excepted,) enter the work-room each day at 2 o'clock, where they are instructed in needlework until 3 ; however, several of the more industrious of them remain until 5, the hour for final closing.

Many of the pupils, adult and young, daily receive from the ladies of the convent breakfast and other charitable aid.

Remuneration.—The highest sum that any of the pupils has earned from her labour in this department, ranges from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

Accounts—Show what work has been done, by whom, and what each pupil has received as the price of her work. Another book states the entire receipts and expenditure for each month of the industrial department.

This school is conducted with considerable efficiency, and must be of great utility to the surrounding neighbourhood.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. MacDermott.

The Secretaries, &c., &c.

SS. Peter and Paul's.

No. 26.—Special Report of Michael Coyle, Esq., on the SS. Peter and Paul's National Industrial School.

24, Nelson-street, Dublin, 20th February, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to inform you that the industrial department of SS. Peter and Paul's National School has not been in operation since the close of 1852, and that there is no probability of its being re-opened.

The experiment that was made turned out a complete failure, for want of sufficient local superintendence and patronage, and it is quite useless to make experiments under such circumstances.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Michael Coyle,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Marlborough-street.

No. 27.—SPECIAL REPORT of MICHAEL COYLE, Esq., District Inspector, on the SUNDAYSWELL FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Cork, December, 1853.

Sundayswell.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to state that the Sundayswell Female Industrial School is held in the same room in which literary instruction is given, the pupils being formed into two classes, which are taught in succession, each for 2½ hours, by which arrangement they are enabled to partake of literary instruction with the classes to which they respectively belong; and those who wish to devote their time exclusively to literary subjects suffer no interruption.

There are two Literary Teachers, one of whom (the assistant) attends to plain work and knitting, at a time set apart for the purpose—say an hour, or half an hour each day, according to circumstances, as was the case before the establishment of the industrial department in January last.

The Industrial Teacher, Miss Murphy, has nothing to do with the literary instruction; she receives £10 per annum from the Board, and up to the day of my last visit, which was on the 25th of August, she was paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a week by the Patroness, Mrs. Leahy of Shanakiel. I cannot state whether that lady will continue to pay that amount, now that the Board have decided on granting some aid; besides, she and other ladies of her family devote much time and attention to the school; providing materials, and disposing of them to the best advantage for the pupils, when worked. Mr. Fitzgibbon, the merchant, supplies some materials, and allows a fairly remunerating price for the work.

The net proceeds are divided amongst the pupils according to the quantity of the work, and the amount of skill required in the execution of it.

I found 29 pupils at work, and 36 is the highest number on the rolls as industrial pupils. No account was kept of the *average*, and I requested that in future the Teachers would keep the Register and Report Book in the usual way, for the purpose of exact statistical information, as done in the literary department.

The parents are not only willing, but extremely anxious, that their children should be employed at work; and if the school go on prosperously as it is likely to do, many others who are now prevented by poverty, would contrive to send their children, now kept at home, watching for a chance of earning the smallest trifle, or begging. And it is to the beneficial action of Industrial Schools upon that class I would wish especially to direct the attention of the Commissioners, convinced that every shilling spent in their instruction will save a pound in the punishment of young delinquents led to crime by want of industrial knowledge.

Embroidery, crochet, and netting, are the principal branches taught; but shirtmaking and plain work of every kind receive due attention.

The amount earned from January to August was only £6 8*s.* 10*d.*, because, at first, and for a good while, none could work well, and the materials employed were either damaged or received very little additional value. This first difficulty being got over to a great extent, there is reasonable ground for the expectation of considerable success ultimately. At the time of my visit a good number were able to do work, which got a ready sale at a fair price, whilst the remainder were fast progressing to a like proficiency. It is certain that many are induced to attend and thus receive literary instruction, by the prospect

APPENDIX F.

Reports of District Inspectors on Industrial Schools.

Sundayswell.

of earning a livelihood in the Industrial School; and there can be no doubt the combination of both is the best system of education for the poor.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL COYLE,
Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Marlborough-street.

APPENDIX G.

	Page
I.—Reports on District Model Schools,	37
II.—Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected,	153

The Commissioners have considered it desirable, that an opportunity should be afforded to the Head Inspectors of stating in their Annual Reports their views upon various matters relating to the working of the National System in their respective Districts, and, incidentally, upon the subject of elementary education in different parts of Ireland; but the Commissioners wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions expressed in the following Reports, nor do they feel called upon to adopt all the suggestions which they contain.

APPENDIX G.

I.—HEAD and DISTRICT INSPECTORS' REPORTS on DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—REPORT upon the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1853, by EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools. *Trim.*

May, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners, the following Report upon the Trim District Model School.

Attendance.—At the close of the year 1853 there were on the rolls 104 boys, 92 girls, and 60 infants, and the average daily attendance throughout the year was 84 in the Boys' School, and 75 and 55 respectively in the other two departments, giving a total of 214 pupils in attendance one day with another. The highest average attendance was in the month of June, when it reached 303, and the smallest, 169, occurred in the month of December. The general average of the number on the rolls, during the year was 308, and comparing this with the average daily attendance, it will appear that, of 100 children entered on the books of the School, 69 were in constant attendance. The detailed returns on this head are exhibited month by month in Appendix A 1, and the following table gives a comparative view of these particulars for the three years ending respectively with December, 1851–52–53.

	Average number on Rolls for 12 months, ending with December,			Average number in daily attendance for 12 months ending with December,			Proportion of average daily attendance to 100 on Rolls.		
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Boys, .	118·5	109·3	119·8	77·1	78·7	83·9	65·0	65·9	69·9
Girls, .	119·6	118·1	110·6	82·4	86·1	74·7	69·3	72·9	67·3
Infants, .	71·9	82·9	78·1	45·2	58·3	55·2	62·9	70·3	70·1
Total, .	330·0	320·3	308·5	204·7	223·1	213·8	62·1	69·6	69·3

From this table it will be seen, that while the average number on the rolls has slightly decreased in each succeeding year, the actual attendance of the children, though less than in 1852, is five per cent. higher now than in 1851, and that the proportion of children daily present in the School, as contrasted with the numbers on the rolls, has remained the same during the last two years.

In 1853 156 new pupils were entered, and besides these there were registered 309 names of pupils who had at some previous time belonged to the School, but whose names had been struck off. Since the opening of the Institution in May, 1850, a period of three years and eight months has elapsed, and in that time 1,080 pupils have been admitted to the School, and have received in it some portion of their instruction; and of those entered in that year 135 are still in attendance. The total number of entries in the registers of the three departments is 2,267, and 2,011, the number of names struck off during this period. The number of names entered upon the books in the course of the past year

was 465, while 439 were struck off. Of this number, nine boys and twenty girls have finally left the School for the following destinations:—

1 boy and 1 girl apprenticed.
1 boy and 7 girls emigrated.
3 boys removed to another locality.
2 boys and 5 girls gone to service.
5 girls employed at home by parents.
2 boys gone to a classical school.
2 girls gone to a boarding school.

Of the 196 children belonging to the boys' and girls' departments, one boy and two girls have come to reside in Trim for the purpose of attending the School, and nine boys and five girls, whose residences are at a distance of three miles or upwards, have to travel at least six miles each day; sixty-two boys and the same number of girls live within one mile of the School.

Ages.—In the Infants' School there were—

2 children,	3 years of age.			13 children,	7 years of age.		
8	,,	4	,,	7	,,	8	,,
12	,,	5	,,	4	,,	9	,,
14	,,	6	,,				

the average age being six and a-half years.

In the other two departments there were on the 31st December last—

Of 7 years of age,		1 boy and		1 girl.		Total 2, or		1·0 per cent.		
8	,,	8	,,	4	,,	,,	12	,,	6·1	,,
9	,,	5	,,	6	,,	,,	11	,,	5·6	,,
10	,,	20	,,	7	,,	,,	27	,,	13·8	,,
11	,,	18	,,	8	,,	,,	26	,,	13·3	,,
12	,,	18	,,	7	,,	,,	25	,,	12·8	,,
13	,,	14	,,	22	,,	,,	36	,,	18·3	,,
14	,,	7	,,	12	,,	,,	19	,,	9·7	,,
15	,,	9	,,	12	,,	,,	21	,,	10·7	,,
16	,,	2	,,	6	,,	,,	8	,,	4·1	,,
17	,,	1	,,	4	,,	,,	5	,,	2·6	,,
18	,,	1	,,	2	,,	,,	3	,,	1·5	,,
19	,,	–	,,	1	,,	,,	1	,,	0·5	,,

From this it appears that 67 per cent. of the boys, and 36 per cent. of the girls are under thirteen years of age; and on comparing this with the similar return for the year 1852, it will be found, that while the proportion of boys thirteen years and upwards, has only increased 1 per cent., the proportion of girls has increased 20 per cent. The average age of the boys is 11. 6, and of the girls 13; the corresponding results for 1852 were 11 and 12 respectively.

Occupation of Parents and Rates of Payment.—In Appendix A 2 is given the number of children belonging to each trade or business, classed according to the rates of payment they are charged. The rates as originally determined by the Commissioners, for all their District Model Schools, were to be 5*s.* per quarter, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, or 1*d.* per week; it was further laid down that all should pay, the precise amount to be paid by each child being regulated by the circumstances of the parent, under the condition, however, that one-half the places were to be reserved for those whose parents could only afford to pay the penny a-week, and that if the stated number of children admissible at the higher rates did not offer, the places were to be filled by the others.

The Commissioners, however, in the case of this Model School, relaxed the rule as to the compulsory payment of every pupil, and authorized the Inspector to admit, gratuitously, those children for whom their parents were unable to pay, provided that one child at least of every such family be entered as a paying pupil.

Here is a summary of the table referred to :—

			As paying 5s. per qr.	As paying 2s. 6d. per qr.	As paying 1d. per wk.	As free.
91	were children of Labourers,	Of those were entered,	–	–	63	28
16	were children of Servants,	Of those were entered,	–	–	16	–
50	were children of Farmers and Gardeners,	Of those were entered,	2	19	29	–
64	were children of Mechanics and Tradesmen,	Of those were entered,	–	10	46	8
17	were children of Shopkeepers and persons in business,	Of those were entered,	–	8	9	–
14	were children of Petty Public Officers,	Of those were entered,	–	5	9	–
4	were children of Persons not in business,	Of those were entered,	–	–	1	3
256			2	42	173	39

Thus about 15 per cent. of the children are admitted gratuitously, 68 per cent. at 1*d.* per week, and 17 per cent. at the higher rates. The number of gratuitous children was smaller in proportion than in 1852, as was also (though in a less degree) the number of children at the higher rates.

School Fees and School Requisites.—The fees paid in 1853 by the children amounted to the sum of £59 2*s.* 7*d.*, about £3 less than in the previous year. The subjoined table shows the amounts received from the children in the years 1851, 1852, and 1853, on account both of School fees, and of School requisites purchased by them :—

	School fees received during 12 Months, ending with December.						School requisites sold to Pupils during 12 Months, ending with December.					
	1851.			1852.			1853.			1851.			1852.			1853.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Boys, .	25	1	9	26	3	7	24	17	2	6	0	9½	6	4	2	6	0	10½
Girls, .	23	17	3	23	18	5	21	17	1	4	3	0	3	14	8	4	14	3½
Infants,	10	16	5	12	2	4	12	8	1	0	9	3	0	7	4½	0	13	10
Total,	59	5	5	62	4	4	59	2	4	10	13	0½	10	6	2½	11	9	0

Expenditure.—The portion of these school fees handed over to the Commissioners was £24. The general expenditure in the establishment amounted to £139 17*s.* 4*d.*, to which is to be added the sum of £357 8*s.* for salaries and allowances to Teachers and Monitresses, and for maintenance of resident Pupil-Teachers, making a sum of £473 5*s.* 4*d.* expended by the Commissioners for the support of this School; which exceeds by £27 the expenditure of the previous year.

Religious Denominations.—The following is the return of children of the several religious denominations attending the School in 1853 :—

	Roman Catholics.	Members of Established Church.
In Boys' School,	93	11
In Girls' ,,	89	3
In Infants' ,,	60	–
Totals,	242	14

The arrangements for the religious instruction of the children remain the same as heretofore, with this exception, that, with the consent of the clergymen under whose superintendence it is given, one hour instead of two is now devoted to the purpose on Fridays.

Teachers.—The Teachers, I am happy to say, have been unremitting in their attention to the pupils, and have discharged their duties with a zeal and perseverance praiseworthy in a high degree. Indeed, the general state of the School, both as regards discipline and proficiency,

reflects great credit on the Teachers, and shows how anxious they have been to prove themselves not undeserving of the high trust reposed in them by the Commissioners.

Literary Instruction.—A perusal of the annexed report upon the examination of the children will, I hope, satisfy the Commissioners that this School has not fallen off either in the extent or the amount of instruction imparted in it; and that if there are yet many deficiencies, they are, in a great measure, but such as are inseparable from institutions of this nature, where so many subjects are introduced, where children are so young and their attendance so fluctuating, and where the persons employed to assist the Teachers are necessarily ill-prepared for their task.

Pupil-Teachers.—The last cause, I have little doubt, has operated very much to retard the progress of the boys, as the young men admitted into the establishment in the capacity of Pupil-Teachers are quite inexperienced in the art of teaching, imperfectly, if at all, acquainted with several of the subjects of instruction, and consequently require from the Head Master, even during school hours, so continuous a superintendence as to prevent him perhaps from giving to any class its due share of attention.

The adoption of the suggestion offered in my last Report upon this School, that the period of training be extended, and the Pupil-Teachers retained in the establishment for two years instead of one, would possibly remove this difficulty, or, at least, greatly diminish the ill effects which appear to result from the frequent change of Pupil-Teachers.

In Appendix B 1 is a return of the names of the Pupil-Teachers who were in the establishment in the year 1853, and from the last column it will be seen that 4, whose course of training was completed in the year, obtained situations as Teachers of National Schools; that 1 died in April, 1853, and that another was recalled by his parents, after spending 7 months in the School.

The conduct of the Pupil-Teachers was generally good; and there occurred in the year but one violation of discipline, on which occasion a reprimand and caution were deemed by the Commissioners sufficient to meet the requirements of the case.

I annex (B 2) a copy of the programme furnished by the Head Master, of the subjects studied by the Pupil-Teachers, and on which they were ready to be examined. The time at my disposal was too limited on the occasion of my last visit to permit of my examining them; but the District Inspector, Mr. Hunter, who has frequently visited them during their study hours, and has witnessed, at his weekly inspections of the School, their mode of teaching their different classes, has expressed himself satisfied with their attention and diligence.

Paid Monitresses.—Mr. Hunter has also reported, in most favourable terms, as to the zeal and efficiency of the Paid Monitresses in the discharge of the several duties intrusted to them. On the recommendation of Mr. Hunter, their number was increased during the year from four to six, and the two new Monitresses were selected from the class of Candidate-Monitresses referred to in last year's Report. A short outline of their routine of business is inserted in the Appendix (C 1), with a statement of the course of instruction pursued by each of the three Mistresses, and an abstract from the records now kept of their answering on the various subjects taught.

Two of these young girls attend for a month in the Infants' School, where they teach the different classes under the superintendence of the Mistress, and are thus gradually trained to the peculiar system pursued in Infants' Schools; and at the close of the month, the Mistress enters

in a book she keeps, a memorandum of the manner in which the Monitresses have performed the several tasks allotted to them. A specimen is given in the Appendix, C-2.

School Register.—As the form of register used in the Trim District Model School differs in some respects from that in use in ordinary National Schools, the annexed copy of the headings, and of the various entries made in it, will serve to show the nature of the information it contains.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I have to state, that the clergymen of the parish, Protestant and Roman Catholic, who have, since the opening of the School, taken a lively interest in its success, continue to look upon it in the same favourable light as heretofore; and there is no doubt that their countenance and support have mainly contributed to inspire the parents with that confidence so necessary to the proper working of an institution of this kind, and without which it would produce no good results.

To these gentlemen, and to all with whom I have had communication in the discharge of my duty in this district, with which my official intercourse is now brought to a close, I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the great kindness they extended to me, and the zealous co-operation I uniformly experienced at their hands.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD BUTLER.

The Secretaries,
Education Office.

REPORT upon the EXAMINATION of the Children attending the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to submit the following Report upon the Examinations of the Trim District Model School.

Public Examinations, when held.—In conformity with the regulations of the Commissioners, these examinations have been held for the two-fold purpose of awarding premiums to the most deserving children, and affording an opportunity to the parents and the public in general, of testing the proficiency of the pupils in the several departments. The 23rd of February was the day fixed for the attendance of the public. The number and respectability of those who were present manifested the interest which continues to be felt in the success of the establishment.

These examinations were delayed much beyond the time originally intended, owing to engagements in the duties of office, which required the attendance of one of us in other parts of Ireland.

Special Examination.—The special examinations required to ascertain the several degrees of proficiency in the different classes occupied seven days. The first day was devoted to the Infant School, on which occasion every child on the rolls was present. The other six days were given to the examination of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. In conducting this examination, we arranged the subjects and the time in such a manner, that every class came before each of us in rotation, while no class was kept too long under examination at one time.

The teachers had been previously requested to draw up programmes of the subjects which the respective classes had studied, and the examination was strictly limited to the subjects therein set forth. They are annexed to this report, (see Note 1.) It will be seen that they are both varied and extensive.

Premiums.—In awarding the premiums we found it necessary to exceed somewhat the usual amount of £10 granted for the purpose, as

we could not reconcile it to ourselves to leave any case of *decided merit* without some mark of approbation. This course appeared to us absolutely necessary in order to carry out properly the object to be kept in view in these annual awards, for we are persuaded that it would be much better not to give premiums at all than to distribute them so as to give grounds for jealousy or discontent. Hence, also, the necessity for the patient and searching examination to which the classes were subjected.

Besides the premiums awarded for the most satisfactory answering, we gave several special premiums. The principal of these were awarded for good conduct, as in former years, and for good attendance. We find that out of 271 school-days in the year 1853, the highest attendance of any pupil in the Infant School was 254 days; in the Girls', 253; and in the Boys', 257.

In the Girls' School there were two premiums for plain work, one for embroidery, one for crochet, and one for knitting.

As for some months past the Mistresses have kept a record of answering on prescribed subjects at the weekly examinations, we determined to award a special premium in each class, based on these returns, a specimen of which is given in Note 2, annexed to this report.

In the 5th class one girl answered to the Head Mistress on the several subjects of study, 421 questions out of 476; the same girl answered to the Second Mistress, 315 out of 342 questions.

In the 4th class the best answerer on the return of the Head Mistress had 370 answered out of 386; the same girl also stood highest on the subjects prepared for the Second Mistress, having answered 233 out of 290 questions. We anticipate the best results from this premium, which has now been awarded for the first time, as it will lead to a steady, regular attention to *every* part of the business, and a careful preparation of the several lessons. We intend to recommend the Head Master to keep a similar record in order to award like premiums in the Boys' School, at future examinations.

Public Examination, how conducted.—The public examination was held, as on previous occasions, in the Infant School-room, commencing at 10 o'clock, and ending about 3. The junior classes of boys and girls were first examined. The infants then entered, singing one of their marching songs. They were examined at considerable length on the different subjects taught, and sang several little airs in a very pleasing manner, and with great spirit. The examination of the senior classes of boys and girls followed. The several premiums were then announced, and certificates, with the seal of the Commissioners, were handed to each successful competitor—the amounts to which they were entitled in consequence were subsequently paid.

At intervals the boys and girls, respectively, sang several of the pieces of music which they had learned, and at the conclusion, all joined in singing the National Anthem.

The answering of the children throughout was equally gratifying to ourselves, and satisfactory to the public. The following may be noticed as the departments in which the excellence was specially marked.

In the Girls' School, the spelling (including dictation exercises and the careful preparation of the Spelling-Book Superseded) was excellent; the writing books were pronounced to be very superior, being characterized by a style and finish which would confer credit on any establishment. From the specimens exhibited it was evident that the work department had been carefully attended to.

In the Infants' School, the ease and correctness of the reading, the excellence of the spelling, and the perfect readiness of the children in answering on arithmetic tables, and geography, were especially noticed.

In the Boys' School, the answering on Geography, (including "Geography Generalized," and blank maps,) the use and readiness evinced in difficult mental calculations, and the facility with which demonstrations at the black board were performed by the mathematical class in algebra and geometry, merited particular commendation.

Trim.

In conducting the examination we called upon the Teachers of the several departments to examine before the public. We examined different classes ourselves, and those present were requested to suggest any subjects for examination within the limits of the programmes. We made no endeavour to conceal the deficiencies of the pupils, neither was there any effort to bring out their attainments by way of exhibition. We wished to show, in a *bona fide* manner, what the children had learned, and how they were taught. We are satisfied that every one present saw the matter in the true light.

The following is a statement of the number of pupils on the rolls of the respective schools, and the number present on the day of the public examination.

	Male.	Female.	Infant.
Number on rolls, . . .	117	105	68
Number present, . . .	112	87	66

In order to keep this report within the limits we have prescribed to ourselves, the observations on the special examinations must be necessarily brief.

Special Examinations—Infant School.—In the Infant School, with which we commenced, we found three divisions in First Class, two in Second, and two "Sequel" Classes, corresponding to the two books so denominated. The children here are taught to read immediately after they know the alphabet. Out of 27 in First Class, there were only 6 who could not read the words of the First Section, while the highest division, containing 11, could read with ease the greater part of the lessons in the Third Section. Some of these children are very young, and the progress they have made in learning to pronounce words from the characters that represent them, proves that this department has been carefully attended to. We regard this as one of the most difficult, while it is not the least important, of the duties of an infant school teacher. The children are thus trained from the very beginning to those habits of patient attention to lessons and books so essential to progress in their after studies. The error so common in junior classes, of permitting the children to learn their lessons by rote, has been guarded against. In spelling and explanation the answering was satisfactory. Four premiums for general answering were awarded in this class.

In the Second Class we found eight in the higher, and eleven in the lower division. The reading was generally very correct, with careful attention to stops; in some cases, however, there was a monotony arising from the pitch of the voice being different from the *speaking tone.* It is a rare thing to meet any School totally free from this fault, while children in Second Book seem especially liable to it. The other branches specified in the programme for this class, were gone through in a satisfactory manner. Nine premiums were awarded for answering on different subjects.

In Sequel No. 1 we examined nine children, and in Sequel No. 2 eight came forward. The reading in both divisions was intelligent; the spelling very superior, and the knowledge of the lessons satisfactory. Several of the children made no mistake, after a lengthened examination on the multiplication and pence tables. Notation and numeration, so far as seven places of figures, have been successfully taught. Easy questions were solved on the slate in addition, subtrac-

tion, and multiplication, and great readiness was evinced by several children in answering on mental arithmetic. They can generally refer words to the parts of speech, and their knowledge of the maps specified in the programme was found to be very accurate. These classes have lately commenced to write on paper; their copy-books are neat and clean, and their progress is creditable. We awarded seven premiums in the higher division, and six in the lower; the subjects for which they were given were reading with explanation, spelling, tables with arithmetic, geography, and writing.

The total number of premiums in the Infants' School (including two for good attendance) amounted to twenty-eight; these were distributed among twenty-six children.

We may mention, as affording evidence of the advantages to be derived from the preparatory training which this department affords, that a large proportion of those who had passed through the Infant School, succeeded in obtaining premiums in the other schools, while in every instance they were brought into competition with pupils older than themselves.

Girls' School.—In the Girls' School, we found five classes with subdivisions.

The majority of those in First Class were lately admitted to the School—they are making satisfactory progress; eleven were examined, and two premiums awarded.

In the Second Class there were three divisions; the reading was fair, and the knowledge of the subjects generally good; the spelling in some cases was excellent, affording evidence of that careful preparation so essential to success in this branch. The answering in arithmetic was good, and the knowledge of the multiplication table was accurate. There were in all thirty-three examined belonging to the class; we awarded in the highest division six premiums, in the second five, and in the lowest four; the subjects for which these were awarded embrace reading with explanation, spelling, writing, and arithmetic.

In the Sequel division, twelve were examined, and premiums, seven in number, were awarded for the same subjects. We did not examine in geography or grammar with a view of giving premiums for these branches in any class under the Third, as we are not disposed to attach much importance to the teaching of these subjects in the *advanced* Schools before the children are able to read in the Third Book.

In the Third Class, fourteen girls were examined; only a few of these could be said to read with ease and intelligence; there was a want of distinctness; final letters were not fully sounded, unaccented vowels were left out, pauses were not uniformly attended to. The knowledge of the lessons was not very accurate: these deficiencies no doubt arose from the attempt to accomplish too much. The spelling, including writing from dictation was very fair; in some cases excellent. In grammar they did not seem to know much more than to refer words to the parts of speech. The answering on the geography of Europe and Ireland was accurate. In arithmetic, notation has been carefully taught, and the greater part have gone through the Compound Rules and Reduction.

Premiums were awarded for eight different subjects in this class, and these were distributed among seven girls.

In the Fourth and Fifth Classes, twenty-one girls were examined; here again we observed the reading rather defective, being sometimes inaccurate and frequently wanting in expression; the spelling, including a written exercise, was satisfactory, and in some cases particularly good; the knowledge of the Lesson Books was very extensive, while

the performances in grammar and geography evinced the attention that had been given to their instruction in these branches. We were much gratified in observing the marked progress which these classes have made in writing; this was especially noticed at the public examination, when each girl's book now in use was placed in juxtaposition with that in use at the beginning of the year. In arithmetic many of the pupils have learned Fractions, Practice, and Interest; the answering on this subject was very good. The small treatise on "Household Work," has been lately introduced in these classes; the knowledge which the girls have derived in a very short time with reference to the subjects of every-day life, treated of in this valuable little work, proves that it has been read with that degree of interest which it is so well calculated to excite.

In the Fourth Class, twelve premiums were awarded for six subjects, and in the Fifth Class, fifteen premiums were given, the number of subjects being seven.

With reference to this School generally, we are bound to remark that, while the answering was not of that brilliant or striking character which is calculated to attract attention at an examination, yet, when the pupils are compared with what they were a year since, the progress they have made is highly satisfactory.

We distributed in this School seventy-eight premiums among forty-five girls, including the several special premiums already noticed.

Boys' School.—In the Boys' School there were five classes, with several subdivisions.

The First Class was made up of children who had been lately admitted; no premium was awarded.

There were two divisions in the Second Class, seventeen being in the lower, and ten in the higher division. The reading, with some exceptions, was indifferent; there was a tendency to read by rote, the articulation was indistinct, and the manner hesitating; the knowledge of the lessons was not very accurate; the spelling was good, and in notation, numeration, and arithmetical tables, the answering, so far as stated in the programme, was very satisfactory. Easy addition exercises were solved, but not very readily. We awarded six premiums for the different subjects in each division of the class.

In the Sequel Class, fourteen boys were examined; the reading here was very fair, there were several who made no mistakes in spelling, and the answering on the subjects of the lessons was satisfactory. In arithmetic and geography the performances were generally good. We awarded in this class two premiums for each of the following branches, reading, spelling with explanation, arithmetic, writing, geography; these were distributed among nine boys.

In the Third Class we found twenty names on the list; about five or six may be said to read with ease and intelligence; their knowledge of the Spelling-book Superseded was neither so extensive nor so accurate as might have been expected, and in explanation of the lessons there was a general deficiency. In arithmetic the answering was much more satisfactory, and eight boys showed a very correct knowledge of notation and numeration. In writing from dictation, one boy had no mistake, while five others wrote the sentences with general correctness. We awarded in this class two premiums for reading, one for explanation, two for spelling and dictation, two for writing (on paper), and two for arithmetic.

The Fourth Class consisted of two divisions, twenty-seven in the lower, and fourteen in the higher; the reading was fluent and generally intelligent, but we could scarcely note any of these as able to read with *taste and expression.* As on exercise in spelling, composition, &c.,

they were required to write the substance of a short story from one of the Lesson-books, after hearing it read twice over, we cannot report favourably as to the manner in which this exercise was performed; there was much bad spelling; capital letters were not correctly employed, punctuation was frequently unattempted; only three or four performed the exercise in a satisfactory manner. We doubt not but these defects will be remedied, as we directed the attention of the Head Master to them especially, as well as to the necessity for requiring more attention to the Spelling-book Superseded. As regards grammar, we did not find the knowledge of the text so accurate as could be desired; they could parse an easy sentence, and eight or ten manifested acquaintance with the rules of Syntax. The answering in the Lesson-books was pretty fair, while in geography and arithmetic, about one-half answered the questions proposed in a satisfactory manner.

With reference to this class we would observe, that it is very large; and in consequence of the great number of subjects to which attention has been given, it may have been difficult to secure great proficiency in each. The highest division have lately commenced book-keeping, geometry, and algebra; but we found it impossible to command the time requisite for a careful examination in these branches.

We found 8 boys in the Fifth Class, 6 of whom have been regular pupils of the School since the opening. The state of this class is most satisfactory. They were examined very minutely in the various branches specified in the Teachers' Programme (see Note 1); and on every subject the answering of the six was excellent. Premiums were awarded for ten different subjects in this class.

In this School we found the writing generally executed with care; in some cases we thought the books might have been neater. There is occasionally a degree of stiffness and want of freedom, arising from the constant use of the copperplate copies supplied by the Board. A few boys write a very beautiful hand.

The number of premiums awarded in the Boys' School was 65, and they were distributed among 45 candidates.

We have the honour to be your obedient servants,

The Secretaries,
Education Office.

Edward Butler,
William A. Hunter.

Note 1.

Programme of Subjects Taught during the Year 1853.

a.—Infants' School.

Sequel Class (*higher division*).—Reading and Spelling, from page 1 to 130. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Grammar: can parse simple sentences etymologically. Arithmetic: Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Money Table.

Sequel Class (*lower division*).—Reading and Spelling, from page 1 to 180. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Grammar: can refer words to parts of speech. Arithmetic: Simple Addition and Multiplication Table.

Second Class (*first division*).—Reading and Spelling, from page 1 to 67. Geography: Outlines of the Map of the World. Grammar: can refer words to parts of speech. Arithmetic: Simple Addition, and Multiplication Table to 5 times.

Second Class (*second division*).—Reading and Spelling, from page 1 to 42. Geography: Outlines of the Map of the World. Grammar: can name the parts of speech. Arithmetic: Addition on the ball-frame, and Multiplication Table to 5 times.

First Class (*first division*).—Reading and Spelling, from page 1 to 20.
First Class (*second division*).—Reading and Spelling Card, from 1 to 8. Geography: Outlines of the Map of the World. Arithmetic: Addition on the ball-frame.

b.—GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Fifth Class.—Reading: Fifth Book and Girls' Reading Book; Zoology for Schools, second part; Household Work; Poetical Selections. Spelling Book Superseded: Verbal Distinctions; Practical Rules for Spelling and Pronunciation; English Etymologies; Prefixes and Affixes; Greek and Latin Roots. Grammar: Parsing and Explanation of passages selected from reading course. Geography: the Physical and Political Geography of Europe, Asia, and America; the Maps of these divisions of the Earth, and the blank Maps of Europe and Ireland; the seven first chapters of Geography Generalized. History: the first six eras of Ancient History, and the first five eras of Modern History. Botany: the several parts of plants; their uses to man; what plants afford food and beverage; what plants have medicinal qualities; what species of plants afford cheap and comfortable clothing. Arithmetic: to solve mentally various exercises likely to occur in ordinary dealings; theory and practice, as far as proportion. Writing from Dictation: Fables, Anecdotes, Proverbs, Moral and Instructive Passages.

Fourth Class.—Reading: Fourth Reading Book; Zoology for Schools, first part; Household Work; Poetical Selections. Spelling: Practical Rules for Spelling and Pronunciation; Verbal Distinctions, and English Etymologies. Grammar: the Definitions in Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax; Analysis of Prose and Poetical Passages selected from reading course. Geography: the Physical and Political Geography of Europe and America; the Maps of Asia and the United States; the blank Maps of Europe and Ireland. History: the History of the Hebrew Nation, from the call of Abraham to the settlement in the Holy Land. Natural History: the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. Arithmetic: Arithmetic in theory and practice, as far as Proportion; various kinds of Mental Exercises, such as are likely to occur in ordinary dealings. Writing from Dictation: the same as Fifth Class.

Third Class.—Reading: Third Reading Book, from the 1st to the 168th page; Zoology for Schools, to the 30th page; Household Work (Morning Duties and Dinner Arrangements). Spelling: the three first classes of Verbal Distinctions, and Practical Rules for Spelling, in Spelling-Book Superseded. Grammar: Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Verb, as treated of in Etymology; Parsing syntactically easy prose passages selected from Reading Lessons. Geography: the Local Geography of Europe and America; the Maps of these Continents, with the blank Maps of Europe and Ireland. Historical Narrations: the most remarkable and interesting events recorded in Scripture History, from the creation to the mission of Moses. Arithmetic: Simple and Compound Rules; Reduction of Weights, Measures, and Money. Writing from Dictation: Exercises selected from Lesson Books, and writing in their own words descriptions of various manufacturing processes—such as glass making, soap making, silk spinning, &c., &c.

Sequel Class.—Reading: all the lessons contained in Sequel Book. Spelling: the First Part of Spelling-Book Superseded, and spelling words and clauses selected from Reading Lessons. Grammar: the definitions contained in the first 30 pages. Geography: the fundamental parts of the Physical and Political Geography of Europe and Ireland. History: the most interesting features recorded in the History of the Creation; the Deluge; Abraham's vocation, and Lot's separation from

him. Arithmetic: the Simple Rules; easy exercises in Mental Arithmetic, such as the following:—Find the price of 6 yards at 4*d.* per quarter; 12 bonnets at 6*s.* each; find the product of 8*s.* 8*d.* multiplied by 4; find the quotient of the same divided by 3; the price of 6lbs. of tea at 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; 5 stone of sugar at 5*d.* per lb.; what will a man's wages amount to in 12 days at 1*s.* 4*d.* per day? find the price of 10 barrels of wheat, at 18*s.* per barrel; &c., &c. Writing from Dictation: Fables or short simple sentences.

Second Class (*third or highest division*).—Reading: Second Reading Book, and Sacred Poetry. Spelling: words and clauses selected from Reading Lessons. Grammar: the definitions of the Article, Noun, and Adjective. Arithmetic: Arithmetical Tables, Notation, and Numeration; easy questions in the Simple Rules; mental exercises on the buying and selling of small commodities, *e. g.* five yards of linen at a crown a yard; eight barrels of oats at 12*s.* per barrel; one stone of sugar at 5*d.* per lb.; how much is four times 2*s.* 6*d.*? how many times can you take 8*d.* out of 2*s.*? &c. Writing: writing "large-hand" from copy lines. The second division of this class have been taught the same course as the third, except that they have read only to the 107th page of Reading Book; the same may be said of the first division, except that they have read only to the 40th page.

First Class (*third division*).—Reading: the whole of First Reading Book. Spelling: all the words in Reading Lessons. Grammar: pointing out in the Reading Lesson the nine parts of speech, and distinguishing the vowels and the four syllabic classes of words. Geography: the earth's form and motions, its great superficial divisions, and the geographical terms of the smaller divisions of land and water. Arithmetic: Arithmetical Tables, Notation, and Numeration; mental exercises, such as $5+3+4+11$; $17-5$; 40×2; $20\div5$; $16\div4$; &c. Writing: writing from copy lines. The second division of this class read to the 20th page of Reading Book, and the first division to the 12th page. The pupils of these two divisions have been taught the same subjects as the pupils of the third division, but their knowledge is, of course, more limited. Music: since Mr. Washington has been removed from this, the pupils of the senior division have, by constant practice, retained, and, to some extent, increased the musical knowledge which he imparted to them. The pupils of the junior division have made a very satisfactory progress in this branch; they have a good knowledge of the fundamental part of the theory of music; they can also "sol fa" many pleasing airs, and can sing appropriate words.

ROSE TUITE, Teacher.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

First Class (*first division*).—First Book to page 14. Arithmetic: beginning to know the digits. Geography: outlines of Maps of the World and Ireland.

First Class (*second division*).—First Book to page 33. Arithmetic: a little Notation, Numeration, and Addition. Geography: Maps of the World and Ireland. Tables: Multiplication Table to 5 times.

Second Class (*first division*).—Second Book to page 60. Arithmetic: can write numbers expressed by four digits, and read those expressed by five; can do easy sums in Addition. Tables: Multiplication Table to eight times. Geography: Maps of the World and Ireland. Grammar: can distinguish some of the parts of speech. Spelling.

Second Class (*second division*).—Second Book to page 170. Arithmetic: same as first division. Tables: Multiplication to ten times, Troy Weight, and Money Table. Geography: same as first division. Grammar: same as first division.

Sequel Class.—Sequel (No. 1) to page 89. Arithmetic: can write numbers expressed by five digits, and read those expressed by six; Addition; some can do Subtraction. Geography: Maps of Ireland, Europe, and the World. Grammar: can refer the words of lesson to parts of speech. Tables: can repeat most of the tables.

Third Class.—Third Book to page 134. Arithmetic: Notation and Numeration, to seven places of figures; Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication; a few, Division. Tables: same as Sequel Class. Geography: Maps of Ireland, Europe, Asia, and the World. Grammar: can parse easy sentences syntactically. Spelling Book: Rules for Spelling; Verbal Distinctions.

Fourth Class (*first division*).—Fourth Book to page 76. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, and a little Proportion; a few go with the Third Class boys. Geography: First Class in Geography Generalized, Maps of Ireland, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and the World. Grammar: can parse easy sentences. Spelling Book: Rules for Spelling and Verbal Distinctions.

Fourth Class (*second division*).—Fourth Book to page 118; also ten lessons of Fourth Section. Grammar: can parse prose and easy poetry. Arithmetic: to Interest (inclusive) in small treatise. Geometry: twelve Propositions in First Book, and Definitions. Mensuration: to the end of Problem 12, in Superficies. Geography: the first four chapters of Geography Generalized, and all the School Maps. Spelling Book: Rules for Spelling and Verbal Distinctions. Book-keeping: First set, Algebra, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.

Fifth Class.—Fifth Book to page 311, except the lessons on Geology. Arithmetic: Board's or Thompson's Treatise, except Exchange. Grammar: can parse any sentence in prose or poetry. Geography: all the Maps, and fourteen chapters in Geography Generalized. Spelling Book: Rules for Spelling, Verbal Distinctions, English Etymologies, Difficult and Irregular Words. Mensuration: Board's Treatise, up to page 95, except Conic Sections. Agriculture: all the Agricultural Class Book. Geometry: three know four books, three know to 20th of Third, and the remainder to 20th of First Book of Euclid. Algebra: six know Quadratic Equations, and the rest only the elementary rules and some easy equations. N.B.—Mental Arithmetic, 15 chapters (small treatise); Fourth Class, 10 chapters; Third Class, 5 chapters; Second and Sequel Classes, 3 chapters.

NOTE 2.

Programme of Fourth Class of Girls for the First and Third Weeks of December, 1853.—Spelling Book: Third and Fourth Classes of Verbal Distinctions. Fourth Book: from page 133 to 161. Geography Generalized: from page 20 to 36; Blank Maps of Europe and Ireland. Grammar: Case, the Adjective, and the Verb. Written exercises on Grammar and Geography.

	First Week.					Third Week.							
	Spelling Book.	Lesson Book.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Spelling Book.	Lesson Book.	Geography.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Total.	Character of Writing.	Mistakes in Dictation Copies.
No. of Questions asked,	10	14	24	15	–	13	13	10	16	–	115	–	–
1	9	13	20	13	B	11	11	7	14	B	98	C	–
2	8	8	13	4	C	11	11	9	13	C	77	B	6
3	4	3	10	13	C	10	8	8	9	B	65	D	6
4	–	4	11	10	B	11	8	9	10	B	63	A	7

APPENDIX A[1].—RETURN of ATTENDANCE, &c., for the Year ending 31st December, 1853.

1853.	BOYS.				GIRLS.				INFANTS.				TOTALS.			
	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
January,	116·6	88·5	76·0	1 19 3	113·8	72·5	63·6	2 1 7	56·4	38·7	68·7	0 12 1	286·8	199·7	–	4 13 3
February,	123·7	82·2	66·4	2 1 7	106·6	62·2	58·3	1 5 2	51·5	25·5	49·2	0 11 5	281·2	169·9	–	3 18 2
March,	122·5	82·6	67·4	2 7 5	108·2	71·5	65·9	1 14 9	51·6	31·4	60·9	0 13 1	282·3	185·5	–	4 15 3
April,	115·3	70·3	60·9	1 17 2	99·4	71·9	72·0	2 13 1	52·8	39·5	74·9	0 16 9	267·5	181·7	–	5 6 11
May,	120·2	92·0	76·5	2 14 4	116·1	92·0	79·2	1 14 6	75·2	69·2	92·3	1 7 1	311·5	253·2	–	5 15 11
June,	138·0	107·4	77·8	2 9 2	138·3	107·7	77·8	2 0 4	109·4	88·3	80·7	1 13 0	385·7	303·4	–	6 2 6
July,	146·0	102·1	69·9	2 16 4	132·6	86·9	64·4	3 1 0	110·0	75·1	68·3	1 10 2	388·6	264·1	–	7 7 6
August,	138·3	97·0	70·1	1 3 1	120·4	85·9	78·3	1 3 7	105·3	69·9	66·3	0 9 3	364·0	252·8	–	2 15 11
September,	120·8	72·6	60·1	2 2 4	107·3	66·0	61·5	1 19 3	97·0	69·9	71·9	1 18 2	325·1	208·5	–	5 19 9
October,	105·6	66·6	63·0	1 11 9	93·1	58·3	62·6	1 11 9	84·4	54·7	64·2	1 2 6	283·1	179·6	–	4 6 0
November,	90·4	70·0	77·4	2 5 2	95·6	59·9	62·6	1 11 11	73·1	51·6	63·9	0 16 9	259·1	181·5	–	4 13 10
December,	101·2	75·3	73·6	1 9 7	91·7	55·9	60·4	1 0 2	62·0	38 2	61·6	0 17 10	254·9	169·4	–	3 7 7
Totals and General Averages,	119·8	83·9	69·9	24 17 2	110·6	74·7	67·3	21 17 1	78·1	55·2	70·1	12 8 1	308·5	213·8	69·3	59 2 7

Trim.

APPENDIX A2.—NUMBER of CHILDREN belonging to each TRADE or PROFESSION.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				INFANTS.			TOTALS.			
	5*s.* per Quarter.	2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter.	1*d.* per Week.	Gratuitous.	5*s.* per Quarter.	2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter.	1*d.* per Week.	Gratuitous.	2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter.	1*d.* per Week.	Gratuitous.	5*s.* per Quarter.	2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter.	1*d.* per Week.	Gratuitous.
Baker,	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–
Barrack-Sergeant,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Blacksmith,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
Builder,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
Butcher,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Butler,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Carpenter,	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Carrier,	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Civil Bill Officer,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Coachman,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Dealer,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Deputy-Governor of Gaol,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Farmer,	1	8	13	–	1	9	11	–	–	2	–	2	17	26	–
Gardener,	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–
Herd,	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Hotel Keeper,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–
Labourer,	–	–	21	13	–	–	23	9	–	19	6	–	–	63	28
Mason,	–	–	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	5	1	–	–	10	4
Miller,	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Painter,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–
Pensioner,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Policeman,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Persons whose occupation is not specified,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Process-Server,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Saddler,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Shoemaker,	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	1	5	1	–	1	10	2
Shopkeeper,	–	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	4	–	–	5	7	–
Tailor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Tinman,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Thatcher,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1
Turnkey,	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	–
Widow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Appendix B[1].—Return of the Pupil-Teachers in Trim Model School during 1853.

Number.	Name.	Age at time of entrance.	Religious Denomination.	Parent's Employment.	Where educated.	When appointed.	Date of leaving.	Months spent in Establishment.	Cause of Removal, and Destination.	General Health.
1	James Greene,	19	E. C.	Shoemaker,	Kells N. S.,	May 1, 1852,	March 5, 1853,	10	Illness; died April 26, 1853,	Not ill till last sickness.
2	Joseph Boylan,	20	R. C.	Nailer,	Navan N. S.,	Do.,	May 5, 1853,	12	Appointed to Johnstown N.S.,	Not ill.
3	John Fitzsimons,	21	R. C.	Farmer,	Nobber N. S.,	Do.,	Do.,	12	,, Shantonagh N.S.,	Do.
4	Michael Connell,	19	R. C.	Shopkeeper,	Carlanstown N. S.,	Nov. 2, 1852,	Oct. 31, 1853,	12	,, Girley N. S.,	Do.
5	Terence Corrigan,	18	R. C.	Farmer,	Kilskier N. S.,	Do.,	Dec. 22, 1853,	14	,, Corey N. S.,	Do.
6	Laurence Early,	19	R. C.	Do.,	Longwood N. S.,	Do.,	In still, *	14	—	Do.
7	John Graham,	17	E. C.	Postmaster,	Castletown N. S.,	Do.,	Do.,	14	—	Do.
8	James Devine,	17	R. C.	Farmer,	Killegorman N. S.,	Dec. 1, 1852,	Do.,	13	—	Do.
9	Edward Daly,	18	R. C.	Teacher,	Mullahea N. S.,	May 16, 1853,	Do.,	8	—	Do.
10	William Graham,	19	E. C.	Postmaster,	Castletown N. S.,	Do.,	Dec. 5, 1853,	7	Services required at home,	Do.
11	Francis Leddy,	19	R. C.	Teacher,	Kilnalack N. S.,	May 17, 1853,	In still,	8	—	Do.

* On December 31, 1853.

Appendix B².

Programme of the Subjects studied by the Pupil-Teachers in the year 1853.

Trim.

Grammar.—A general knowledge of Sullivan's or Board's Grammar.

Geography.—Geography Generalized—first 14 chapters, and the Introduction to Astronomy; Local and Political Geography of the principal divisions of the Globe.

History.—The Outlines of History, as given in Fifth Book.

Lesson Books.—Third, Fourth, and Fifth Books.

Natural Philosophy—As treated of in Fifth Book.

Geometry.—Four Books in Thomson's Euclid.

Mensuration.—Mensuration, to page 97, except Conic Sections.

Algebra.—To Quadratic Equations, as given by Thomson.

Arithmetic.—Thomson's, or the Board's Treatise, except Exchange.

Reasoning.—Parts I. and II.

Agricultural Class Book.—Introductory Exercises, chapters 3 and 4.

Book-Keeping.—Six sets.

Appendix C.

Paid Monitresses.

Paid Monitresses are required to be in attendance at a quarter past 9 o'clock, A.M. On entering the school, each of them has to sign the attendance-book; and, should any of them be late, the Mistress writes opposite her name the hour at which she came. Having entered their names, two of them withdraw to the Infants' School, where they are kept employed till 3 o'clock.

Of the four that remain, one has charge of the bonnet-room, examines the children as to cleanliness, superintends the folding and arranging of cloaks, shawls, &c.; another unfolds maps, supplies writing-desks with slates and pencils, copy books, pens and ink; while the other two are giving lessons on subjects marked out by the Teachers.

As the general instruction does not commence until 10 o'clock, it is left optional with the pupils to remain in the play-ground or attend these morning lessons. At first play got the preference, but latterly there has been a general desire to attend the lesson.

At 10 minutes to 10 o'clock all pupils go to the play-ground, where they are placed according to their respective classes, and then conducted back to the school-room.

Each Monitress takes charge of a junior class, which she instructs according to the routine of business laid down on the Time-table of the School.

Along with this daily course of training in the art of teaching, the Paid Monitresses, together with six or eight candidates, receive an hour's instruction after the pupils are dismissed. This instruction is given on Mondays and Tuesdays by the Assistant Mistress, Miss Grace; on Wednesdays and Thursdays by the Principal Mistress, Miss Tuite; and on Fridays and Saturdays by Miss Lavender, the Infant School Mistress.

COURSE of INSTRUCTION given on Fridays and Saturdays to the Monitresses and Candidate-Monitresses of the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for Three Months, ending December, 30, 1853.

LOCAL GEOGRAPHY.		MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.	
Days.	Page.	Days.	Page.
October 7, . .	170 to 173	October 8, . .	7 to 13
,, 14, . .	174 ,, 176	,, 15, . .	14 ,, 16
,, 21, . .	176 ,, 180	,, 22, . .	17 ,, 25
,, 28, . .	181 ,, 183	,, 27, . .	25 ,, 31
November 4, . .	185 ,, 190	November 5, . .	31 ,, 35
,, 11, . .	190 ,, 192	,, 12, . .	35 ,, 39
,, 18, . .	192 ,, 196	,, 19, . .	39 ,, 43
,, 25, . .	196 ,, 198	,, 26, . .	43 ,, 48
December 2, . .	201 ,, 203	December 3, . .	49 ,, 53
,, 9, . .	203 ,, 205	,, 10, . .	53 ,, 57
,, 16, . .	206 ,, 208	,, 17, . .	57 ,, 60

Reading is also taught on Fridays. The books selected for the purpose are the first fourteen chapters of the Generalized Geography, the British Poets, and Biographical Sketches. These are read alternately.

SUMMARY of the Answering of Paid Monitresses for Three Months, ending 31st December, 1853, on the above subjects.

LOCAL GEOGRAPHY.

	Week ending											Total.	Proportion per cent. of Answers to Questions asked.
	8-10	15-10	22-10	29-10	5-11	12-11	19-11	26-11	3-12	10-12	17-12		
No. of Questions asked to each,	16	16	14	12	13	15	10	13	18	12	18	157	
1, . .	12	14	10	12	10	13	9	–	–	11	11	102	81
2, . .	13	13	14	12	13	13	10	11	17	–	16	132	91
3, . .	16	13	13	–	11	12	9	10	17	9	14	124	85
4, . .	16	10	14	–	11	15	9	10	16	12	15	128	88
5, . .	10	10	9	–	9	14	–	–	14	11	12	89	70
6, . .	5	10	6	5	8	13	9	8	10	8	–	82	59

GENERALIZED GEOGRAPHY.

No. of Questions asked to each,	9	11	12	12	12	10	9	14	15	23	22	149	
1, . .	7	9	12	11	12	7	8	–	–	17	19	102	85
2, . .	8	10	10	12	12	10	8	13	13	23	18	137	92
3, . .	9	10	11	11	12	9	8	11	13	21	14	129	87
4, . .	9	9	11	–	12	10	9	13	15	22	15	125	91
5, . .	9	8	8	9	10	9	8	–	11	16	21	109	81
6, . .	7	8	8	6	12	9	8	7	10	7	–	82	65

CHARACTER OF READING.*

1, . .	A	B	A	A	A	B	B	–	–	A	A	–	–
2, . .	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	–	A	–	–
3, . .	B	B	A	–	B	B	A	B	B	A	A	–	–
4, . .	A	A	A	–	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	–	–
5, . .	B	B	A	–	C	B	–	–	B	A	A	–	–
6, . .	B	C	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	–	–	–

* A signifies very good; B, good; C, fair.

COURSE of INSTRUCTION for Wednesday and Thursday Evenings.

WEDNESDAY.

From 3 to 3½, Arithmetical exercises on black boards or slates.
,, 3½ to 3¾, Mutual questioning on the Theory of Arithmetic.
,, 3¾ to 4, Explanation of Grammatical Definitions, Rules, &c.

Or,

From 3 to 4, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; and while thus engaged one girl reads aloud to the class, anecdotes or moral stories.

THURSDAY.

From 3 to 3½, Treating of the method of explaining Reading Lessons to children.
,, 3½ to 4, Exercises on Composition.

Or,

From 3 to 3½, Transposition and Parsing.
,, 3½ to 3¾, Mental Arithmetic, or writing Bills of Parcels.
,, 3¾ to 4, Lessons on cleaning culinary articles, on cooking, washing, &c.

PAID MONITRESSES' ANSWERS for Quarter ending 31st December, 1853, on the subjects taught on Mondays and Tuesdays.

SECOND AND THIRD SECTIONS OF FIFTH BOOK.*

	Week ending												Total.	Proportion per cent. of Answers to Questions asked.
	8-10	15-10	22-10	29-10	5-11	12-11	19-11	26-11	3-12	10-12	17-12	24-12		
No. of Questions asked to each, .	14	16	12	14	10	8	16	13	12	18	10	20	163	
1, .	11	–	8	11	5	8	12	13	10	–	10	18	106	82·2
2, .	11	15	10	13	8	8	16	11	12	16	10	15	145	88·9
3, .	10	16	11	13	9	8	14	13	12	18	10	20	154	94·4
4, .	11	16	12	12	–	8	14	11	12	18	10	17	141	92·1
5, .	8	5	8	10	8	7	5	–	3	15	6	18	93	62·0
6, .	–	9	–	6	5	6	3	9	7	15	–	–	60	45·1

SPELLING AND PRACTICAL RULES, ORTHOEPY, PREFIXES AND AFFIXES, LATIN AND GREEK ROOTS, ENGLISH ETYMOLOGIES, SYNONYMES, &c.†

No. of Questions asked to each, .	6	10	12	10	8	14	9	20	12	16	22	8	147	
1, .	4	–	10	9	8	14	8	18	11	–	22	8	112	92·6
2, .	5	7	7	9	6	14	8	20	12	16	17	8	129	87·7
3, .	5	9	12	9	7	13	8	20	12	16	22	8	141	95·9
4, .	5	7	11	8	6	12	9	20	12	16	21	8	135	91·8
5, .	2	4	7	7	6	9	8	–	10	10	19	8	90	70·9
6, .	2	5	6	6	6	8	3	16	10	9	13	–	84	60·4

* Only three-quarters of an hour each week devoted to examination on the above-mentioned subjects.

† Only half an hour each week devoted to examination on the above-mentioned subjects.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Trim.

INFANTS' SCHOOL.

MEMORANDA regarding PAID MONITRESSES employed in December, 1853.

I have much satisfaction in stating that ——— has been most indefatigable and successful in her endeavours to do her duty as Monitress here for the last month.

Nothing could exceed her untiring zeal to bring the children committed to her charge forward in the various branches consigned to her. I would particularly remark the writing on paper: the proficiency made in this branch would do credit to a senior class. She has been equally successful in their lessons, viz.:—reading, geography, and arithmetic. She is a good disciplinarian, combining firmness with a

APPENDIX D.—FORM of REGISTER

Register Number.	Date of Entrance.	No. on Application Book.	Pupil's Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Residence.	Trade or Occupation of Parent or Guardian.	Reading Classes. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Book of Poetry.	Grammar. Elements.	Parsing.	Geography. Descriptive.	Mathematical.
	1853.																
810/641	16 Jan.,	866	Mat. Neary,	11	R.C.	Newtown,	Labourer,	–	1/53	8/53	–	–	–	1/53	8/53	1/53	–
811	20 Feb.,	885	Jas. Clarke,	9	R.C.	Trim, .	Farmer, .	–	–	–	1/53	–	–	–	1/53	1/53	1/53

* These columns are intended to show the attendance of each pupil during each quarter of the year. The days on which he should

Bailieborough.

No. 2.—JOINT REPORT, on the BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1853, by JAMES PATTEN, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., Head Inspector of National Schools, and EUGENE A. CONWELL, Esq., District Inspector.

January, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, our joint Annual Report on the Bailieborough District Model School, for the year 1853.

Attendance, &c.—Since the opening of the Schools, the attendance has been steadily increasing, as will appear from the *average number on Rolls*, and *average daily attendance* of pupils for each year, exhibited by the following table :—

	Average numbers on Rolls.			Average daily Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1850, . .	55	54	109	47	40	87
1851, . .	66	63	129	48	39	87
1852, . .	77	78	155	57	58	115
1853, . .	89	78	167	65	61	126

kind, gentle, and cheerful demeanour, and holds out great promise of becoming an excellent teacher.

December, 1853.—I have examined the classes which —— has had in charge for the last month. To do her justice, I must say she has paid unremitting attention to the children, but has not succeeded either to her own satisfaction or mine. On examining them, I found they could read their lessons through as if they had learned them by rote; but could neither spell, pronounce, nor understand the words contained in them. The fault, I am sure, lies in want of method and good management; but, I am fully persuaded, that she will improve, from the hints that I have suggested. In every other respect she has behaved herself—obedient, attentive, and anxious to do her duty.

in the TRIM DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

Arithmetic.				Writing.			Music.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Book-keeping.	1853.*				1854.*				1855.*				Withdrawal.				
Tables.	Simple Rules.	Compd R & Reductn.	Proportion, & above.	Mental.	Slates.	Paper.	Dictation.					1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Time spent at School.	Class.	Age.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal, and Destination.
1/53	1/53	8/53	–	1/53	–	1/53	1/53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45/50	48/62	35/45	19/54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1/53	–	–	1/53	1/53	–	1/54	1/54	–	1/53	1/53	1/53	1/53	–	–	–	20/32	53/62	15/45	0/15	–	–	–	–	98/154	4	10	10/12	Illness.

upper of the two numbers expresses the number of days he was present; the lower the number of school-have been present.

From which it may be found that, out of every 100 pupils on the *Bailieborough.* Rolls, there have been on an average in daily attendance—

During the year 1850, 85·5 Boys, 74·1 Girls.
,, 1851, 72·8 ,, 61·9 ,,
,, 1852, 74·1 ,, 74·4 ,,
,, 1853, 73·1 ,, 78·2 ,,

Of fifty-one boys permanently struck off the Rolls of the School during the year 1853—

16 were employed at home.
8 ,, by farmers.
3 ,, apprenticed to shopkeepers.
2 ,, appointed Paid Monitors in Bailieborough District Model School.
1 was employed by a butcher.
1 ,, as a letter-carrier.
1 was appointed Agricultural Pupil Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
1 went to another School.
1 employed at his father's School.
4 emigrated.
4 left the neighbourhood.
2 ill.
2 too young.
5 were struck off for irregular attendance.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Bailieborough.

Of sixty-two girls permanently struck off the Rolls of the School during the year 1853—

2 were appointed Teachers of National Schools.
3 ,, Paid Monitresses in Bailieborough District Model School.
5 employed in their fathers' shops.
3 emigrated.
6 ill.
12 were required at home.
The remainder were struck off for irregular attendance.

Religious Instruction.—The regulations and arrangements for this important feature in the education of the children attending these Schools continue unchanged since their opening; and have uniformly afforded the clergymen of the several religious communions entire satisfaction.

On Fridays, from 2 to 3 o'clock, P.M., Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick, Senr., Rector of Bailieborough, or Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick, Junr., Very Rev. Matthew M'Quaid, P.P. of Bailieborough, Rev. Patrick White, Presbyterian Minister, 1st., Bailieborough, or Rev. William Bell, Presbyterian Minister, 2nd., Bailieborough, regularly attend to instruct and examine the pupils of their respective congregations in subjects of religious knowledge.

Additional Paid Monitors, &c.—In each of the District Model Schools where an Agricultural department is not attached, there are eight Pupil Teachers and six or eight Paid Monitresses. Owing to there being an agricultural branch established in the Bailieborough District Model School, with which is connected four Agricultural Pupil Boarders, the number of Pupil-Teachers hitherto trained yearly in this Institution amounted only to four (there being accommodation only for the boarding, &c., of that number); and the smallness of the attendance for some time after the opening of the School, did not appear to warrant the appointment of more than four Paid Monitresses in the female department.

After much observation and careful reflection on the matter, considering the teaching power not sufficient, we recommended to the Commissioners the propriety of appointing two Paid Monitors in the Boys' and two additional Paid Monitresses in the Girls' School—thus enabling the principal Teacher in each school to carry out more perfectly the organization laid down. The four Pupil-Teachers in the male and the four Paid Monitresses in the female department, from their paucity of numbers, were found inadequate to the teaching of the classes, there being in each School *not less* than *six drafts* to be taught by the Head Teacher and four assistants—each draft requiring the constant supervision of a Teacher throughout the day.

The Commissioners were pleased to approve of our recommendation, and early in the year to sanction the appointment of two additional Paid Monitors in each department, making the number of Assistant Teachers in each School six. This arrangement has been attended with many advantages—especially to the young persons in training—as the attention of the Head Teacher is not now confined to any class in particular, but left so unshackled (while each class is busy under its respective Teacher) as to be able to *observe* the assistants in each class, note for future correction the faults in their method of teaching—and be at liberty to select for his or her special teaching, the class deemed most deficient, or requiring extra instruction.

Introduction of Drawing and Vocal Music.—Mr. Edward Sheil, who has been selected by the Commissioners and appointed to introduce Drawing and Vocal music, as subjects of instruction in the Bailiebo-

rough District Model School, arrived here towards the end of October last.

Bailieborough.

Owing to the already too limited accommodation in the Dwelling-house, we could make no better arrangement for his residence there than that he should have the joint use of the two rooms, then occupied by the Agricultural Teacher as sitting-room and bed-room. This arrangement has been approved of by the Board, and the necessary additional furniture provided.

On the 27th October Mr. Sheil gave his first lesson on vocal music, but being obliged to wait until proper arrangements could be made with regard to light—presses for models—drawing-paper, &c., he was not able to make a commencement with the drawing classes sooner than 7th November. Since these dates he has continued to give instruction daily on both subjects. All the pupils (of whom eighty-four are boys and eighty-one girls), with their respective Teachers, amounting altogether to 177, receive instruction in Music; while eighty-six receive instruction in Drawing, namely—thirteen Teachers, thirty-seven boys, and thirty-six girls. The shortness of the time since the introduction of either subject will scarcely admit of an opinion as to the amount of proficiency; but of both subjects, the first principles have been already acquired; in music, all contained in the first thirty pages of Hullah's Manual, with a few songs dependent on them—and, in Drawing, those necessary to being able to draw a few of the sines of Solid Models, up to the hollow cube. The peculiar season of the year in which Drawing was introduced, the early hour (half-past eight o'clock in the morning) at which the lesson commences, and, above all, the great distance which some of the children have to walk, would seem serious obstacles to its success at first; but the ardour and love for the study evinced by most of the pupils, make these obstacles nearly disappear, and suggest great hopes that, under more favourable circumstances, they will give many substantial proofs of their taste and zeal.

At present it is very gratifying to observe some of the children bringing to school and copying simple leaves, &c., which they pick up on their way; thus proving that drawing, which prepares them for the many occupations in after-life, in which artistic taste and skill are required, sharpens also their perceptive powers, and trains the eye to appreciate some of those innumerable beauties which are to be found in the commonest and simplest works of God: and, as the eye cannot gaze upon what is truly chaste or beautiful without conveying to the mind a similar idea, it is surely reasonable to suppose that those minds which are most open to such perceptions will, under artistic training, have more pure and lofty thoughts, and consequently actuate better and nobler beings.

Model Lessons, &c.—With the many advantages to be derived from additional training in "The Special Class" at the Central Institution in Marlborough-street, Mr. Sheil unites in his own person most of those rare and good qualities which go to form a skilful *teacher*. Taking advantage of this combination of talent, we have arranged that Mr. Sheil, in addition to instruction in Drawing and Music, shall also give daily, in the Boys' Class-room, two "model lessons," each of half an hour's duration, from half-past eleven to half-past twelve o'clock, to the two classes, that by the occupation of the school-time, may be in the class-room during that hour—the Pupil-Teacher in charge of the class to be present during the lesson, which is never to be given without previous preparation, as it is intended to serve as an example of the manner in which the class should be taught in the subject under instruction. By the arrangement of the Time-table, each class will in

this way get during the week two "model lessons"—or lessons intended to serve the Pupil-Teachers as models in the art of teaching, and each time on a different subject. We feel that we cannot attach too much importance to these lessons in the method of teaching. For so far they have afforded us much satisfation, and we anticipate from their steady continuance, many decided advantages both to pupils and Pupil-Teachers; for experience will tell any man that he is most successful in his own pursuits when he is most careful as to *method.*

Pupil-Teachers, Paid Monitresses, &c.—The four Pupil-Teachers who completed their period of training during the past year have been appointed to the charge of Schools, as will appear from Note A, attached to this Report.

Of the present staff, one was obliged to resign through ill health. The appointment of his successor not having yet taken place, there are at present only three Pupil-Teachers in the Establishment.

Twice during the past year we officially examined the Pupil-Teachers, Agricultural Pupils, Paid Monitors, and Paid Monitresses, and subjoin the tabulated results of our last examination—(See Notes C and D), from which it will be quite apparent that these young persons have been using their best exertions to turn to profitable account the period of their training here, and must have cost their Teachers the exercise of much care and solicitude, as well as patient perseverance in the superintendence of their studies.

The Head Mistress is responsible for the progress in a fixed course of study, of the six Paid Monitresses in the female department; and their ready and intelligent answering fully testified how sedulously and how faithfully Miss Cussen has discharged her duty towards them, (See Note C). In September last one of the Paid Monitresses was appointed to the charge of a School, (See Note B).

We also append lists of all the Pupil Teachers, Agricultural Pupils, and Paid Monitresses who have entered the Institution since its opening, giving in each case the age at entrance, religious denomination, dates of appointment and leaving, destination, &c., (See Note A) besides lists of *pupils* in each department who have become teachers, &c., (See Notes A and B).

Details of the amount of School fees received from the pupils, and School requisites purchased by them at reduced rates will be found in Note E.

Both male and female departments continue to be attended by children from considerable distances, whose parents make arrangements for their boarding and lodging in the town, in order that they may have an opportunity of availing themselves of the advantages of the eminently practical quality of the education here afforded.

Examination, &c.—The Annual Public Examination of pupils, followed by the distribution of premiums, was held on the 15th December. We devoted six days previously to a minute examination of the several classes in each School, in order to enable us to select those entitled to premiums, and to form a just estimate as to the results of the labours of their respective Teachers.

We required the Teachers to furnish us with accurate returns as to the extent to which each class was prepared (See Note F), and our examination embraced the several subjects there enumerated.

The classification of the pupils on the rolls for the week ending Saturday 17th December last—that in which the Public Examinations, &c., occurred, was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
First Book of Lessons,	27	23
Second do.	22	22
Sequel No. 1 to do.	7	15
Sequel No. 2 to do.	7	–
Third Book of Lessons,	11	12
Fourth Book of Lessons,	12	9
Selections from the British Poets,	12	9
Elements of Grammar,	63	60
Parsing and Syntax,	23	21
Descriptive Geography,	86	81
Mathematical Geography,	23	21
Arithmetical Tables,	86	81
Simple Rules of Arithmetic,	49	60
Compound Rules and Reduction,	14	12
Proportion and above,	23	9
Mental Arithmetic,	86	81
Geometry,	23	–
Algebra,	23	–
Mensuration,	23	–
Book-keeping,	23	–
Lessons on Reasoning,	12	–
Sacred Poetry,	63	60
Outlines of Natural History,	86	81
Writing on slates,	23	23
,, on paper,	63	58
,, from dictation,	37	36
Vocal Music,	86	81
Drawing from Models,	37	36
BRANCHES FOR FEMALES.		
Sewing,	–	81
Knitting,	–	81
Fancy work, Berlin, Crochet, &c.	–	24
OF THESE THERE WERE		
At 5*s.* per quarter,	11	13
At 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter,	22	16
At 1*s.* 1*d.* per quarter,	53	52

Of these 167 children on the rolls for the week ending 17th December, 1853, there were of the—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Established Church,	27	24	51
Roman Catholics,	49	40	89
Presbyterians,	10	17	27
	86	81	167

The ages of whom were as follows:—

Boys.	Girls.	
1 and	2	were 4 years old.
1 ,,	1 ,, 5 ,,	
3 ,,	2 ,, 6 ,,	
3 ,,	3 ,, 7 ,,	
8 ,,	4 ,, 8 ,,	
11 ,,	5 ,, 9 ,,	
13 ,,	10 ,, 10 ,,	
14 ,,	9 ,, 11 ,,	
12 ,,	16 ,, 12 ,,	

Boys.	Girls.	
2 and	6	were 13 years old.
5 ,,	8 ,,	14 ,,
4 ,,	5 ,,	15 ,,
6 ,,	6 ,,	16 ,,
1 ,,	1 ,,	17 ,,
2 ,,	1 ,,	18 ,,
– ,,	2 ,,	19 ,,
86	81	

The average age of each boy, 10·9 years; ditto, girls, 11·7 years.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Bailieborough.

The following table will show the avocations of the parents, &c.

	Boys.			Girls.			
	R.C.	E.C.	Presb.	R.C.	E.C.	Presb.	Total.
Attorney's Clerk,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Baker,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Bandmaster,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Blacksmith,	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Broguemaker,	3	–	–	3	–	–	6
Builder,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Butcher,	3	–	–	–	–	–	3
Carpenter,	1	2	–	–	1	–	4
Chandler,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Constable,	–	6	1	–	2	2	11
Cooper,	2	–	–	1	–	–	3
Clergyman,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dealer in provisions,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Dealer in fowl,	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Excise officer,	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Farmer,	17	3	5	7	10	8	50
Hotel-keeper,	–	1	–	–	1	–	2
Labourer,	10	2	–	11	3	2	28
House Painter,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Pensioner,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Publican,	3	3	–	4	–	–	10
Servant,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sawyer,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Shopkeeper,	1	4	–	1	–	1	7
Tailor,	3	–	–	2	–	–	5
Teacher,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Trader in clocks,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Watchmaker,	1	–	–	2	–	–	3
Woollen Draper,	1	2	3	1	–	3	10
Orphan,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	49	27	10	40	24	17	167

Proficiency—Boys' Department.—From the minute notes kept during the preliminary private examination, we are enabled to subjoin the following summary of the number of pupils in the several branches and the general proficiency in their course of study.

Though much anxiety is felt by the Head Master for the progress of his pupils, we regret to be obliged to add that the answering in grammar, geography, and arithmetic in the junior classes did not at all come up to our expectations—to which deficiency we felt obliged to direct his attention, as well as to the necessity of bestowing increased care on the improvement of the pupils of the advanced classes in acquiring a bold, free, clear commercial style of writing, and accuracy and despatch in the solution of exercises in the ordinary rules of mercantile arithmetic.

Of the boys examined there were—

	Number.	No. Examined.
Able to read Second Book and Sequel with tolerable accuracy,	14	32
,, ,, ,, ease and correctness,	9	32
,, Third and higher Books with ease and intelligence,	12	22
Acquainted with the parts of speech,	12	32
Able to parse and apply the Rules of Syntax,	10	22
,, write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	7	46
,, ,, ,, readiness and correctness,	11	46
,, work a question correctly in the simple rules of Arithmetic,	13	55
,, solve with readiness and correctness, questions in Proportion, Practice, and the ordinary Rules of Commercial Arithmetic,	12	22

	Number.	No. Examined.
Able to write fairly,	11	77
,, write a good hand with ease and freedom,	21	77
,, answer fairly on the Map of the World,	24	55
,, answer fairly on Mathematical and Physical Geography,	15	22
,, work fairly a few Problems on the Terrestrial Globe,	15	22
Possessing a respectable knowledge of the Spelling-book Superseded,	13	36
,, a respectable knowledge of the Agricultural Class-book,	18	22
Acquainted with the great outlines of Natural History,	35	77
Tolerably acquainted with sketches of Ancient, Modern, and English History,	14	22
Possessing a tolerable knowledge of the First Book of Euclid,	10	22
Fairly acquainted with Mensuration of Superficies,	14	22
Acquainted with the Elementary Rules of Algebra,	6	22
Able to solve Simple Equations with tolerable accuracy,	8	22
Acquainted with the first Two Sets of Book-keeping,	18	22
,, Easy Lessons on Money Matters,	15	22
,, Easy Lessons on Reasoning (Part I.)	6	12

Girls' Department.—The proficiency of the pupils of this department in reading, writing, grammar, writing from dictation, and geography, reflected much credit on their own assiduity, as well as the pains, care, and skill employed in teaching them. The class in general, however, may be said to be backward in the solution of exercises on slates in the ordinary rules of arithmetic, to which we have called the attention of the Teacher.

Of the girls examined there were—

	Number.	No. Examined.
Able to read Second Book and Sequel with tolerable accuracy,	4	31
,, ,, ,, ease and correctness,	26	31
,, Third and Higher Books with ease and intelligence,	15	20
Acquainted with the Parts of Speech,	42	48
Able to parse and apply the Rules of Syntax,	19	20
,, write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	10	51
,, write a sentence from dictation with readiness and correctness,	41	51
,, work a question correctly in the Simple Rules of Arithmetic,	17	48
,, solve with readiness and correctness, questions in Proportion, Practice, and the ordinary Rules of Commercial Arithmetic,	11	20
,, write fairly,	25	68
,, write a good hand with ease and freedom,	34	68
,, answer fairly on the Map of the World,	43	48
,, answer fairly on Mathematical and Physical Geography,	12	20
,, work fairly a few Problems on the Terrestrial Globe,	12	20
Possessing a respectable knowledge of the Spelling-book Superseded,	27	35
Acquainted with the great Outlines of Natural History,	55	68
Tolerably acquainted with Sketches of Ancient, Modern, and English History,	13	20
Acquainted with plain sewing and knitting,	38	68
Acquainted with fancy work,	12	20

The Public Examination of the Schools was held on the 15th December, in the Girls' School-room, which was very tastily arranged for the occasion. There were present, Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick and Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, junior; Lady Virginia Sandars and Jos. Sandars, Esq.; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, senior; Very Rev. M. M'Quaid; Rev. P. Smith; Rev. W. Bell; Samuel Simpson, Esq., and Miss Simpson, Millmount; John Veevers, Esq., R.M.; Mark Moore, Esq., M.D.; and a large attendance of the parents and relatives of the pupils.

In the Girls' School, the First Class was examined on the outlines of Geography—the Second and Sequel Classes, on Lesson-books, parsing,

derivations, tables, and mental arithmetic—Third and Fourth Classes, on reading poetry, parsing, derivation, history, geography.

In the Boys' School, the Second and Sequel Classes were examined in geography and mental arithmetic—Third and Fourth Classes on algebra and astronomy—the Agricultural Class, on the management of soils, rotations, vegetable physiology, chemistry, and the outlines of geology.

The answering of the classes on the several subjects, as well as the execution of select pieces of vocal music in parts, appeared to afford much gratification to those who came to hear the examination.

At the conclusion of the Public Examination, the names of the pupils whom we selected in the course of our private examination, as most deserving of premiums were publicly announced; and to each was given, on the part of the Commissioners, a printed certificate, with our names attached.

To the pupils of the Girls' School, who had most distinguished themselves, the certificates were presented by Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick.

To the successful candidates for premiums in the Boys' School, the certificates were handed by the Head Inspector.

The £10 allowed by the Commissioners were distributed in the following manner:—

Boys' School.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
First Class, 1 premium of	2 0	one of 2 6	one of 3 0	confectionary, 2 6	0 10 0
Second Class, ,,	2 6	,, 3 0	,, 3 6	one of 4 0	0 13 0
Sequel Class, ,,	3 6	,, 4 0	,, 5 0		0 12 6
Third Class, ,,	5 0	,, 5 6	,, 6 0		0 16 6
Fourth Class, ,,	5 0	,, 6 0	,, 7 0		0 18 0
Agricultural Class ,,	3 0	three of 3 6	three of 4 0	and one of 4 6	1 10 0
					£5 0 0

Girls' School.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
First Class, 2 premiums of	2 0	one of 2 6	confectionary, 2 6	0 9 0
Second Class, ,,	2 0	two of 2 6	one of 3 0	0 12 0
Sequel Class, 1 premium of	2 6	,, 3 0	,, 4 6	0 13 0
Third Class, ,,	3 0	,, 4 6	,, 5 0	0 17 0
Fourth Class, ,,	5 0	one of 6 0	,, 7 0	0 18 0
For Needlework, 10 prems.	2 0	two of 2 6	two of 3 0	1 11 0
				£5 0 0

Needlework.—The specimens of the various kinds of needlework, useful and ornamental, which had been executed during the year, and were exhibited in the Class-room on the day of the public examination, called forth, from those best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, many expressions of commendation.

As the design, some time ago projected, of supplying the District Model Schools with sewing materials to fill up the book of "Directions for Needlework" with specimens, has not yet been carried into operation, we beg to suggest that a copy of the Work Book be supplied to each Monitress, to be carefully filled up in each instance, under the instruction of the Workmistress, with specimens, *executed by the Monitress*, of the various kinds of work she may be likely to be called upon afterwards to teach, when she gets charge of a school, and which book, so filled, she may bring away when leaving school.

Agriculture.—The efficiency of the instruction given by the Agricultural Teacher to the Pupil-Teachers, Agricultural Pupil Boarders, Industrial Class, and to the pupils of the advanced classes in the Boys' School, in this branch of study so important to the children of our

agricultural population, has afforded us entire satisfaction throughout the year. For particulars we beg to refer to the programme of agricultural instruction (See Note F), and to the Reports of the Agricultural Inspector and Agricultural Teacher respectively, which treat in detail the several matters appertaining to the Model Farm.

Suggestions.—I.—Not only to the Pupil-Teachers, &c., but to the Teachers themselves, who have not always within their reach the necessary materials for the due preparation of lessons, inconvenience has often arisen from the want of a few well-selected volumes on the several subjects embraced in their course of study, *and some standard works of reference.* We beg to recommend that this deficiency be supplied by providing a small library of such works.

II.—Much and serious inconvenience in carrying out the details of the working of the Establishment has also, from time to time, arisen, from the fact of the rooms in which the ordinary Literary Schools are conducted being situated at the distance of nearly half an English mile from the residence of the Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, &c., instead of forming portions of the same building, as is the case in other District Model Schools. The inconvenience in carrying out the practical details of the Institution may not have been anticipated at the time when the School-house in which the public schools are held was transferred (in the year 1849) to the Commissioners of National Education, by the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart, M.P., at whose sole expense the building was erected, and opened in 1845 as an ordinary National School, with male and female departments, and Teachers' residence; and who, in addition to the gift of this house to the Board, has contributed, during the past year, £100 towards the improvement and extension of the establishment.

Under all these circumstances, we beg leave to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, the propriety of building, in connexion with the house erected on the Model Farm, where the Teachers and Pupil-Teachers reside, three school-rooms—male, female, and infant departments—with suitable class-rooms; and as there are, immediately about Bailieborough, between two and three hundred poor children, for whom at present no facilities for education are provided in the town, and for which class of children, before the foundation of the Model Schools, the rooms now occupied as the Literary School-rooms of the District Model School were open and made available, we are induced to propose that the School-rooms, the gift of Sir John Young to the Board, be opened as ordinary National Schools *for the poor.*

From our knowledge of the town and neighbourhood of Bailieborough we have reason to believe that, in such an event, the attendance at the *Model* Schools, instead of being *diminished,* would be *increased,* and that the ordinary Schools would be filled by the children of the very poor, who, at present attending no school, are receiving the worst kind of education on the street. We have also reason to know that these changes would be received by the clergy of the different religious persuasions in Bailieborough, as well as by all others there who take an interest in promoting social progress, as a great boon conferred by the Commissioners on the poor of the town.

We have only to add, that the School-rooms in which we now carry on the literary department of our District Model School at such an inconvenient distance, and which we propose should be restored to the special use of the poor, for whom they were originally erected, are situated in too close proximity to the Union Workhouse, and within a few yards of the fever-sheds of that establishment, where patients are liable to be confined the year round.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Bailieborough.

III.—We beg, also, to suggest that a separate residence for the Agricultural Teacher (as at Athy District Model School) be erected; and that, for sanitary purposes, an hospital or sick-room, provided with baths, &c., be added to the present building.

IV.—The light and cheerful appearance of the building, as well as the due carrying out of the rotations on the farm, are greatly interfered with by the presence of two large and unsightly heaps of blue clay, earth, and stones, formed from the excavations at the time of erection in 1849, and which have been allowed to remain, one on either side of the building, ever since. We beg to recommend their removal altogether, as the rent paid for the ground they unprofitably occupy would, after the lapse of a few years, more than fully amount to the cost of removing them.

Visitors.—The following extracts, copied from the remarks left in the "Visitors' Observation Books," at Farm and Schools, will serve to show the impressions made upon the minds of some of the distinguished parties who visited the Establishment during the past year; and, coming from gentlemen whose high social position and wide range of experience so eminently qualify them to form a just estimate of the means here adopted for elevating the standard of primary education, and advancing the prosperity of the country, these opinions, we presume to hope, cannot fail to afford the Commissioners of National Education a gratifying testimony of the beneficial results and satisfactory progress of the Bailieborough District Model School.

From Observation Book on Model Farm.

We were informed that the gentlemen who left the following remarks, having considerable property in Scotland, and one of them being connected with public education in that country, came specially to see and inquire into the working of this Institution.

12th September, 1853.

Although little acquainted with agriculture, we record with pleasure our opinion of the excellence of this Institution, and of the intelligence of Mr. Stewart, the Teacher; and our conviction that very great benefit will result, not only to this neighbourhood, but also to the country generally, from such a farm, under the superintendence of such a zealous practical man. The mode in which the farm (surely too small) is managed, as shown and explained by him, and the intelligent answers of the lads we interrogated, delighted us exceedingly.

CHARLES R. BAIRD, Glasgow.
FRANK BAIRD.

20th September, 1853.

Visited to inspect the Agricultural Department. I was greatly pleased with the very creditable and systematic manner in which the Model Farm is cultivated, and with the clean and tidy state of the farm offices, &c.

I heard a class of twenty boys examined by the Agriculturist in the various subjects embraced in an extensive course of agricultural education, and was much gratified with their proficiency. The general intelligence evinced by them shows that their instruction is very carefully and efficiently conducted.

M. BROGAN,
Sub-Inspector of Agricultural National Schools.

From Observation Book in Boys' School.

10th February, 1853.

Visited the District Model School this day, and was much pleased with the order and regularity of the pupils, and their general attention to their teacher. The School is likely to be a great blessing to the district.

SAMUEL DICKIE, Dundalk.

12th September, 1853.

Having this day visited the District Model School of Bailieborough, and examined the Third and Fourth Classes, it is with much satisfaction we record our testimony to the intelligence of the pupils, the evidence given of the excellence of the system under which they are educated, and the great care which must have been given by their instructors.

CHARLES R. BAIRD, Glasgow.
FRANK BAIRD.

27th October, 1853.

I had the great pleasure of hearing Messrs. MacDonald and Stewart examine their respective classes in Geography and Agricultural Science, and was astonished at the extent and accuracy of the knowledge displayed by the pupils, and at the same time joyful in the hope of the salutary effects which such instruction must, in due time, produce in the country.

M. McQUAID, P.P.

29th November, 1853.

Visited this Model School; heard some of the classes examined, and was much pleased with the intelligence of the boys, and their general answering.

HUGH GELSTON,
Vicar of Kilmainham, Kingscourt.

On the 5th December the Schools were honoured with a visit from the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Major Larcom, Under Secretary, when they were pleased to leave the following memorandum of their visit:—

5th December, 1853.

We have this day attended at the District Model School of Bailieborough. The courses we witnessed were those in ordinary progress, without previous notice or preparation:—first, that of Astronomy; next, Geography; and, finally, a large class on Agriculture. The questions appeared to be very varied and very practical. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the answering, and the general intelligence and interest which the boys exhibited.

JOHN YOUNG.
THOS. A. LARCOM.

From Observation Book in Girls' School.

3rd August, 1853.

I have heard the Fourth Class answering, and have been astonished as well as delighted with the accuracy of their replies and the extent of their information.

M. McQUAID, P.P.

12th September, 1853.

The brief examination of the Third and Fourth Classes of this School in our presence to-day has given us much pleasure. That the pupils have been thoroughly grounded, and taught to think as well as to exercise their memories, has been quite apparent, and proves, not only the excellence of the system, but also of the Teacher.

CHARLES R. BAIRD.
FRANK BAIRD.

The examination of a child of three years old was quite wonderful.

FRANK BAIRD.

12th September, 1853.

The examination of the children of the Female School astonished me very much. Their answering was superior in every department.

MARK MOORE, M.D.

5th December, 1853.

The Female School seems conducted with much ability, and every thing in it bespeaks order and good progress.

JOHN YOUNG.
THOS. A. LARCOM.

Conclusion.—It only remains for us to state that much of the success hitherto attained here has resulted from the periodical visits and cordial co-operation of the clergy of the different religious persuasions in promoting the general interests of the Establishment, and attending at the Schools during the hours set apart for religious instruction, to give, themselves, to the children of their respective flocks, the religious education they deemed most fit. This may truly be designated a national spirit, for it cannot fail to promote co-operation for the welfare of the country, and that union of every denomination so essential to the advancement of the welfare of all. Here the children of every denomination, while acquiring that secular education which is to prepare them for their future career in life, receive, separately, religious instruction from their own clergy, and, besides, are taught to love one another, and to mingle together in peaceful stream, like those tributary currents which minister to our great estuaries, without murmuring about the nature or distance of their respective springs.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN,
Head Inspector.

EUGENE A. CONWELL,
District Inspector.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

NOTE A.

LIST of all the PUPIL-TEACHERS who have entered the BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, from opening till 31st December, 1853.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Former employment.	Where educated.	When appointed.	Date of Leaving.	Destination.
Samuel Thistle, .	17	E. C.	Employed on Father's Farm,	Dromecarrow N. S., .	June 3, 1850,	June 3, 1851,	Military Schoolmaster.
Samuel Parker, .	20	Presby.	Ditto, . . .	Ditto, . . .	June 10, 1850,	March 1, 1851,	Became an Agricul. Pupil-Boarder.
Michael Boylan, .	20	R. C.	Paid Monitor, . .	Lisiniskey N. S., .	June 10, 1850,	April 2, 1851,	Literary Teacher in Farrahy Model Agricultural N. S., Co. Cork.
Peter Clarke, .	17	R. C.	Teacher of N. S., .	Cullies N. S., . .	June 13, 1850,	June 13, 1851,	Literary Teacher, Derrycastle Mod. Agricultural N. S., Co. Tipperary.
Thomas Boyle, .	17	R. C.	Pupil in Bailieborough D. M. S.,	Nolagh & Bailieborough D. M. S.,	May 16, 1851,	May 16, 1852,	Teacher of Kill N. S., Co. Cavan.
Thomas Hall, .	17	Presby.	Ditto, . . .	Lear and Bailieborough D. M. S.,	May 19, 1851,	May 16, 1852,	Teacher of Killigorman N. S., Co. Monaghan.
George Hall, .	18	R. C.	Teacher, Kilcrossduff N. S.,	Killinkere, Doon, and Virginia N. S.,	June 10, 1851	June 8, 1852,	Teacher of Coolderry N. S., Co. Monaghan.
Patrick M'Namee,	19	R. C.	Paid Monitor, . .	Doon and Virginia N.S.,	June 13, 1851,	June 8, 1852,	Teacher of Castleraghan N. S., Co. Cavan.
Richard Heaslip, .	17	E. C.	Pupil in Bailieboro' D.M.S.	Bailieborough D. M. S.,	May 17, 1852,	May 14, 1853,	Teacher of Clover-hill C. Educ. School.
Bernard Agnew, .	17	R. C.	Paid Monitor, . .	Coolfore and Drumlusty N. S.,	May 17, 1852,	May 16, 1853,	Teacher of Moykievan N. S., Co. Monaghan.
James M'Donnell,	19	R. C.	Pupil in Cullow N. S.,	Cullow N. S., . .	June 9, 1852,	June 8, 1853,	Teacher of Nolagh N. S.
William Partlan, .	17	R. C.	Ditto, Virginia N.S.,	Virginia N. S., . .	June 14, 1852,	June 7, 1853,	Teacher of Blackstaff N. S., Co. Monaghan.
Hamilton Bell, .	18	R. C.	Free Agricul. Pupil, .	Bailieborough D. M. S.,	May 16, 1853,	—	In course of training.
James Taylor, .	16	E. C.	Employed on Father's Farm,	Dromecarrow N. S., .	May 18, 1853,	Sept. 9, 1853,	Left through ill health.
Matthew O'Brien,	19	R. C.	At School, . . .	Virginia N. S., . .	June 9, 1853,	—	In course of training.
William Skelly, .	19	R. C.	Employed on Father's Farm,	Ditto, . . .	June 14, 1853,	—	Ditto.

NOTE A—*continued.*

LIST of AGRICULTURAL PUPIL-BOARDERS who have entered the BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, from opening till 31st December, 1853.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Former employment.	Where educated.	When appointed.	Date of leaving.	Destination.
Patrick Clarke, .	16	R. C.	Paid Monitor in Geevagh N. S., . .	Geevagh N. S., . .	June 24, 1850,	May 31, 1851,	Summoned to Glasnevin Mod. Farm.
Joseph Burns, .	17	Presby.	Pupil in Dromecarrow N.S.	Dromecarrow N. S., .	July 3, 1850,	July 3, 1851,	Ditto.
Samuel Gibson, .	16	Presby.	Engaged at Farming, .	Lear Hibernian Soc. School,	July 3, 1850,	Sept. 9, 1850,	Employed on Father's Farm.
Samuel Parker, .	21	Presby.	Pupil-Teacher, . .	Dromecarrow N. S., .	March 1, 1851,	Sept. 1, 1851,	Summoned to Glasnevin Mod. Farm.
Jas. John M'Ness,	18	R. C.	At School, . . .	Eton College (Galway),	March 1, 1851,	Nov. 16, 1851,	Removed to home.
Robert Burns, .	18	Presby.	Attending a N. S., .	Finternaght N. S., .	July 22, 1851,	July 3, 1852,	In Glasnevin.
James Wiggins, .	17	Presby.	At School, . . .	Ardmoan and Bailieborough D. M. S.,	August 9, 1851,	July 28, 1852,	Ditto.
Henry Clarke, .	18	E. C.	Ditto, . . .	Killinkere N. S., .	Jan. 2, 1852,	Jan. 1, 1853,	Ditto.
James Crossan, .	17	R. C.	Ditto, . . .	Private Schools and Bailieborough D.M.S.	Jan. 26, 1852,	Jan. 8, 1853,	Ditto.
Thomas M'Cabe, .	18	R. C.	Ditto, . . .	Duriham N. S. and Bailieborough D.M.S.	Aug. 16, 1852,	Aug. 16, 1852,	Ditto.
Hamilton Bell, .	17	R. C.	Ditto, . .	Bailieborough D. M. S.,	Sept. 1, 1852,	May 16, 1853,	Appointed Pupil-Teacher in Bailieborough D. M. S.
Abraham Hogg, .	16	Presby.	Employed on Father's Farm,	Bellisi's Hibernian Society School,	April 1, 1853,	Sept. 30, 1853,	Left for purpose of reading Classics.
Charles Reilly, .	18	R. C.	Ditto, . . .	Duriham N. S., . .	April 11, 1853,	July 11, 1853,	Teaching.
Lynegar Brock, .	20	E. C.	Ditto, . . .	Latchey N. S., . .	Sept. 19, 1853,	—	Yet in the Establishment.
James Kiernan, .	16	R. C.	At School, . . .	Carrigallen N. S., .	Nov. 24, 1853,	—	Ditto.

NOTE A—*continued.*

LIST of PUPILS in the BAILIEBOROUGH DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, MALE DEPARTMENT, from opening till 31st December, 1853, who have become TEACHERS, PUPIL-TEACHERS, AGRICULTURAL PUPILS, or PAID MONITORS.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Name being struck off Rolls.	Destination.
Samuel Parker,	19	Presbyterian,	June, 1850,	Appointed a Pupil-Teacher.
Joseph Burns,	16	Ditto,	July, 1850,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder, Bailieborough District Model School.
John Waulhope,	18	Ditto,	October, 1850,	,, ,, in Kilwaughter National School, County Antrim.
Samuel Bell,	19	Roman Catholic,	February, 1851,	Free Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Farrahy Model Agricultural National School, County Cork.
Thomas Hall,	16	Presbyterian,	June, 1851,	Appointed a Pupil-Teacher.
Thomas Boyle,	18	Roman Catholic,	Do.,	Ditto.
Robert Burns,	18	Presbyterian,	July, 1851,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
James Wiggins,	17	Ditto,	August, 1851,	Free Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
John Sullivan,	15	Roman Catholic,	February, 1851,	Substitute Teacher in a National School.
James Crossan,	17	Ditto,	January, 1852,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
William Clisdell,	18	Presbyterian,	February, 1852,	Substitute Teacher in a National School.
Richard Heaslip,	17	Established Church,	June, 1852,	Appointed a Pupil-Teacher.
Thomas M'Cabe,	18	Roman Catholic,	August, 1852,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
Hamilton Bell,	16	Ditto,	September, 1852,	Free Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
Charles Rielly,	18	Ditto,	Do.,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.
John R. Stewart,	14	Presbyterian,	May, 1853,	Appointed a Paid Monitor in Bailieborough District Model School.
Michael Murphy,	12	Roman Catholic,	Do.,	Di.to, ditto.
Lynegar Brock,	20	Established Church,	September, 1853,	Agricultural Pupil-Boarder in Bailieborough District Model School.

Note B.

List of all the Paid Monitresses who have entered the Bailieborough District Model School from opening till 31st December, 1853.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Where educated.	When appointed.	Date of leaving.	Destination.
Mary Quoyle,	18	Roman Catholic,	Begliff Nat. School,	7th May, 1850,	1st July, 1851,	Appointed Teacher of Latoon Female N. S.
Eliza Mahaffy,	14	Presbyterian,	Ardmone Nat. School,	Ditto,	31st Aug., 1852,	,, ,, Ardmone ,,
Mary Reilly,	15	Roman Catholic,	Bailieborough D.M.S. and others,	1st July, 1850,	2nd April, 1852,	,, ,, Latoon ,,
Anne King,	16	Established Church,	Ditto,	Ditto,	1st May, 1852,	,, ,, Bailieboro' Lodge Ind. S.
Maria J. Wilson,	14	Ditto,	Bailieborough D.M.S.	1st July, 1851,	—	Still in the Establishment.
Margaret King,	15	Roman Catholic,	Ditto,	1st Nov., 1851,	—	Ditto.
Margaret Sweeny,	15	Ditto,	Ditto,	11th May, 1852,	30th Sept., 1853,	Appointed Teacher of Cliffernagh Fem. N. S.
Anne J. Stewart,	13	Presbyterian,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Still in the Establishment.
Margaret Finnegan,	17	Roman Catholic,	Ditto,	1st June, 1853,	—	Ditto.
Henrietta Maxwell,	15	Established Church,	Ditto,	Ditto,	—	Ditto.
Anne Smyth,	13	Roman Catholic,	Ditto,	1st Dec., 1853,	—	Ditto.

List of Pupils in Bailieborough District Model School, Female Department, from the opening till 31st December, 1853, who have become Teachers or Paid Monitresses.

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Date of Name being struck off Roll.	Destination.
Mary Quoile,	18	Roman Catholic,	1st July, 1851,	Teacher of a National School.
Mary Reilly,	15	Ditto,	2nd April, 1852,	Ditto.
Anne King,	16	Established Church,	1st May, 1852,	Teacher of an Industrial School.
Eliza Mahaffy,	14	Presbyterian,	31st August, 1852,	Teacher of a National School.
Maria Wilson,	14	Established Church,	1st June, 1851,	Paid Monitress in Bailieborough District Model School.
Margaret King,	15	Roman Catholic,	1st November, 1851,	Ditto ditto.
Margaret Sweeny,	15	Ditto,	1st May, 1852,	Ditto ditto.
Anne J. Stewart,	13	Presbyterian,	Ditto,	Ditto ditto.
Mary Tighe,	16	Roman Catholic,	1st June, 1852,	Teacher in a National School.
Susan Gallagan,	16	Ditto,	1st December, 1852,	Paid Monitress in a National School.
Margaret Finegan,	16	Ditto,	1st February, 1853,	Substitute Teacher in a National School.
Henrietta Maxwell,	15	Established Church,	1st June, 1853,	Paid Monitress in Bailieborough District Model School.
Anne Smyth,	13	Roman Catholic,	3rd December, 1853,	Ditto ditto.

NOTE C.—RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of PAID MONITRESSES, examined 12th December, 1853.

	Years of Age.	Religious Denominations.	Months in Training.	Method of Teaching.	Writing.	English Language.							Geography.		Arithmetic.	Lesson Books.	History.	Natural History.	Needlework.
						Reading.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Derivation of Words.	Spelling-Bk. Superseded.	Writing from Dictation.	Composition.	Mathematical and Physical.	Tracing Blank Maps.					
1	17	E. C.,	28	B	A	B	B	B^2	B	B^2	A^2	B	B	A	A	B	C	B	A
2	17	R. C.,	25	B	A	B^2	B	B	B^2	B^2	B	C	B	A^2	B	B^2	C	C	B
3	15	Presb.,	19	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A^2	C	B	C	B	A
4	17	R. C.,	7	C	A	B^2	C	C	C	B^2	B^2	C	C	B	C	B^2	C	C	B
5	15	E. C.,	7	C	A	B	C	C	C	B^2	B^3	C	C	B	D	B	C	C	A
6	13	R. C.,	–	C	A	B	B	B	C	B^2	B^4	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	B

N.B.—The letters A, B, C, D, and E, signify, respectively, "Excellent, or Very Good," "Good," "Middling, or Tolerable," "Bad," "Very Bad;" the indices 1, 2, 3, 4, exhibiting slight shades of difference.

NOTE D.—RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of RESIDENT PUPIL TEACHERS, AGRICULTURAL PUPILS, and PAID MONITORS, examined 13th December, 1853.

		Years of Age.	Religious Denominations.	Months in Training.	Method of Teaching.	Writing.	English Language.							Geography.		Mathematics, &c.					Lesson Books.	Lessons on Reasoning.	Lessons on Money Matters.	Agricultural Class Book.	History.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.
							Reading.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Derivation of Words.	Spelling-Bk. Superseded.	Writing from Dictation.	Composition.	Mathematical and Physical.	Tracing Blank Maps.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Book-keeping.							
Pupil Teachers,	1	18	R. C.,	7	B	C	B	B	B	A	B	B	C^3	A	A	B	C	C	C	B	A	A	A	B	B	C	C
	2	19	R. C.,	6	B	B	B^2	B^2	B^2	B	B^2	B	C^2	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	B	B^2	B	B	C^2	C	C
	3	19	R. C.,	6	C	B^2	C^2	C^2	B	B	B^3	B	C^2	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	B	B	C^2	C	C^2
Agricultural Pupils,	1	20	E. C.,	3	–	B	C^3	C^3	D	D	D	C	C^3	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	C	D	D	C	D	D	D
	2	16	R. C.,	–	–	C	B^3	B^3	D	C	D	C^2	D	D	C	D	E	E	E	E	C	D	D	C	D	E	D
Paid Monitors,	1	14	Presb.,	6	C^2	C	B^2	B^2	B	C^2	C	C	C^3	C	A^2	C	C	D	D	C	C	C^2	C	B	B	C	C^2
	2	13	R. C.,	6	C	C^2	B^2	B^2	B	D	C	C	C^3	C	B^3	C	C	D	D	C	C	C	C	B	B	C	C^3

Note E.

Amount of School Requisites purchased by the Pupils, and School Fees received during the year 1853.

Months.	Amount of School Requisites purchased.									Amount of School Fees received.								
	Boys.			Girls.			Total.			Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January, . .	0	13	6	0	13	5½	1	6	11½	3	9	0	2	19	4	6	8	4
February, .	0	8	9	0	11	4	1	0	1	2	18	6	2	1	8	5	0	2
March, . .	0	14	2½	0	3	9	0	17	11½	1	6	11	1	9	2	2	16	1
April, . .	0	9	9½	0	9	1	0	18	10½	2	6	1	3	9	6	5	15	7
May, . .	0	12	2	0	12	7½	1	4	9½	3	12	4	3	1	6	6	13	10
June, . .	1	2	6½	0	5	11½	1	8	6	2	12	11	2	2	2	4	15	1
July, . .	0	3	9½	0	3	7	0	7	4½	2	1	11	1	8	6	3	10	5
August, . .	0	8	1½	0	3	0½	0	11	2	3	1	8	2	15	6	5	17	2
September, .	0	17	0½	0	4	10	1	1	10½	1	16	6	1	13	2	3	9	8
October, . .	0	18	10	0	7	2½	1	6	0½	1	12	4	2	6	6	3	18	10
November, .	0	18	4	0	11	1	1	9	5	4	5	0	1	15	6	6	0	6
December, .	0	11	10	0	2	7½	0	14	5½	2	0	4	1	2	4	3	2	8
Total, .	7	18	11	4	8	7	12	7	6	31	3	6	26	4	10	57	8	4

Note F.

Boys' Programme for Examination in the several Classes, December, 1853.

First Class.—Lesson Book: Senior Division—To read, spell, and give explanation of words as far as page 32. English Grammar: some Orthography, and to point out Nouns, Articles, and Verbs, and to name the stops in their lessons. Spelling-Book Superseded: from the beginning of Verbal Distinctions to the end of page 26. Geography: to answer the questions in page 269. Geography Generalized: to name and point out the great divisions of the earth, to point out some of the principal rivers and mountains, and to name the zones and the most important circles on the Map of the World. Arithmetic, Mental: the First and Third Rules in "First Book of Arithmetic," with exercises; Practical Notation as far as millions; some of the most important of the Arithmetical Tables, and to work easy exercises in Addition and Subtraction. Writing: some write on paper; all attempt writing on slates. Natural History: to tell the great division, class, and order to which any animal mentioned in their lesson belongs. Sacred Poetry: to repeat the three first pieces.

Second Class.—Lesson Book: to read, spell, and explain words as far as page 45. English Grammar: to distinguish some of the Parts of Speech, and answer a few general questions in Etymology, and to name and point out the stops or points in their lessons. Spelling-Book Superseded: First Class of "Verbal Distinctions," together with the First and Third Rules for Spelling. Geography: in addition to the Geography professed by the First Class, these have a general knowledge of the Maps of the World and Europe. Arithmetic: to be able to read numbers to seven or eight places, to know something of the theory of three simple rules, and to work easy exercises in these—the most important of the Arithmetical Tables, and four rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: the majority of the Class write on paper. Natural History: to answer questions on Patterson's Zoological Chart, Vertebrate Animals. Sacred Poetry: to repeat the first six pieces.

Sequel Class.—Lesson Book : to read with intelligence, and give explanations of words, &c., in Sequel, No. 1, as far as page 57; Sequel, No. 2, to page 64. English Grammar : a respectable knowledge of Orthography, some Etymology, and to make an attempt at parsing. Spelling-Book Superseded : acquainted with the three First Classes of "Verbal Distinctions," and know all the "Rules for Spelling." Geography : to answer well on the Maps of the World, Europe, and the Geography of the British Isles, also a little Mathematical and Physical Geography. Arithmetic : Senior Division—can work exercises in Reduction and Compound Rules ; Junior Division—easy exercises in Reduction—all can apply most of the Rules for Mental Arithmetic in First Book of Arithmetic. Writing : all write on paper and from dictation on slates. Natural History : to know the outlines as given in Sequel, No. 2, to Second Book, and to have an acquaintance with Patterson's Chart, Vertebrate Animals. Sacred Poetry : this class can repeat 12 pieces.

Third Class.—Lesson Book : reading, spelling, explanations and derivations of words, as far as page 116. English Grammar : the large print in Sullivan's English Grammar, to the end of Etymology, and can parse a sentence etymologically. Geography : first four chapters in Mathematical Geography, and a respectable knowledge of the Maps of the World, Europe, England, Ireland, and Scotland. Arithmetic : all the Arithmetical Tables, and to work exercises in the several Rules as far as Practice. Book-keeping : first three sets in Board's Treatise. Mensuration : exercises to first nine problems in Superficies, and first problem in Timber Measure. Euclid : several boys know twelve propositions in First Book, and some more. Algebra : Definitions ; can solve an easy Simple Equation, and work exercises in Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. Natural History : a more perfect knowledge of the course professed by the Junior Classes, and something of the history of the prints of the animals, &c., hanging round their School-room. Money Matters : the lessons on Money, Exchange, Commerce, and Coin.

Fourth Class.—Lesson Book : reading, spelling, explanation, derivation, and parsing, to page 243. English Grammar : to be familiar with Sullivan's English Grammar, to the end of Syntax. Spelling-Book Superseded : all the Spelling-Book Superseded, to the end of Latin and Greek Roots. Geography : the whole of "Geography Generalized," including the chapter on Astronomy. Arithmetic : to be acquainted with the rules, and to work the exercises to the end of Commission and Insurance, and to extract the square root; to be expeditious at Mental Arithmetic. Book-keeping : to know four sets in Board's Treatise. Mensuration : first fourteen problems in Superficies ; and section seven from page 132 to 159. Algebra : Fundamental Rules, Fractions, Involution, and Evolution, and Simple Equations. Geometry : some have read one, some two, and others three Books of Euclid's Elements. Globes : can work four Problems on the Terrestrial Globe. Political Economy : Easy Lessons on Money Matters. Reasoning : first nine lessons in "Easy Lessons on Reasoning." Natural History : Patterson's Questions on Zoology for Schools, part 2nd., Mammalia.

(Signed) ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Head Master.
December, 1853.

PROGRAMME of AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

The boys of this Class are prepared to be examined on the following subjects :—

Geology.—Classification of rocks—how distributed through Ireland

—how soils have been formed from them, and how soils have acquired their organic matters—classification of soils, and their physical properties.

Chemistry.—The properties of matter—the elementary bodies, atomic theory, formation of earths, oxides, alkalies, and acids—composition and properties of atmospheric air and water, and how they contribute to the support of animal and vegetable life—the organic elements, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, their properties, &c.—the following inorganic substances of soils and plants: potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxides of iron, and manganese, alumina, silica, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids, &c.

Vegetable Physiology.—How plants are produced from seeds, roots, &c. —different parts of plants—how plants take food from the soil, and from the air—the effects of heat, light, and air on plants—the composition of the following organic compounds of plants: woody fibre, starch, gum, sugar, oils, fats, gluten, albumen, caseine, &c.

Improvement of Soils.—The different systems of draining—how the work should be executed—the differents depth and distances apart—materials which may be used—how draining warms the soil—admits air—promotes the decomposition of manures and organic substances in soils, &c.

Trenching and Subsoiling.—How executed, by manual or horse labour —the proper season for performing such operations—how they render the soil better fitted for the growth of the farmer's crops, &c.

Manures.—How classified—how the solid and liquid manures of the farm-yard should be collected, preserved, and applied to the land—the general composition of farm-yard manures, guano, bones, &c.—how prepared for use—the crops to which they are best suited—quantity to be used, &c.

Rotations.—Why a rotation should be followed—the rotations best adapted to the soils of Ireland—the proper cultivation to be given to the various crops, quantity of seed, time of sowing, &c.

(Signed) John Stewart, Agriculturist.

December, 1853.

List of Boys constituting the Industrial Class, with the dates of their Admission.

1.	Mark Flood,	December, 1852.
2.	Owen Gunn,	April, 1853.
3.	John M'Donald,	April, 1853.
4.	Charles Rogers,	April, 1853.
5.	Terence M'Quillan,	October, 1853.
6.	John M'Entyre,	October, 1853.

Programme of Examination—Girls' School.

First Class.—First Division—Lesson Book: the whole of the First Lesson Book, with the meaning of such words and sentences as admit of being defined. Spelling: the difficult words in each lesson, words similar in pronunciation, but differently spelled as they occur in the lesson, together with Part I. of the Spelling Book Superseded. Grammar: can distinguish nine Parts of Speech, and the singular from the plural number. Geography: are very familiar with the great outlines of the Map of the World, and can tell the principal productions of the different countries. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, and Addition, mentally and on slates, the Multiplication Table to 12 times, and Avoirdupois' and Apothecaries' weights. Writing: four of the pupils

of this class write copies on paper, the others on slates, and all, a sentence from any of the first seven lessons, from dictation. Natural History : can tell the division and class of any animal mentioned in their Lesson Book, and relate the history of the animals as given on the Natural History Charts. Second Division—Lesson Book : to page 14, First Lesson Book, Reading and Spelling. Grammar : can give the definitions of the nine Parts of Speech, and point out Articles and Nouns in the Lesson Book, to page 14. Geography and Natural History : same as First Division. Arithmetic : can make figures well, tell what Addition is, and add numbers not exceeding six. Writing : can write their own names, and all the letters of the Alphabet on slates.

Second Class.—Lesson Book : they have learned as far as the 140th page, and can explain each lesson, giving the prefixes and affixes as they may occur. Spelling-Book Superseded : Part I, and three rules for spelling, pointing out exemplifications and violations of each in the reading lesson, the difficult words of which they can also spell. Grammar : 38 pages of Sullivan's Grammar, and can refer words to Parts of Speech. Geography : to 33rd page of small Treatise on Geography, and are well acquainted with the Maps of the World and Europe ; they have also some knowledge of the Map of Ireland. Arithmetic : Arithmetical Tables, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. Writing : all write copies on paper, and from dictation, the first sentence of the daily reading lesson on slates. Natural History : same as First Class.

Sequel Class.—Lesson Book : to page 89, and explanation of each lesson, prefixes, affixes, and Latin derivations. Spelling-Book Superseded : to the 86th page, and five Rules for Spelling, with exceptions. Grammar : to the Conjugation of Auxiliary Verbs ; they can parse a simple sentence syntactically. Geography : as far as the 51st page of Sullivan's Introduction to Geography ; Maps of the World, Europe, and Ireland. Arithmetic : Notation, Numeration, Tables, the Simple Rules, and Compound Addition. Writing : copies on paper, and from dictation, sentences exemplifying the Rules for Spelling, from Spelling-Book Superseded. Natural History : the division, class, and order of animals, as given in Sequel Book. Poetry : they can repeat several of the pieces from the Sacred Poetry Book.

Third Class.—Lesson Book : Reading and Explanation of the whole of Third Lesson Book, prefixes, affixes, and derivations. Spelling-Book Superseded : Parts I and II, eight Rules for Spelling, and the difficult words in the Reading Lessons ; they can immediately give sentences illustrative of the different meanings of those words similarly pronounced but differently spelled. Grammar : Sullivan's Grammar, to the Conjugation of Regular Verbs, inclusive, and they can parse a sentence in prose syntactically. Geography : Maps of Europe, Asia, and Ireland, together with three chapters of the Geography Generalized. Arithmetic : Arithmetical Tables, Simple and Compound Rules, and Reduction, six Rules of Mental Arithmetic, Board's Treatise. Writing : from dictation, either sentences from the Spelling-Book Superseded, or pieces of Poetry selected from the Lesson Book. Natural History : they can tell the division, class, and order of animals, as given on Patterson's Zoological Charts. Poetry : they can repeat "Sound the Loud Timbrel," "Spread of the Gospel," and some other pieces from the Lesson Book.

Fourth Class.—Lesson Book : the whole of the Fourth Lesson Book, Greek, Latin, and Saxon Prefixes, and Affixes, Derivations, and English Etymologies of the words in each lesson ; "Selections from British Poets : "The death of Lara ;" "The Blind Child ;" "The last Minstrel ;" "The Village Preacher." Spelling Book Superseded ; they have a good

knowledge of the whole of it. Grammar: are well acquainted with Sullivan's Grammar, to the Third Part, included, and can parse, syntactically, any of the pieces of poetry in their Reading Book; they have also a fair knowledge of the figures of Rhetoric, and the different kinds of verse. Geography: the five first chapters of the Geography Generalized, Maps of Europe, England, Ireland, and Scotland. Arithmetic: Proportion (Simple and Compound), and Practice and Interest. Mental Arithmetic: ten Rules, Board's Treatise. Writing: pieces of poetry, of their own selection, from any of the Lesson Books, generally from the Book of Poetry, from dictation, sentences exemplifying the Rules for Spelling, and their exceptions. History: Sketches of Ancient History, Great Britain and Ireland, as given at the end of Sullivan's Geography.

(Signed.) MARY ANNE CUSSEN, Head Mistress.

December, 1853.

Newry.

JOINT REPORT on the NEWRY MODEL SCHOOL, for the year 1853, by JAMES PATTEN, Esq., M.D., Head Inspector, and ALEX. JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., District Inspector.

Newry, March, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to transmit our Report on the Newry District Model Schools for the year 1853, and have much pleasure in informing you that, during the interval since last Report, they have continued to maintain that high character in public estimation which has marked their progress since their establishment in the year 1849.

Time Table.—The occupation of time has undergone no material change during the year, and the utmost particularity, care, and attention are required at the hands of the Pupil-Teachers, Monitresses, and pupils, in devoting to each branch of study the precise period allotted—thus early training them to due appreciation of the value of time, and to habits of punctuality and order.

Attendance, &c.—The numbers on the rolls during the year have been fully maintained, as will be seen by the annexed Table (A), and the attendance of the pupils has been much more regular than in 1852. In that year, a little over 59 per cent., compared with the average number on the rolls, were in attendance; while, in the year 1853, a similar comparison exhibits an increase of 9 per cent.; thus showing that, during the year, 68 of every 100 children appearing on the rolls were in attendance. This increase we can trace to no local cause—such as want of employment, &c.—and must attribute it solely to increased appreciation of the value of the Schools, and more prevailing desire for a superior education. One striking feature in these Schools, in the Boys' department particularly, is the very early age at which the pupils are withdrawn, and launched on the world, contrasted with the proficiency *generally* attained at the age specified. The annexed Table (B) of Ages will exhibit the extraordinarily low average of 9·5 years in the Boys' School, and 11·2 in the Girls'. In the latter department the higher average is owing to the attendance of grown girls for the purpose of learning needlework. No children under seven years of age are admitted to either School—the Infants' department providing for their instruction.

(A).—NUMBER of PUPILS attending the Institution on December 31, 1853.

School.	On Roll on 31st Dec., 1852.	Admitted in 1853.	Struck off in 1853.	On Roll on 31st Dec., 1853.	Daily average attendance in 1853.	Of 100 Pupils on the Roll there were in average daily attendance.
Boys', . . .	118	116	113	121	84	72·4
Girls', . . .	104	108	104	108	81	75·0
Infants', . .	80	74	65	89	51	57·3
Total, . .	302	298	282	318	216	68·2

(B).—AGES of the CHILDREN attending School.

Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Years.	Boys.	Girls.
7	26	–	13	7	6
8	23	26	14	4	8
9	24	20	15	2	8
10	12	12	16	–	5
11	12	9	17	1	4
12	9	5	18	1	5

Average age of Boys, ... 9·5
Do. do. Girls, ... 11·2

Financial.—The rates of payment continue as specified in the Report for 1852; and the Table (C) here furnished, will exhibit the number paying each rate, together with the amount of receipts and disbursements—a slight increase having taken place in the former over the amount received in 1852.

(C).—RATES of PAYMENT, and the Proportions paying each Rate.

	1*d.* per Week.	2*s.* 6*d.* per Quarter.	5*s.* per Quarter.	Total.	Annual amount of Fees, as now fixed.	Actual amount of Fees received in 1853.	School Expenses in 1853.
					£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Boys' School, .	56	48	17	121	53 2 8	46 5 2	
Girls' School, .	56	37	15	108	45 12 8	30 0 10	
Infants' School,	67	22	–	89	17 5 4	13 8 11	
Total, .	179	107	32	318	116 0 8	90 4 11	*33 2 5

Classification of Pupils.—The 121 boys, 108 girls, and 89 infants on the rolls on 31st December, 1853, were thus classed:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
First Book, ...	1	–	77
Second Book, ...	25	29	12
Sequel, ...	40	25	–
Third Book, ...	18	19	–
Fourth Book, . . .	22	21	–

* The price of a quantity of coal, and of some other articles not strictly School expenses, has been included in the above.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Newry.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Fifth Book,	15	14	–
Book of Poetry,	15	14	–
Elements of Grammar,	65	60	–
Parsing and Syntax,	54	48	–
Descriptive Geography,	121	108	89
Arithmetical Tables,	121	108	89
First Four Rules,	65	54	–
Compound Rules and Reduction,	18	19	–
Proportion and above,	37	35	–
Mental Arithmetic,	55	54	–
Geometry,	37	–	–
Algebra,	15	–	–
Mensuration,	15	–	–
Book-keeping,	15	–	–
Lessons in Reasoning,	15	–	–
Sacred Poetry,	65	54	89
Writing on Slates,	10	24	20
,, on Paper,	111	84	–
,, from Dictation,	111	76	–
,, Singing,	60	30	89

BRANCHES FOR FEMALES.

Sewing (plain),	–	16	–
Dress-making and Shirt-making,	–	14	–
Knitting, Netting, and Crochet-work	–	44	–
Fancy Work and Embroidery,	–	34	–

Promotions having taken place during the year as specified.

Number advanced from the different classes during the year 1853:—

BOYS' SCHOOL.

From First to Second,		20
,, Second to Sequel,		19
,, Sequel to Third,		30
,, Third to Fourth,		32
,, Fourth to Fifth,		13
Total,		114
Infants promoted to Boys' School,	7	
,, ,, to Girls',	2	
Total,	9	

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

From Second to Sequel Class,	15
,, Sequel to Third,	12
,, Third to Fourth,	14
,, Fourth to Fifth,	15
Total,	56

Destination.—The destination of the pupils whose names have been struck off the rolls during the year cannot, in every case, be accurately ascertained. The following statement, however, is a fair approximation :—

BOYS.

Emigrated,	8
Appointed Pupil-Teachers in the Model School, Newry,	3
In charge of a National School,	1
Apprenticed to Shopkeepers,	4
Working at their fathers' trade, or other occupations,	15
Bad health,	5
Died,	1
Apprenticed to various trades,	6
Struck off for irregular attendance,	70
Total,	113

GIRLS.

Appointed paid Monitresses in the Newry Model School,	4
Emigrated,	10
Apprenticed to Dressmakers,	7
Employed at home,	22
In charge of a National School,	1
Struck off for irregular attendance,	36
Total,	80

Religious Denomination.—Of the 318 pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1853, the following Table will exhibit the religious denomination :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church,	30	33	30	93
Roman Catholics,	44	47	27	118
Presbyterians, General Assembly,	32	20	29	81
Do. Remonstrant Synod,	5	7	2	14
Methodists,	10	1	1	12
Total,	121	108	89	318

And we would particularly direct attention to the truly mixed character of the Newry Model Schools, and the steady manner in which all the religious bodies in the neighbourhood continue to be represented. The clergy of all creeds continue to visit and give religious instruction, as heretofore ; and, in their absence, this most important branch of education is carefully attended to by the Teachers and Pupil-Teachers, under their directions.

To suit the convenience of some of the clergy who visit for this purpose, Tuesday, from 10½ till 12, instead of the corresponding period of Friday, has been set apart as a portion of the time weekly devoted to religious instruction.

Teachers.—The Teachers—Mr. William Brady, Miss Summerson, and Miss Fitzgerald—under whom the respective departments were opened in the year 1849, continue in full possession of public confidence, and afford every satisfaction in the discharge of their arduous duties.

Of the eight Pupil-Teachers who left the Establishment during 1853, seven have been appointed as Teachers of Schools in connexion with the National Board, and the eighth to a School connected with the Church Education Society.

LIST of TEACHERS whose names appear in the previous Return, but whose period of training expired in 1853.

Names.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Where Educated.	When Appointed.	Months in Training.	Destination. Appointed to
Thos. Collins,	18	R.C.	Folea N.S.	Jan. 1852.	12	Clohogue N. S.
John Begley,	19	Pres.	B.C.Maddy N.S.	Mar. ,,	12	Carrowdore N.S.
Thos. Reilly,	17	R.C.	Newry Mod. N.S.	July, ,,	14	Drumatee N.S.
Bernd. Murray	17	R.C.	Downpatk. N.S.	Do. ,,	12	Assistant in Downpatk.N.S.
Samuel Sloane,	18	Pres.	Shinn N.S.	Do. ,,	12	Emdale N. S.
James Kerr,	18	R.C.	Kilcurry N.S.	Do. ,,	12	Parsonstwn.N.S.
James Massey,	20	E.C.	Poyntzpass N.S.	Do. ,,	11	Mullabawn Church School.
Christr. Briens,	20	E.C.	Folea N.S.	Do. ,,	14	Purdysburn N.S.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Newry.

The good effects of moral training and more extended intellectual development, nursed and stimulated at this Establishment, are thus annually carried forth to the world; and we are happy to bear testimony to the success and steadiness of the young Teachers elevated from the Pupil-Teachers' class, and sent out to perform this important duty.

In the Boys' Department are eight Pupil-Teachers, who are boarded and lodged in the Establishment for one year, during which the Head Master directs their course of study, instructs them, and sees that the time-table laid down for their guidance is strictly adhered to. Each Pupil-Teacher has charge of one class, for a month at a time, and is required to study, beforehand, the business of each day, and, in a Record Book kept for the purpose, to note the answering of each pupil on each subject, daily. This record is open to the Head Master and Inspector, who can, from it, form an accurate opinion of the skill and carefulness of the Pupil-Teachers.

LIST of the PUPIL-TEACHERS who have entered Newry Model School from 1st January, 1853, till 31st December, 1853; being Appendix to Return of the previous year.

Names.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Where Educated.	When Appointed.	Time of Leaving.
Andw. Callan,	17	R. C.	Newtown N.S.	Jan. 1853.	Still in the Estab.
John Brady,	14	Pres.	Newry Mod. N.S.	Apl. ,,	Do.
Gilbert Elliott,	17	E. C.	Newry Mod. N.S.	July, ,,	Do.
Jas. Graham,	18	R. C.	Pomeroy N. S.	Do. ,,	Do.
Ml. O'Meara,	18	R. C.	Warrenpoint N.S.	Do. ,,	Do.
Robert Sloane,	19	Pres.	Newry Mod. N.S	Do. ,,	Do.
John Doyle,	17	R. C.	Dunavan N. S.	Oct. ,,	Do.
W.H. Greer,	17	E. C.	B.C. Maddy N.S.	Do. ,,	Do.

In the Girls' and Infants' Departments there are six Paid Monitresses, two, in rotation, remaining for a month in the latter, and thus acquiring knowledge of Infant School management. These young persons live with their relatives in the town or immediate vicinity, and receive but a small monthly stipend from the Board; they are, however, trained to intellectual teaching, and are instructed before and after school-hours by the Head Mistress and Mistress of the Infant School; and are thus, like the Pupil-Teachers, prepared to enter creditably on the duties of school-keeping.

Of the four who left during the year 1853, one died, one has become Teacher of a National School, one has been entrusted with an Endowed School, and one is an assistant in a school in Belfast.

Both Pupil-Teachers and paid Monitresses are periodically subjected to a close examination by us, and the Head Teachers are accountable for their proficiency.

Examinations of Pupils.—On the 14th, 15th, and 16th of November, we carefully examined each class in the different departments, and selected from each the pupils of greatest merit, to whom certificates of proficiency and premiums were awarded and distributed after the public examination in December—the Commissioners having, as usual, granted £10 for that purpose. During these preliminary examinations we had ample opportunity of judging of the general progress and proficiency of the pupils, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the Schools to be in a healthy and satisfactory state in this as in every other respect.

TABLE exhibiting PROFICIENCY.—Male Department.

	Number.	Number examined.
Able to read the Second Book and Sequel with tolerable accuracy,	40	65
,, to read the Second Book and Sequel with ease and intelligence,	25	65
,, to read the Third and Higher Books with ease and intelligence,	37	55
Acquainted with the Parts of Speech,	75	95
Able to Parse,	40	55
,, to write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	75	95
,, to write a sentence from dictation with ease and correctness,	37	95
,, to work a sum correctly in any of the Four Elementary Rules,	55	95
,, to solve with readiness and correctness questions in Proportion, Practice, and the ordinary Rules of Commercial Arithmetic,	37	55
,, to write fairly,	55	111
,, to write a good hand with ease and freedom,	37	111
,, to answer fairly on the Map of the World,	95	111
,, to answer fairly on Mathematical and Physical Geography,	15	37
Possessing a respectable knowledge of the principles of Spelling,	37	55
Acquainted with the great Outlines of Natural History,	37	55
Tolerably acquainted with Sketches of Ancient, Modern, and English History,	20	37
Possessing a tolerable knowledge of Three Books of Euclid,	15	37
Acquainted with the Elementary Rules of Algebra,	15	15
Able to solve questions in Simple Equations,	15	15
Acquainted with the two first Sets of the Board's Treatise on Book-keeping,	10	15
Acquainted with the Easy Lessons on Money Matters,	30	37
,, the Easy Lessons on Reasoning (Part I.)	12	15

TABLE exhibiting PROFICIENCY.—Female Department.

Able to read the Second Book and Sequel with tolerable accuracy,	28	54
,, to read the Second Book and Sequel with ease and correctness,	30	54
,, to read the Third and Higher Books with ease and intelligence,	38	55
Acquainted with the Parts of Speech,	50	54
Able to Parse,	38	55
,, to write a sentence from dictation with tolerable accuracy,	38	76
,, to write a sentence from dictation with ease and correctness,	33	36
,, to work a sum correctly in any of the Four Elementary Rules,	30	54
,, to solve with readiness and correctness questions in Proportion, Practice, and the ordinary Rules of Commercial Arithmetic,	24	35
,, to write fairly,	80	108
,, to write a good hand with ease and freedom,	35	108
,, to answer fairly on the Map of the World,	35	60
,, to answer fairly on Mathematical and Physical Geography,	35	60
Possessing a respectable knowledge of the principles of Spelling,	50	56
Acquainted with the great Outlines of Natural History,	30	35
Possessing some acquaintance with English Composition, and able to write a letter fairly,	23	35
Acquainted with Plain Sewing,	16	20
,, Shirt and Dress making,	14	18
,, Fancy Work,	44	56
,, Flowering, Sewed Muslin, &c.	20	29

Public Examinations.—Previous to the Christmas vacation (on the 21st and 22nd of December), we held the public examination of the pupils, who were examined by the Head Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Monitresses, as we deemed it advisable that the public should witness the ordinary teaching power as daily exercised in the establishment. The pupils exhibited much readiness in their replies; and we can best convey an idea of the nature of the instruction imparted by submitting a specimen of the questions to which clear and explicit answers were given, in such a manner as to prove the pupils to be possessed of a considerable amount of knowledge of the subjects to which they refer.

The following is a specimen of the questions proposed at the Public Examination, to which answers were given, and the reasons explained promptly and satisfactorily.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

From whose writings do we obtain an account of the creation of the world?

How long after the creation, and how long before the birth of our Saviour, did Moses live?

Where is it supposed Eden was situated?

Repeat the command given to Adam when placed in Paradise, and the penalty by which it was enforced?

What led our first parents to disobey their Creator, and how was the penalty carried out?

Relate the promise given after they fell, and the manner of its fulfilment?

What tempted Cain to commit murder, and how was he punished?

Mention the best man of the antedeluvian period, and say how he was rewarded?

What led to the universal spread of wickedness over the earth, and how did God show his hatred of sin?

ORNITHOLOGY.

What is the knowledge of birds called?

Why are birds called oviparous animals?

In what respects do the bones of birds differ from those of other animals?

Mention the several orders of birds, and give an example of each?

Which order has got the hooked beak and claws, and for what purpose?

Why are the passerine so named, and which bird in this order is most admired for its song?

To which order does the cuckoo belong, and why is it called a migratory bird?

Name a few of the rasores, and those strictly called poultry and game?

Why have some birds got long legs, and explain the name of such?

Mention the order to which the swan belongs, and tell where it is found black?

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Spell the words mistake and misshapen, and tell why there is but one *s* in the first and two in the second?

Why is *k* final omitted in such words as critic, music, and give exceptions to this rule?

Spell knavish and paleness, and show by what rule an *e* is left out in the formation of such words as the former, and retained in that of latter?

When such words as full and fill are combined, what change takes place in the spelling, and give exceptions to the rule?

Why should benefited be spelled with one *t*, and besotted with two?

Give the rule and the reason for the changing of *y* into *i* in such words as envious, compliance, and show why system, buyer, and carrying form exceptions to this rule?

GEOGRAPHY.

Name some of the coldest, also some of the hottest countries in the world, and give your reason for the difference of temperature?

Where do spices, furs, oranges, tea, and sugar come from?

Mention the most important country in Africa, and explain the cause of its fertility?

Give a short account of the Sahara, and contrast it with Egypt?

What parts do the Negroes, Kaffirs, and Hottentots occupy, and how do they differ from the other races of men?

NATURAL HISTORY.

What is meant by the term Natural History?

Under what heads have the productions of nature been classed?

Define the terms Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy?

Mention the distinction between an animal and a plant, and say why one is provided with a stomach and the other not?

On what principle does the first division of the animal kingdom proceed?

State the uses of the spine to an animal, and name the classes of vertebrated animals?

In what respects does the highest order in the class Mammalia differ from all the others, and show some marks of design in the human being?

Give an example of each of the lower orders, stating their chief peculiarities and habits?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Explain the difference between money and wealth?

Name the two great agents in the production of wealth, and which is the more important?

What is meant by capital, and give examples of its two divisions?

Show by an example what is understood by an article being valuable, and mention the qualities requisite to make it so?

In what sense is health valuable, and what would it require to make it the most valuable of all things?

How is the rate of wages regulated, and show that it does not fluctuate with the price of provisions?

Show by examples why educated labourers are better paid than uneducated, and state the cause of the former being more limited in supply than the latter?

Tell the cause of high rents, and mention some classes who would, and some who would not, be benefited by the reduction of rents?

ARITHMETIC MENTALLY.

If a pound of tea cost 5*s.* what cost 2 oz. From $\frac{5}{7}$ of a guinea take $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound, and divide the remainder by 4?

A person receives 6*s.* 8*d.* per day, what is the amount of his salary in a year?

Find the interest of £70 for three months at 5 per cent.?

Cloth is bought at 10*s.* per yard, and sold at 8*s.* 9*d.*; what is lost per cent.?

The respective stocks of two persons in partnership are £800 and £1,200; what is the share of each in a gain of £1,000?

MECHANICS.

Define attraction, and show what effects are produced upon the earth by this law?

Why does a body increase in weight as we approach the pole, and what do we infer from this circumstance?

Give an example to prove that gravitation acts equally on light and heavy bodies when at the same distance from the centre of gravity?

A stone thrown up vertically is in its descent six seconds before it strikes the ground, tell its height and how it is found?

Show that bodies naturally assume a globular form, and state why some are soft and others hard?

Where do we find examples of perpetual motion, and why are there none on the earth?

State the positions of the prop, weight, and power, in the different kinds of levers by examples?

A person who can only lift 1 cwt. wishes to raise $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton, how may he effect this with a lever 22 feet in length?

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

The side of a square block of marble is fifteen feet, how find its cost at 1*s.* 6*d.* per square foot?

What length is the side of a square field containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The roof of a house is the true pitch, and the flat 40 feet by 20, what is the price of roofing it at 11*s.* per square?

Prove on general terms that every equilateral triangle is equiangular, and the converse?

Show in a similar manner that each of the acute angles of a right-angled isosceles triangle is half a right angle?

In finding the area of a triangle, why take half the product of perpendicular and base, prove this?

Give the relation existing between the diameter and circumference of a circle, and show why the area may be found by multiplying the halves of those two quantities together?

Prove that the angle at the centre of a circle is double of an angle at the circumference on the same arc?

Show that the opposite angles of a quadrilateral described in a circle equal two right angles.

After paying away $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of my money I had sixty-six guineas left, what amount had I at first?

A gentleman spends $\frac{2}{3}$ of his income on board and lodging, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder on clothes, and saves £20 a-year, what is his income?

If 6 apples and 7 pears cost 33 pence, and 10 apples and 8 pears 44 pence, what is the price of an apple and a pear?

REASONING.

Give examples of the two forms in which arguments may be expressed, and say why they are more frequently stated in the form of an Enthymeme than of a Syllogism?

By what different methods may arguments be tested, and which is preferable?

Give examples of fallacious arguments, and say in what respects they do not comply with the *dictum*?

Test the validity or invalidity of the following examples by symbols on the Board:—

The Reindeer is a horned animal, therefore ruminant.

The Rhinoceros is horned, therefore ruminant.

This man is a liar, therefore not deserving of trust.

An infant is not capable of deliberate crime, therefore not responsible.

A hawk flies, therefore it is a bird.

Solon adapted his laws to the genius of his nation, therefore he was a wise legislator.

This person's disorder is a cold, therefore it may be expelled by heat.

GIRLS' SCHOOL—SEQUEL CLASS.—Reading, Spelling, Parts of Speech, Explanation of Lesson, with Prefixes and Affixes.

GEOGRAPHY.

Name the principal countries in the north of Europe, and the exports of each?

Give the chief towns of the empires of Europe, and the rivers on which they are situated?

What countries lie north of France, where are Prussia and Denmark situated?

Name the principal towns in the south of Russia, also the northern capital?

Name the mountain ranges of Europe, and the source and junction of the largest rivers?

Give the names of the maritime counties of Ulster, and the inland ones of Leinster?

What is the largest county in Ireland? also, the most level, and the smallest?

What is the population, and has it been higher than at present?

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

A grocer sold 5 lbs. 6 lbs. and 3 lbs. tea, out of a chest containing 21 lbs., what quantity remained?

$8 + 2 + 4 - 6 =$ what number?

If a man earns 3*s.* in one week, in what time will he earn one guinea?

How many times the third of 18 are three times 2?

Find how many minutes there are between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock?

What will 480 bonnets cost at 9 pence each?

THIRD CLASS.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Lesson—History of Moses.

Who delivered the Israelites from the slavery of Egypt, and give some account of his early life?

Give the cause of his leaving Egypt, and retiring to Midian?

Describe the way by which the Israelites got over the Red Sea; and name the laws which Moses gave them?

Name the miracle that proved Aaron's family had been chosen to the priesthood?

Who was governor of Israel after Moses, and describe the manner in which the people crossed the Jordan, and the memorial they left behind them?

How was the land divided among the people, and why did some of them settle on the other side of the Jordan?

What were the governors of Israel called after the death of Joshua, name some of the judges?

Who succeeded Solomon, and name the division that was afterwards made in the kingdom?

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Find the price of 4 yards of calico, when 10 yards cost 3*s.* 4*d.*

If a cow consumes 24 cwt. of turnips in 56 days, what quantity will be eaten in 7 days?

If the gain on 5 boxes of tea be £2 7*s.* 6*d.*, what would be the profit on 35 boxes?

Twice the fifth of £1 are four times the seventh of what sum?

A man sold a coat for twice 9 shillings, which was three times the seventh of what he gave for it, what was its price at first?

If a barrel of flour cost 18*s.*, what will be the price of five times the ninth of it?

What would be the price of 1 cwt. of lead at 7 pence per pound?

FOURTH CLASS.—Reading, Parsing, Derivation, &c.

HISTORY.

Enumerate the English lines of kings?

How many kingdoms did the Saxons establish in England, and under what names?

Who was the first king of England, and give the date of the Danish invasion?

Give the character of Harold, and mention some of the changes which took place, in consequence of the Norman Conquest?

In what parts of Britain are the Celtic races to be found?

By whom were the Picts and Scots united, name his successor, and tell how he was chiefly engaged?

When and by whom was Ireland annexed to England; and give the date of the Legislative Union between the two countries?

GEOGRAPHY.

How is the magnitude of a spherical body ascertained. Give the length of a degree on the earth's surface?

By what means are the degrees of latitude reduced to miles, and give the difference between them and degrees of longitude?

Describe the ecliptic, the number of degrees in each sign of the zodiac, and with what do they correspond?

Find by the longitude of the following places, at what rate the inhabitants are carried round by the diurnal motion of the earth?

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

How much linen would be wanted for 28 shirts if 7 require 14½ yards?

What should be the price of 14 lbs. of sugar, at the rate of £2 17*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.?

If ten men can do a piece of work in 12 days, how long will four men take to do the same?

Twice the fifth of £1 are four times the seventh of what sum?

A man bought 10 cwt. of cheese at 5*s.* per cwt., at what price must he sell it per cent. to gain six crowns?

FIFTH CLASS.—Reading, Satan's Soliloquy (from Milton's Paradise Lost), Derivations, Greek, Latin and Saxon Prefixes, &c.

HISTORY.

Name the six remarkable epochs in the History of England?

Who were the Druids, what were their offices, and how were they regarded by the people?

What Roman emperor first attempted the conquest of Britain?

Name the generals who distinguished themselves before the formation of the Saxon heptarchy?

Mention some of the events in the reign of William the Conqueror, and the discoveries in the reign of Edward I.?

Who was king of Scotland in the reign of Edward II.; and the last king of the Plantagenet line?

Name the British Queens remarkable for their courage, and give the date of Queen Victoria's accession?

GEOGRAPHY.

What causes a diversity of temperature, and explain why the latitude of a place does not determine its temperature?

State, in a few words, the great use of mountains; and give the reason of certain rivers being subject to periodical floods?

What are the effects produced by the moon on the earth, and why are the tides higher towards the equator?

Give the chief divisions of ancient Europe; and name those countries that were formerly included under the name of Chaldea; the sciences for which the inhabitants were famed, and the present state of those places?

What part of Europe was first civilized, and from whom did the Romans derive their first ideas of refinement?

Name some of the mountains of Palestine, and state the events connected with each?

Where were the following places situated, and mention some historical circumstance regarding each; Troy, Ephesus, Tarsus, Lycaonia, and Halicarnassus?

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

Find the price of 1 cwt. of bacon at 9½*d.* per pound?

If goods are bought at £18 and sold at £24, what is the gain per cent.?

How much is 6 times the 7th of 4 feet and 1 inch?

Cheese which cost 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone, was sold at 5*s.*, what was the loss per cent.?

At 2½ per cent. find the interest on £80 for four months?

If a person can travel three times the fourth of 32 miles in one day, what distance will he go in six days?

A man paid away 10*s.*, which was twice the fifth of all the money he had, how much had he?

The attendance of visitors was large and comprehended the clergy of all the denominations in and near Newry, many of the parents of children attending the Schools, and others interested in education. The walls of the principal examination-room were tastefully hung round with drawings and specimens of fancy-work, executed in the Schools; many of them giving proof of much skill and care in the execution, and unquestionable promise of future high standing in these particular ornamental branches. Nor were there wanting evidences of the teaching of the more plain (but not less useful) descriptions of needlework, patchwork, quilts, articles for domestic purposes, such as quilts, doyleys, window-curtains, &c.; in knitting and crochet, shirts and other plain garments, perfected or in process, were exhibited, and many of the girls appeared in frocks, polka spencers, or hair nets, the result of their own industry, directed by the Head Mistress.

At the conclusion of the examination, the premiums and certificates were handed to the successful competitors, a list of the names, &c., having been inserted in the book for this purpose.

PREMIUM LIST (MALES).

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Second Class.—One premium, at 2*s.*,	0	2	0
Sequel Class.—Eight premiums, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each,	1	0	0
Third Class.—Four premiums, at 3*s.* each,	0	12	0
Fourth Class.—Five premiums, at 4*s.* each,	1	0	0
Fifth Class.—Five premiums, at 5*s.* each,	1	5	0
Drawing Class.—Two premiums, at 3*s.* each,	0	6	0
Good Conduct.—One premium at 2*s.* and one at 2*s.* 6*d.*,	0	4	6
Good Attendance,—One premium, at 2*s.* 6*d.*,	0	2	6
	£4	12	0

(FEMALES).

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Second Class.—Three premiums, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each,	0	7	6
Sequel Class.—Five premiums, at 3*s.* each,	0	15	0
Third Class.—Four premiums, at 3*s.* each,	0	12	0
Fourth Class.—Six premiums—one at 4*s.*, four at 3*s.*, and one at 2*s.*,	0	18	0
Fifth Class.—Four premiums—one at 5*s.*, two at 4*s.*, and one at 3*s.*,	0	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Work.—Five premiums—one at 4s., one at 3s., two at 2s., and one at 2s. 6d.	0	13	6
Drawing.—Two premiums, at 3s. each, ...	0	6	0
	£9	0	0
Confectionary for Infants, ...	1	0	0
Amount, . .	£10	0	0

Vocal Music and Drawing.—Mr. Brady, as heretofore, gives instruction in vocal music; and during the intervals of the public examination many pieces were agreeably rendered by a class of boys and girls, who have been trained to sing in parts.

Annexed is the Drawing Master's report for the year.

Newry District Model School, March 9, 1854.

Sir,—Acting on the instructions contained in your letter of the 24th ult., I beg to submit this brief report on the Drawing introduced by me into the Newry District Model School.

Before commencing with the direct matter of this report, it may not be out of place here, to remark the great satisfaction which the Drawing Classes have given to the parents of the children and the public. The number in my classes, to whom I give instructions in drawing daily, is 81; of these 15 are teachers, 30 boys, and 36 girls. The number of girls is greater than the number of boys, because the time allotted for the girls to receive their lesson is better arranged, in order to insure a good attendance, than the time in which the boys receive theirs. The hour for the drawing lesson in the boys' school is from 9·15 to 10·0, and in the girls' school from 11·30 to 12·15. The Pupil-Teachers receive their lesson in the morning from 7·45 to 8·30, and the Monitresses in the evening from 3·0 to 4·0.

Proficiency.—The Pupil-Teachers understand the first principles of perspective thoroughly, and have also a knowledge of the laws of light and shade, and can copy ornament and landscape with taste and judgment. The boys draw with skill and correctness from the models, and can copy ornament, figure, and landscape with taste and feeling. The girls draw equally well as the boys, but display a greater taste for copying; nevertheless, I have put them through a course of model-drawing, for without this previous course copying would be a purely mechanical exercise, the hand alone would be trained whilst the understanding would remain uncultivated.

Butler Williams on this point says, "This fails to exercise the judgment. The drawings which serve as copies exhibit a symmetrical disposition of lines in true perspective, as also varieties of tint and shadow duly laid and harmonized. They are imitated mechanically by the pupil, without his understanding or reflecting upon the means whereby certain effects are produced. His hand alone is exercised; he fails to acquire a habit of observing and seeing correctly, and is unable, after years of labour spent in these mechanical exercises, to represent correctly the simplest natural objects."

There is one great disadvantage which the drawing class labours under, that is, the want of a separate class-room.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. A. Brophy.

J. Patten, Esq., M.D., Head Inspector.

The subjoined table shows the occupation of the parents of the 318 children whose names were on the rolls on 31st December, 1853:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Orphans, ...	1	—	—	1
Children of Labourers, . .	14	12	8	34
Do. Mechanics, . .	33	18	10	61
Do. Farmers, . .	14	16	4	34
Do. Shopkeepers, .	23	30	27	80
Do. Clerks, . .	6	7	2	15
Do. Miscellaneous, .	40	25	38	93
Total, .	121	108	89	318

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Newry.

AMOUNT of SCHOOL REQUISITES sold in 1853.

Months.	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January,	1	5	0½	0	4	8	0	0	4½	1	10	1
February,	1	1	6	0	14	7½	0	0	2½	1	16	4
March,	2	3	0½	0	7	9½	0	0	3½	2	11	1½
April,	1	9	7½	0	10	9½	0	0	9½	2	1	2½
May,	1	8	10½	0	17	1½	0	0	7½	2	6	7½
June,	0	12	11½	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	15	6½
July,	1	0	7½	0	6	9	0	0	2½	1	7	7
August,	0	19	3½	0	13	0½	0	1	0	1	13	4
September,	0	15	4	0	15	5	0	1	0	1	11	9
October,	0	17	11	0	14	1½	0	0	3	1	12	3½
November,	0	16	5	0	10	7½	0	2	7½	1	9	8
December,	0	10	6	0	3	8	0	0	1	0	14	3
Total,	13	1	1½	6	0	8½	0	7	11½	19	9	9½

In conclusion, while we have much pleasure in according our very favourable opinion of the schools in all their relations, as well as of the Teachers as regards individual efficiency, zeal, and faithfulness to their trust, we would beg to submit, for the consideration of the Commissioners, our impression that the schools would be rendered still more successful by the appointment of an Assistant Master and Mistress; the former to take the place of two Pupil-Teachers, and to receive board and lodging in the establishment. He should be required to teach *singing* and *drawing*, and devote the school-time, not so occupied, to ordinary school business; to take charge of the Pupil-Teachers during a portion of their study time and when on recreation, and to take full part in the general business of the school. The Assistant Mistress to teach singing, to take charge of one-half of the education of Monitresses, and to act in the schools during the ordinary hours.

In addition to the benefit conferred, directly, on the schools by these appointments, a more widely-extended advantage must necessarily result from affording to the Pupil-Teachers and Monitresses—the future guides of youth—two-fold the amount of instruction they can at present conveniently obtain.

We have the honour to be your most obedient servants,

JAMES PATTEN, Head Inspector.
ALEX. JOHN SIMPSON, District Inspector.

The Secretaries,
Education Office, Dublin.

Clonmel.

No. 4.—REPORT on the CLONMEL DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL, for the year ending the 31st December, 1853, by TIMOTHY SHEAHAN, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

April 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present my Report upon the Clonmel District Model School, for the year 1853.

House.—Since the date of the last annual report, the lawn in front of the building has been enclosed with an iron gate and palisade, and the front wall pointed, to prevent damp, which was the cause of such frequent complaint. It is to be regretted that the other defects, which were so fully detailed by Mr. Kavanagh in his Report for 1851, have

not yet been removed. Of these the most pressing are the zinc window-sashes, which, yielding to every strong blast, admit the rain so freely that the school-rooms are frequently overflowing with water; and the imperfect sewerage, arising from the very strange fact of there being no main drain leading off from the buildings. The District Inspector is every week calling attention to these defects, and it is to be hoped that immediate measures will be taken for their correction.

Attendance.—The following table gives a return of the attendance for the years 1852 and 1853.

School.	1852.			1853.		
	Daily Average			Daily Average		
	On Roll.	Present.	Present to 100 on Roll.	On Roll.	Present.	Present to 100 on Roll.
Boys, . .	138	119	86¼	127	116	92
Girls, . .	85	65	77⅕	79	63	79
Infants, . .	60	43	72½	49	34	69
Total, .	280	227	79	255	213	80

From this it appears that the average attendances for 1853 are less than those for 1852, by 3 in the Boys' School, and 2 in the Female School, whilst they exhibit a higher number present out of every 100 on the rolls. During the year several left both schools, having completed their education, which will satisfactorily account for the slight falling off. In Appendix A^1 and A^2 will be found the names of 50 boys and 27 girls who left the schools this year, having finished their education.

The low attendance in the Infant School may be attributed to the interruption unavoidably caused by the illness and death of Miss Craig, the late very promising Mistress, and the delay in procuring a competent person to succeed her. Since the appointment of Miss Kemp, the present very efficient Mistress, the school is recovering its former character; owing to her close attention, and peculiar skill in humouring and instructing the little ones committed to her charge, the numbers are gradually increasing, and will, I have no doubt, show a respectable average attendance for the present year.

School Fees.—The fees received from the pupils this year amounted to £113 4*s.* 5*d.*, namely,—from the boys, £64 5*s.* 6*d.*; from the girls, £35 10*s.*; and from the infants, £12 9*s.* 3*d.*

The pupils on the rolls for the week ended the 1st October were paying as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
At 5*s.* per quarter, . .	29	12	–	41
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, .	42	30	14	86
,, 1*d.* per week, . .	55	33	43	131

In Appendix A^3 will be found a return of the fees received each month of every year since the opening of the schools.

School Requisites.—The amount received this year for requisites sold to the pupils at the reduced rates was £20 3*s.* 11½*d.*, namely,—£16 1*s.* 6½*d.* from the boys; £4 6*s.* 4*d.* from the girls; and 16*s.* 1*d.* from the infants. In Appendix A^4 is given a return of the sums received each month from the schools respectively.

Classification of Pupils.—The classification of the pupils on the rolls

on the 1st October is given in Appendix B[1], and in Appendix B[2] they are classed according to their ages.

Average age in Boys' School, is 10½ years.
,, Girls' School, 11¼ years.
,, Infant School, 5¼ years.

Occupation of the Parents.—There is given in Appendix B[3] a statement of the occupation of the parents, and of the number of children belonging to each, on the school rolls. This shows a fair representation of the different grades and classes both in the town and neighbourhood. It may be objected that the poorer classes are not sufficiently represented, there being on the rolls only 17 belonging to labourers; but this can be easily explained, as well by the rules of the Commissioners, which require that one-half only are to be admitted at 1*d.* per week, and none gratis, as by the adequate provision, free of charge, which is made elsewhere for their education. The Roman Catholics have St. John's National School and the Schools of the Christian Brothers, which I am informed are very efficiently conducted; and the girls have two schools conducted by nuns, one in the centre of the town, and the other, which is in connexion with the Board, in the suburbs, not far distant from the Model School.

Religious Denominations.—Of the pupils on the rolls on the 1st October, 1853, there were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Roman Catholics, . . .	90	55	39	184
Established Church, . .	28	16	10	54
Presbyterians, . . .	3	–	2	5
Unitarians, ...	3	2	3	8
Christian Brothers, . .	2	1	1	4
Other Denominations, . .	–	1	–	1

Religious Instruction.—As regards religious instruction, every thing is going on as satisfactorily as could be desired; the arrangements respecting it, which were so judiciously devised at the opening of the schools, as to be found to suit the views and convenience of all parties, are still continued without any change. Every morning the pupils meet in their respective departments, to open the business of the day with prayer and religious instruction, superintended by persons approved of by their parents and clergymen respectively. On every Friday morning clergymen of four different persuasions attend at ten o'clock, and give religious instruction until eleven o'clock. I am happy to state that the greatest harmony and good feeling characterize the intercourse between the children; and, though this state of things has been going on now for near five years, there has not occurred a single case of violence having been offered to the religious feelings of any one child during the entire of this time.

Order and Discipline.—Having paid frequent visits to the schools during the past year, I can, from personal observation, bear testimony to the good conduct and behaviour of the pupils, both in the school-room and play-grounds; and the accounts which I have received from the District Inspector and the Head Teachers tend to confirm the favourable impressions left on my mind after these visits. At the late examinations there was no premium awarded for *good conduct*, from the number of candidates who could present themselves, whose claims were so evenly balanced that it would be difficult indeed to select one who might be considered as the most deserving.

General Examination.—I had intended holding the general examination of the schools early in September, but important special duties interposed to prevent it; and then came on the oral examination of

teachers in nine districts, so that I was unavoidably obliged to put them off till the week immediately before Christmas.

On this occasion there was no public exhibition, as the short days and the extreme severity of the weather were likely to prevent the attendance of most of the gentry who had the kindness to honour us with their presence at former examinations.

In Appendix C^1, C^2, C^3, will be found programmes of the subjects for examination in each of the schools; these will afford a fair idea of the progress made by the pupils generally.

The examinations, which were very close and searching, embraced every subject set down in the programmes, and engaged Doctor Clarke and myself six entire days. By this means we were able, not only to determine the proficiency of each pupil, but also to distinguish those whose superior answering entitled them either immediately to premiums, or to be submitted as candidates at a second or honor examination.

The character of the answering generally may be inferred from the number of premiums given; for in no case was a premium awarded for merely superior relative answering, it should be in itself of such a character as would recommend it for a prize.

Boys.—Of the 7 boys in the Fifth Class, 5 obtained premiums varying in number from 11 down to 2. Henry Quinn, who had distinguished himself at every examination since the opening of the schools, was awarded the highest number, 11, and George Bradford succeeded in obtaining 5, the next highest number.

The Reading and Writing of all were very creditable to them, and the answering in Geometry, Arithmetic, Lessons on Reasoning, and Physiology, very respectable; whilst in Grammar, Bookkeeping, and Mensuration, it was not such as their proficiency in the other branches would lead us to expect. The Writing from Dictation, too, was short of our expectations.

In the Fourth Class, 12 out of 25 boys were found deserving of premiums. Of these, Robert Orr obtained the highest number, 4, and John Halloran the next highest, 3. This class, too, was found deficient in Grammar and Writing from Dictation; in the other branches the average answering was very respectable.

Out of 32 boys in the Third Class, 20 were awarded premiums; the highest number were given in Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, and the least for Reading and Writing.

In the Second Class there were 50 boys; of these, 21 succeeded in obtaining premiums. Robert Sheehy obtained the highest number, 3, and Richard Costyn, Robert Molloy, John Cooper, and Richard Corcoran, 2 each.

This Class was rather deficient in Reading, but in all other respects their proficiency was very satisfactory.

Girls.—In the Fourth and Fifth Classes in the Female School there were 20 girls, and out of these only 4 were found deserving of premiums:—Isabella Chambers, 3, in Reading, Writing, and Geography; Jane E. Orr, 3, in Reading, Writing, and Spelling; Mary Anthony, 2, in Reading and Writing; Anne O'Brien, 3, in Arithmetic, Geography, and Spelling.

In Grammar the answering was very defective, and no premium awarded. In Arithmetic it was little better, 1 only being found deserving of a prize.

In the Third Class, out of 9 pupils 5 received premiums:—Teresa Divine and Margaret Cooney, for Reading, Writing, and Spelling; of the others, one obtained a premium in Grammar, another in Arithmetic, and the third in Geography.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Clonmel.

Out of 46 girls in the second class, premiums were adjudged to 7. Of these Catherine Bradford and Catherine Cooney received 4 each, in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

In *drawing* Emma Graham and Jane E. Orr received each a premium, and in *singing* Alicia Cuddihy and Bridget Magher one each.

In fancy work the premium was adjudged to Sarah Fetherstone.

The limited number of premiums awarded in this school, and the slight proficiency made by the advanced pupils in such important branches as grammar and arithmetic, exhibit it in a less satisfactory state than I was prepared to find it. It is an advantage, however, to have discovered our weak points, as well as those in which we have been successful, that we may inquire into the causes and take suitable measures for their removal.

I had an opportunity of bringing this matter under the notice of one of you,* gentlemen, in an interview at the office on the 7th March; and again, in my letter of the 11th, I had occasion to allude to it, and make such suggestions as appeared to me calculated to place the school on a safe footing for the future.

Infant School.—In none of the schools have the claims of merit been more fully established than in the Infant School. Owing to the severity of the weather only 24 were able to attend. Of these 8 were deemed deserving of premiums; the most distinguished were David Orr, Adelaide Clarke, Thomas Heffernan, and Wilhelmina Clarke, who obtained one in each of the following subjects, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.

Drawing and Singing.—The Teachers who had charge of these branches having left the School before the examinations were concluded, Doctor Clarke was kind enough to prepare the following notes of the proficieney of the pupils in these subjects. He has also drawn up a report, which will be found annexed, upon the proficiency made by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Classes in zoology, chemistry, and anatomy:—

"*Drawing.*—Drawing has also been continued as a branch of instruction in these schools, having been taught to the Pupil-Teachers and Monitresses, and to the pupils selected from the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Classes; and the skill acquired by these persons is evident from the large number of Crayon drawings to be seen suspended from the walls of both male and female schools; neither is it a small commendation of this species of instruction to say, that all the large and varied physiological and anatomical diagrams were prepared by the boys of the drawing class, from small drawings belonging to myself, and that without this artistic aid the anatomical and physiological instruction could scarcely have been given.

"The system of drawing adopted is that of Mr. Butler Williams, and the greater part of the drawings have been taken from wooden models, as advised by him; thus, to a certain extent, preparing the pupils for sketching the productions either of art or nature, instead of limiting their power (as is too often done) to the mere copying of pictures already made by others.

"I have, however, to express my conviction, that the exercise of the pupils in the sketching of machinery and other artificial objects should be resorted to to a much greater extent than has yet been done; and that the use of Indian ink, as a material for shading, should be universally taught in our District Model Schools, and that, too, at as early a stage as possible, for this is the material used practically by the surveyor, the architect, and others, to whose use drawing is essential, and to whom crayon shading (from its destructibility by friction) would be utterly useless.

"*Singing.*—Singing has also been taught in all the schools of this institution, and in all their classes; the system being that of Wilhelm.

"The pupils are able to read music and to sing, with scientific accuracy, many very interesting songs, some of which refine the taste, and all tend to lighten the labours of the day Amongst them, with many others, are the following:—'National Anthem,' 'Hardy Norseman,' 'What Fairy-like Music,' 'A Life on the Ocean Wave,' 'All is Well,' 'Sabbath Bells,' 'Canadian Boat Song,' 'Melo-

* Mr. Kelly.

dies of many Lands,' 'We Row,' 'Minstrel Boy,' 'Dulce Domum,' 'The Violet,' 'Hours of Happy Childhood,' 'Come, Companions,' &c., &c.

"During the past year the elements of zoology have been taught to the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Classes, each of which, at the several examinations, answered very well on the information contained in Mr. Patterson's chart, which has been modified by me, so as to make a knowledge of it more readily acquired. The modification, although merely mechanical, consisting in a more perfect separation of the classes from each other by slips of coloured paper, and in attaching the former description of each opposite to the class to which it belongs, has proved very serviceable in an educational point of view, by causing this chart to become an object lesson constantly addressing itself to the eyes of the pupils.

"Much detailed knowledge of the habits of each animal has not yet been acquired, although it soon will, as the Commissioners have furnished the male school with the entire set of zoological tablets published by the Society for the diffusion of Christian Knowledge, being a coloured engraving of each of the more important quadrupeds, birds, and fishes, together with a brief account of its habits and localities. But as a basis for this, and in itself much more important, a course of lectures has been given by me on the elements of human and comparative anatomy and physiology. This course has been voluntarily given by me chiefly after school hours, and in time with difficulty spared from the labours of my office as District Inspector; and having been given only on one day of each week, for about two hours, it necessarily extended over the entire of this year, although commenced in the last. The information exhibited by the 4th and 5th classes in an extensive range of human and comparative anatomy and physiology during several examinations at which the Head Inspector has been present, was such as to afford him great satisfaction, being, I believe, unparalleled in any school in any rank of society, and tending, as that information must, to dissipate the errors at present so generally prevalent, as to diet, ventilation, and physical education generally.

"This subject was illustrated by numerous large diagrams prepared by the pupils of the Drawing Class from small drawings possessed by me, and by anatomical preparations also.

"The knowledge of chemistry possessed by some of the pupils who still remained at school out of those who attended at my former lectures on this science, as shown by their answers on several incidental occasions, was also very satisfactory, and will yet exert an important influence over the sanitary of the dwellings and localities generally where these young men may hereafter be placed, and will also tend to improvements in arts or manufactures.

"The general principles of geology acquired in the preceding year have also been retained in the memory of the pupils by examinations frequently held by the Teachers; and the special geology of Ireland is fairly known to the pupils of the 4th and 5th Classes, who are also acquainted with the known and probable localities of its ores, and practically with the ores themselves, so as to be able to recognize those which possess any importance.

"This has been effected by a judiciously selected collection of the rocks and ores of Ireland; and I am happy to be able to state that whilst the general intelligence of the classes (4th and 5th) has been so greatly raised by instructions in physical science, the pupils of these classes have not been found deficient in the subjects ordinarily taught in National Schools."

Premiums.—The £10 granted by the Commissioners to be given in premiums between the three schools was distributed as follows:—

In Boys' School,	59	received	102	premiums,	value,	£6	7	0
In Girls' ,,	21	,,	40	,,	,,	3	3	0
In Infant ,,	7	,,	20	,,	,,	0	10	0
	87		162			£10	0	0

On this occasion, and for the first time, the premiums were given in money; these were accompanied by certificates, signed by the District Inspector and myself, in which were stated the number given and the subjects in which they were obtained. At first the pupils' pride took umbrage at the idea of being offered money as a reward of merit, and rather a strong feeling on the matter sprung up amongst them; but this, however, gracefully yielded to the paramount feeling of duty, which suggested a ready and cheerful compliance with the wishes of the Commissioners.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Clonmel.

Pupil-Teachers and Paid-Monitresses.—At the close of the examination, the District Inspector and myself devoted one day to the examination of the Pupil-Teachers, and another to that of the Paid-Monitresses. In Appendix D^1, D^2, will be found tabulated returns of the answering of both these classes.

Having examined the Pupil-Teachers at the time of their appointment, and having had frequent opportunities subsequently of testing the extent of their knowledge in the different branches, I was in a position to form an opinion of what should be the nature of their answering on this occasion; and I now feel much pleasure in stating that it was satisfactory beyond my expectations. This result speaks alike for their aptitude and the close attention with which they had prosecuted their studies. Their progress in the art of teaching has been equally satisfactory; whilst their anxiety to discharge their duties by the classes committed to them for instruction, and their strict observance of the rules and discipline of the house, enable us to entertain the most favourable hopes as to their course through life.

Of the Paid-Monitresses I am happy to be able to make an equally favourable report.

In Appendix D^3, D^4, I give lists of the Pupil-Teachers and Paid-Monitresses in the schools at present, and the names of those who were training in both schools since their opening, with an account of their present occupations.

Of the eight Pupil-Teachers who left the school this year, four were taken into the Special Class, one was appointed to a situation in a bank, one went to a classical school, and two took charge of National Schools. Of the Paid-Monitresses, two left to conduct National Schools, one for the Special Class, and another resigned. Of all the Teachers sent out from both Schools we have received the most satisfactory accounts; and such is the impression abroad regarding the Schools, that applications have been this some time made for the Teachers whose year here will expire in the course of this month.

Visitors.—The Visitors' Book shows that the school has been this year visited by some eminent and many highly respectable persons, from all parts of the kingdom; their entries, as regards the general state of the schools, are, without exception, very flattering.

The Rev. T. Woodward, Vicar of Mullingar, visited on the 3rd March, last, and left an entry, to which I am the more anxious to call attention, inasmuch as it adverts to the necessity of enlarging the establishment, and thereby adds not a little weight to the testimony upon which this enlargement has already been suggested to the Commissioners. The following is a copy.

"3rd March, 1854.—Visited the schools in the various departments, and was highly gratified by their appearance, and by the proficiency of the children. The arrangements of the establishment are sadly impeded by *want of room*, and it is almost impossible to carry on so many branches of education without confusion in so limited a space. It would be highly desirable if some additional accommodation could be supplied, which seems the only thing required to make the establishment a *Model School* suitable to such a town as Clonmel.

"(Signed), THOMAS WOODWARD,
"Vicar of Mullingar, and Chaplain to His
"Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY SHEAHAN.

APPENDIX A[1].

BOYS' SCHOOL.

NAMES of FIFTY PUPILS who left School in the year 1853, having finished their Education, gone to Business, &c., or to Classical Schools.

John Armstrong,	Put to business—gunsmith.
William Humby,	Clerk and draper—business, to Cork.
Henry Quinn,	To a classical school—Mr. Kettlewell, Clonmel.
Thomas Kennedy,	To a classical school—Mount Mellary.
John Crean,	To a classical school—Dungarvan.
Peter Prendergast,	To a classical school—Mount Mellary.
Henry Casey,	Clerk in brewery, Clonmel.
James Martin,	Entered in Queen's College, Cork—where he distinguished himself.
Robert Pallissier,	To grocery business and clerk—Dungarvan.
Joseph Humby,	Apprenticed to engineer—Dublin.
Pierce Nagle,	Teacher in Coolmoyne National School.
William Power,	Emigrated to America—expected situation as clerk.
Joseph Jennings,	To a National School near Fethard; afterwards to Training Class, Dublin.
William Berney,	Appointed Pupil-teacher, Clonmel Model Schools.
Thomas Crawford,	Appointed Teacher of a National School under Rev. Mr. Larkin, County Waterford.
William O'Connor,	Went to a classical school; since at business.
William Mariom,	Expected a situation as Pupil-teacher; since got a situation in Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel.
John Allman,	Assistant Schoolmaster in Workhouse, Clonmel.
Pat. Kearney,	Clerk to Mr. Crean, Clonmel.
Henry Higginson,	Went to shop business; since went to sea. He was educated with a view of sending to sea.
Edward Power,	Went to business.
Edward Quinlan,	To a draper's shop—Clonmel.
John Mulcahy,	Left to be sent to a classical or boarding school.
William Armstrong,	To grocery business.
Pat. Armstrong,	Bound to a trade.
William Cahill,	To be a carpenter.
James Shaw,	Went to a grocer, in shop, &c.
John Cunningham,	Shop—grocer; since emigrated to America.
Denis Hearne,	Went to business on farm.
Maurice Blackmore,	To a classical school—Navan.
Richard Jones,	To learn to be a watchmaker.
William J. Carlton,	Pupil-teacher in a training regimental school, England, preparing to be schoolmaster for a regiment. A very fine boy.
Thomas Smyth,	To grocery business—Cork.
Thomas Mulqueen,	Clerk in Admiralty Office, London, procured by Bernal Osborne, Esq., M.P.
Patrick Kelly,	First, candidate to be a Pupil-teacher, for which he was qualified; since went to business.
Samuel Stewart,	Apprenticed to be a millwright—Marlfield.
Thomas Noonan,	Went to a service as servant.
John Butler,	Put to business in shop as draper.
Michael Londrigan,	Employed in shop, a meal store, at accounts.
Edward Daly,	Employed in an agent's office in Waterford.
William Atkins,	Apprenticed to learn trade of blacksmith.
Patrick Wall,	Employed in shop, in Clonmel, by Mr. Clancy.
William Roy,	Went to business.
William Martin,	Went to Cork, to be with his brother for Queen's College.
Pat. Butler,	Employed in shop with parents.
Ed. O'Connor,	Employed on farm at home.
John O'Connor,	Do. do.
Michael Connor,	Apprenticed to be a cooper.
Edward Power,	Employed on farm at home.
James Everard	Went to Mount Mellary English and classical schools.

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Clonmel.

APPENDIX A².

LIST of PUPILS of GIRLS' SCHOOL who left during the year 1853, having completed their Education.

Hannah Howell,	Paid Monitress, went to the special class.
Mary Brien,	Apprenticed.
Jane Walsh,	Do.
Margaret Leahy,	Employed at home.
Catherine Walsh,	Do.
Margaret Burke,	Do.
Margaret M'Namara,	Do.
Ellen Phelan,	Do.
Mary Morrissy,	Do.
Bridget Hackett,	Do.
Margaret Croome,	Do.
Anne M'Dermott,	Do.
Alice Atkins,	Do.
Anne Den,	Do.
Ellen Skehin,	Do.
Johanna Gorman,	Do.
Bridget Glynn,	Do.
Catherine Forbes,	Apprenticed.
Alice Cooney,	Do.
Mary O'Neil,	Do.
Hannah Lanigan,	Do.
Mary Brittain,	Apprenticed, as shopkeeper, in New Ross.
Eliza Slattery,	Too delicate to attend school.
Mary Nesbitt,	Gone to Scotland, her native country.
Bessy Blake,	Emigrated to Australia.
Mary Kennelly,	Do.
Margaret Tolmie,	Emigrated to America.

Appendix A³.—Return of School Fees from opening to December, 1853.

Months.	1849.						1850.						1851.						1852.						1853.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Boys.			Girls.			Infants.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January, .		–			–			–		3	19	3	2	3	4	1	1	7	4	5	4	3	0	10	1	17	4	7	3	0	3	17	6	0	16	2	6	14	3	2	14	1	1	0	11
February, .		–			–			–		9	19	11	6	9	4	2	6	2	9	13	0	14	4	8	2	2	9	7	1	5	2	17	1	1	2	3	7	4	6	3	7	4	0	15	3
March, .		–			–			–		5	17	11	4	15	8	3	7	4	6	7	7	4	12	0	2	7	3	2	16	9	1	12	5	0	18	4	2	18	10	1	19	7	0	14	9
April, . .		–			–			–		3	8	9	2	10	7	2	18	8	4	0	7	3	3	10	1	3	10	5	5	3	1	8	10	1	10	4	8	15	7	5	0	0	1	1	11
May, . .		–			–			–		11	12	8	9	5	2	3	2	7	9	9	2	5	15	8	2	8	11	9	1	6	4	9	5	1	13	8	7	9	7	4	19	7	1	2	5
June, . .		–			–			–		6	11	2	5	10	0	3	1	9	4	6	3	2	15	0	1	15	5	4	3	3	1	12	7	1	2	4	3	14	10	2	7	4	1	4	7
July, . .		–			–			–		1	9	10	3	2	6	0	17	2	4	7	8	4	11	3	1	11	2	2	19	0	1	9	8	1	5	6	5	15	5	2	10	9	1	1	8
August, .	11	19	8	11	0	11	4	9	0	12	3	7	8	2	10	2	6	11	7	15	3	0	12	2	2	6	5	8	5	9	5	5	7	1	9	1	4	1	2	2	16	5	0	18	11
September, .	0	18	3	1	10	9	1	11	8	5	10	10	4	1	4	2	13	5	5	4	9	3	1	8	1	8	9	6	1	8	2	17	0	1	10	11	3	18	9	3	6	3	1	10	0
October, .	0	18	4	1	11	9	0	19	10	4	5	7	4	2	10	1	12	1	5	4	7	2	4	4	1	2	3	7	4	1	1	16	11	2	0	2	5	10	7	1	18	9	0	19	11
November, .	10	3	3	7	3	4	1	18	2	8	16	2	7	17	3	4	5	1	7	6	0	3	13	9	1	5	5	7	4	9	2	17	2	1	3	0	5	18	9	2	7	11	1	1	5
December, .	4	0	9	1	10	10	1	8	11	3	10	5	1	4	8	0	16	9	3	2	4	0	18	6	0	15	3	4	16	2	1	8	5	1	1	6	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	17	6
Total, .	28	0	3	22	17	7	10	7	7	77	6	1	59	5	4	28	9	6	71	2	6	48	13	8	20	4	9	72	2	7	31	12	7	15	13	3	64	5	6	35	10	0	12	9	3
Grand Total,	61	5	5*				165	0	11				140	0	11				119	8	5				112	4	9						

* The schools were open only *five* months in the year 1849.

H 2

APPENDIX A[4].

AMOUNT of SCHOOL REQUISITES sold in 1853.

Months.	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January, .	1	14	9	0	13	3½	0	1	4½	2	9	5
February, .	1	1	11½	0	9	1½	0	0	6½	1	11	7½
March, . .	0	13	11	0	6	5½	0	1	5	1	1	9½
April, . .	1	14	2	0	8	5	0	1	0	2	3	7
May, . .	1	17	5½	0	6	1½	0	1	6	2	5	1
June, . .	1	9	6	0	5	3½	0	1	6	1	16	3½
July, . .	1	9	4	0	4	11	0	1	7½	1	15	10½
August, .	0	11	10½	0	0	10½	0	0	5½	0	13	2½
September, .	1	1	9½	0	9	6½	0	1	11	1	13	3
October, .	0	16	10½	0	4	10	0	0	10	1	2	6½
November, .	1	3	7	0	13	6½	0	2	7½	1	19	9
December, .	1	6	4	0	3	11	0	1	3½	1	11	6½
Total, .	15	1	6½	4	6	4	0	16	1	20	3	11½

APPENDIX B[1].

CLASSIFICATION of CHILDREN on Rolls of Schools on 1st October, 1853.

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
First Book, ...	12	–	40
Second Book, ...	30	25	8
Sequel, ...	20	21	9
Third Book, ...	32	9	–
Fourth Book, ...	25	8	–
Fifth Book, ...	7	12	–
Book of Poetry, ...	126	50	–
Elements of Grammar, . . .	126	75	57
Parsing and Syntax, . . .	64	50	–
Descriptive Geography, . . .	126	75	–
Mathematical Geography, . .	64	29	–
Arithmetic Tables, ...	126	75	57
Simple Rules, ...	42	25	57
Compound Rules and Reduction, .	20	21	–
Proportion, and above, . . .	64	29	–
Mental Arithmetic, ...	126	50	57
Geometry, ...	40	–	–
Algebra, ...	7	–	–
Mensuration, ...	32	–	–
Book-keeping, ...	9	–	–
Lessons on Reasoning, . . .	9	–	–
Sacred Poetry, ...	114	75	57
Writing on Slates, ...	–	–	9
Writing on Paper, ...	126	75	8
Writing from Dictation, . . .	64	52	–
Branches for Females.			
Sewing, ...	–	21	–
Knitting, ...	–	24	–
Straw Platting, ...	–	–	–
Fancy Work, ...	–	30	–

Appendix B².

Ages of Pupils on Rolls of Schools on 1st October, 1853.

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
3 Years, .	–	–	6	12 Years, .	24	11	–
4 ,, .	–	–	12	13 ,, .	13	9	–
5 ,, .	–	–	12	14 ,, .	7	8	–
6 ,, .	–	–	13	15 ,, .	3	1	–
7 ,, .	3	2	8	16 ,, .	1	5	–
8 ,, .	9	4	4	17 ,, .	–	3	–
9 ,, .	23	7	1	18 ,, .	1	1	–
10 ,, .	25	12	1				
11 ,, .	14	12	–	Total, .	126	75	57

Average Age of Pupils in Male School, . $10\frac{1}{2}$ years.
,, in Female School, . $11\frac{3}{4}$,,
,, in Infant School, . $5\frac{1}{4}$,,

Appendix B³.

Occupation of Parents of Pupils on School-Rolls, week ending 1st October, 1853.

Occupation of Parents.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Occupation of Parents.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Apothecary, .	–	1	1	Matron of Public Institution,	2	–	–
Attorney, .	–	–	–	Publican, .	5	–	–
Brewer, .	–	–	–	Police Officer, .	–	2	–
Clergyman, .	2	1	1	Pensioner, .	1	1	1
Excise Officer, .	4	3	–	Private Income,	5	2	2
Butcher, .	1	1	–	Reporter of Newspaper, .	–	–	–
Baker, .	6	1	3	Ropemaker, .	–	–	1
Boatman, .	–	–	–	Servant, .	4	2	5
Blacksmith, .	2	–	4	Shoemaker, .	1	1	–
Builder, .	1	1	–	Shop-keeper or Merchant, .	12	22	9
Carpenter, .	1	1	–	Slater, .	–	1	–
Clerk, .	10	6	4	Store-keeper, .	–	–	3
Car-owner, .	–	2	–	Teacher, .	1	–	–
Coach-builder, .	3	–	–	Turnkey of Gaol,	1	–	–
Clothes Vender,	–	–	1	Tailor, .	2	–	2
Confectioner, .	1	1	1	Upholsterer, .	–	1	2
Corn-buyer, .	2	–	–	Weighmaster, .	–	1	2
Cooper, .	1	–	1	Watchmaker, .	2	–	–
Cutler, .	1	1	2	Weaver, .	1	–	–
Farmer, .	27	10	–	Watchman, .	1	–	–
Gardener, .	1	–	–	Widow, .	–	–	2
Grocer, .	3	–	3	Orphans, .	1	2	–
Gilder, .	1	2	–	Master of Workhouse, .	2	–	1
Gunsmith, .	1	–	–	Pawnbroker, .	1	–	2
Hairdresser, .	1	2	–	Whitesmith, .	1	–	–
Labourer, .	10	4	2	Wireworker, .	–	1	1
Steward, .	3	–	–	Stonecutter, .	–	–	1
Millwright, .	1	2	1				
Milliner, .	–	–	–				

Appendix C[1].

Programme of Subjects for Public Examinations, Clonmel Model School, December, 1853.

Boys' School.

1st Division of Second Book, lately advanced from First Book.—Reading: to read, spell, and explain first section. Grammar: to know the article, noun, and verb. Geography: Outlines of Maps of World, Europe, and Asia. Arithmetic: Numeration, to hundreds of millions, a little Notation, and easy sums in Addition.

2nd Division of Second Book.—Reading, &c.: to read any portion of Second Book, with spelling and explanation of Lessons. Grammar: to point out the Parts of Speech. Geography: Outlines of World, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Arithmetic: first four Simple Rules.

Sequel, 1st Division.—Reading: can read and explain to "Story of William Hutton." Grammar: to know the Parts of Speech. Geography: Outlines of the World and its great divisions. Arithmetic: first three Rules, Simple and Compound.

Sequel, 2nd Division.—Reading: to read and explain any portion of Sequel. Grammar: to know Parts of Speech, and a little Etymology. Geography: Maps of World and great divisions, and Ireland. Arithmetic: Simple and Compound Rules.

Third Book.—Reading: to read and explain any portion of Third Book, particularly Scripture History. Spelling: acquainted with first part Spelling-book Superseded; also Rules of Spelling, and Prefixes and Affixes. Grammar: to parse an easy sentence, with Syntax. Geography: Outlines and detail of World and great divisions; also British Islands. Arithmetic: to work any sum in Simple Proportion.

Fourth Book.—Reading: to read and explain any Lesson in first four sections of Fourth Book. Spelling: first, second, and third parts of Spelling-book Superseded; also Rules of Spelling, &c. Geography: Outlines and detail of all the great divisions; first six chapters Geography Generalized. Arithmetic: know to Tare and Tret, and Extraction of Square Root; and Decimals. Mensuration: know Plane Superficies. Geometry: Junior Division—first book Euclid; Senior Division—first and second books, and a few to third book.

Fifth Book.—Reading: know subjects of Geology, and outlines of section on History; also Mechanical Powers. Spelling: Spelling-book Superseded, first three parts, and difficult words. Grammar: to parse in poetry and prose. Geography: outlines and detail of all the Great Divisions, British Islands, and United States; also eight chapters Geography Generalized. Arithmetic: the whole of Rules of Commercial Arithmetic. Algebra: Junior Division—to Simple Equations; Senior Division—to work a Quadratic. Mensuration: know Plane Superficies and Solids. Euclid: Junior Division—three books of Euclid; Senior Division—whole of six books, also Trigonometry at the end of Thomson's Euclid. Reasoning: first six Lessons.

Terence Smyth, Resident Teacher.

Appendix C[2].

Girls' School.

Subjects taught in Girls' School.

Second Class (*1st Division*).—Read two first sections of Lesson Book, and can answer questions on each Lesson. Spelling: know as far as page 27 of Spelling-book Superseded. Grammar: can point out in

Reading Lesson the article, noun, adjective, and verb; are acquainted with first sixteen pages of Board's Grammar. Geography: Maps of the World and Europe. Arithmetic: Simple Addition, and Multiplication Table. Writing: write on paper, and on slates, simple words from dictation.

Second Class (*2nd Division*).—Reading: read the whole of Lesson Book. Spelling: know to page 27 of Spelling-book Superseded, and can spell any word from Lesson Book. Grammar: know all the Parts of Speech, and can point them out in Reading Lessons; learning as far as page 35 of Board's Grammar. Geography: Maps of the World, and general outlines of Europe and Ireland. Arithmetic: Simple Rules, Arithmetical Tables, and two first rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: beginning to write small hand, and can write on slates a short sentence read twice.

Sequel Class.—Reading: read as far as page 137. Spelling: know parts first and second of Spelling-book Superseded. Grammar: are beginning to parse etymologically, and are well acquainted with Board's Grammar, as far as page 40. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, Ireland, and a general knowledge of the Map of America. Arithmetic: can work with expertness Compound Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication, and have a perfect knowledge of Tables of Weights and Measures; are able to write down and read any number as high as millions. Writing: can write simple sentences from dictation.

Third Class.—Reading: read as far as page 100 in Lesson Book. Spelling: learning third part of Spelling-book Superseded; know the two first Rules, with their exceptions; can give meanings of Prefixes and Affixes, and know something of Derivations. Grammar: can parse a simple sentence, and are acquainted with Sullivan's Grammar, as far as page 41. Geography: Maps of World, Europe, Asia, Ireland, and 13 pages of Geography Generalized; are beginning Historical Sketches of Great Britain and Ireland; also the productions of the countries generally. Arithmetic: can work all the Compound Rules, including Weights and Measures, with Reduction; know the first three rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: all write the Proverbs on paper, and know their meanings; also, on slates, any sentence read from Spelling-book Superseded. Poetry: can recite nearly all the Poetry of Lesson Book.

Fourth and Fifth Classes, considered as one, as the Monitresses were registered as Pupils, and nearly formed the Fifth Class.—Reading: read the Fourth and Fifth Books alternately. Spelling: Spelling-book Superseded; thoroughly acquainted with Derivations. Grammar: can parse syntactically, and are quick at Transposition; know the whole of Sullivan's Grammar. Geography: local; Maps of World, Europe, Asia, America, England, and British Islands; know the first 100 pages of Geography Generalized, with six pages of Introduction to Astronomy, and six problems on the Terrestrial Globe. Arithmetic: Proportion, in Fourth, and Fractions, with a little of Practice, in Fifth; know the first twelve Rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: write, on paper, poetry from Selections of British Poets, and on Saturdays, letters on given subjects. Recitation: can recite pieces from the Selections, and some from Lesson Book.

ELIZABETH CONNOLLY,
Teacher of Girls' School.

Appendix C[3].

Infants' School.

Subjects taught in Infants' School.

First Class (1*st Division*).—Reading and Spelling, with explanation: first and second sections of First Book. Geography: Outlines of World. Arithmetic: repeat and sing Multiplication Tables, and learn Addition with Arithmeticon. Repeat the names of the seasons, months, and days of the week, together with simple poetry.

First Class (2*nd Division*).—Reading and Spelling: third section of Lesson Book. Grammar: Parts of Speech. Arithmetic: Tables, to four times, with easy questions in Addition and Subtraction. Geography: Outlines of World and countries of Europe.

Second Class (1*st Division*).—Reading and Spelling, with explanation, as far as page 19 in Lesson Book. Grammar: know the names and very simple definitions of the Parts of Speech, and can point out nouns, articles, adjectives, and verbs, as they occur in their lessons. Arithmetic: Tables, to five times, and Addition on the black board. Geography: Outlines of World and countries of Europe and Asia. Writing simple words and figures on slates.

Second Class (2*nd Division*).—Reading and Spelling, with explanation: from page 19 to end of Lesson Book. Grammar: can parse a very easy sentence. Arithmetic: Multiplication, Time, and Money Tables; first Rule in Mental Arithmetic; with Simple Addition and Multiplication. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, and a little of Ireland. Writing short words in copies, and names of seasons, months, and days of week, with short sentences, on slates.

Sequel Class.—Reading: to page 131 in Lesson Book. Spelling: Sullivan's Spelling-book, part first.

There being but a shade of difference between the children of the second division of Second and Sequel Classes, they were considered as one, and taught grammar, arithmetic, and geography together.

Gallery lessons on Natural History, Objects, Geometrical Figures, &c. Singing and repeating simple rhymes.

Emma Jane Kemp,
Teacher of Infants' School.

APPENDIX D[1].—RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of RESIDENT PUPIL TEACHERS in the Clonmel District Model School.

	Date of Appointment.	Years of Age.	Religious Denomination.	Method of Teaching.	Writing.	English Language.							Geography.		Mathematics.					Lesson Books.		Lessons on Reasoning.	Lessons on Money Matters.	Agricultural Class Book.	History.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.
						Reading.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Derivation of Words.	Spell-Book Superseded.	Writing from Dictation.	Composition.	Mathematical and Physical.	Tracing Blank Maps.	Arithmetic	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Book-Keeping.								
1	March 1, 1853,	22	R. C.,	B	B	B^2	B	B	B	B^2	C	C	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	B^2	B	B	B	B
2	May 15, ,,	16	E. C.,	C	B^2	B^3	B^2	B^2	C	B^2	C	C	B^3	A	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	A	B	B	B	C	B
3	May 18, ,,	16	R. C.,	A	A^2	B	A	A	B	B	C	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	A	B	B	B	C	B
4	June, 1, ,,	18	R. C.,	B^2	B	B	B	B	B	B	A	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	D	B	B	B	C	B
5	Do., ,,	15	Presb.,	C	C	B^3	C	B^3	C	C	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	B	C^3	B	C	B	B^2	C	C	C	C
6	September 14, ,,	17	R. C.,	B	B	B	B	B	B^2	C	C	C	B	B	C	D	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7	Do., ,,	18	R. C.,	B	B	C	B	B	B	C	C	C	B	B	C	B	C	B	B	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	D
8	January 16, 1854,	19	R. C.,	C	C	C	B^3	B	B^2	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	B	C	B^2	B	C	C	C	C	C	C	D

APPENDIX D[2].—RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of PAID MONITRESSES in the Clonmel District Model School.

	Date of Appointment.	Years of Age.	Religious Denomination.	Method of Teaching.	Writing.	English Language.							Geography.		Arithmetic.	Lesson Books.	History.	Natural History.	Needlework.
						Reading.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Derivation of Words.	Spelling Book Superseded.	Writing from Dictation.	Composition.	Mathematical and Physical.	Tracing Blank Maps.					
1	July 1, 1850,	17	Dis.,	B	C	A^2	B	B	B^3	B	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	C	B
2	January, 1, 1851,	17	R. C.,	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B^2	C	B	B^2	C	B	B	C	B
3	May 1, 1852,	17	R. C.,	C	B	B^2	B	B	B	B	B^2	C	C	B	C	C	B	C^3	A
4	February 1, 1853,	16	R. C.,	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B^3	C	D	B^2	B	D	C	C^3	A
5	October 1, ,,	14	E. C.,	B	B^2	B^3	B	B	B^2	B	B	C	C	B	C	C	D	C^3	A
6	November 1, ,,	15	E. C.,	B	B^2	B	B	B	B	B	B^2	C	C	B	B	C	C	C^3	A

N.B.—The letters A, B, C, D, and E, wherever they occur, signify respectively, "Excellent, or Very Good;" "Good;" "Middling, or Tolerable;" "Bad;" "Very Bad." The indices 1, 2, 3, 4, exhibiting shades of difference.

Appendix D³.—List of Pupil-Teachers, and Destination of Ditto, who were trained in Clonmel Model Schools.

No.	Pupil-Teachers.	Date of Entrance.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Leaving.	Subsequent and present Occupation
1	Thad. Ryan, . . .	August, 1849, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	July, 1850, .	Teacher of Irishtown National School, Clonmel; sent to be trained; after on Special Class; appointed to a National School under Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, in Belfast; now in Joint Stock Bank, Carrick-on-Suir.
2	John Corbett, . .	August, 1849, .	18	Established Church	August, 1850, .	Second Master in Clonmel Model School for two years; left November, 1852; Teacher in Commercial National School, Waterford; now in training in Dublin.
3	Peter M'Donald, , .	September, 1849,	18	Roman Catholic, .	July, 1850, .	Kilfinane National School; trained in Dublin; called to Special Class; since sent to a National School in County Cork.
4	Patrick O'Rafferty, .	September, 1849,	16	Roman Catholic, .	February, 1851,	On Special Class till July, 1852; now in Maynooth National School, under Duke of Leinster.
5	John Crotty, . . .	February, 1850,	16	Roman Catholic, .	January, 1852,	Irishtown No. 1 National School; has lately emigrated to America.
6	James Tracy, . .	February, 1850,	16	Roman Catholic, .	April, 1851, .	Emigrated with father and family to America.
7	John Foley, . . .	March, 1850, .	17	Roman Catholic, .	April, 1851, .	Cahir National School; trained in Dublin in 1852; now in Gormanstown Agricultural Model School.
8	John Mahon, . . .	April, 1850, .	15	Established Church	July, 1851, .	Went to Special Class; succeeded No. 2 as Assistant Master in Clonmel Model School; left 1st February; now in Commercial National School, Waterford.
9	Charles Patterson, . .	July, 1850, .	18	Established Church	January, 1852,	Second Master in Dunmanway Model School.
10	John Riordan, . .	September, 1850,	18	Roman Catholic, .	December, 1851,	To a National School in Cork; since trained, and summoned to Special Class; appointed to a National School.
11	James Daly, . . .	September, 1850,	17	Roman Catholic, .	January, 1852,	On Special Class till February, 1853; now Teacher in Catholic College, England.
12	Richard Clancy, . .	March, 1851, .	17	Roman Catholic, .	April, 1852, .	National School in Meath.

13	Jeremiah Meehan, .	March, 1851, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	September, 1851,	In Model School six months only; Second Teacher in Clonmel Workhouse; also a Teacher in Cashel Workhouse; now Teacher of Powerstown National School.
14	Patrick Cantwell, . .	April, 1852, .	16½	Roman Catholic, .	April, 1852, .	National School, Cork.
15	Simon Prosser, . .	June, 1851, .	16½	Presbyterian, .	August, 1852, .	Clerk in Joint Stock Bank, Clonmel.
16	Peter Lawler, . .	October, 1851, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	December, 1852,	Lisronagh National School.
17	John Jennings, . .	January, 1852,	16½	Roman Catholic, .	May, 1853, .	On Special Class, Dublin.
18	J. R. M'Gregor, . .	March, 1852, .	15½	Roman Catholic, .	May, 1853, .	On Special Class, Dublin.
19	James Byrne, . .	March, 1852, .	16½	Roman Catholic, .	February, 1853,	Clerk in Joint Stock Bank, Carlow; since removed to Bank in Roscrea.
20	John Coe, . . .	March, 1852, .	15½	Established Church	May, 1853, .	On Special Class, Dublin; since left for a clerkship on railway, Dundalk.
21	Thomas Graham, . .	May, 1852, .	14	Established Church	July, 1853, .	Went to a classical school, Clonmel.
22	Jeremiah Long, . .	July, 1852, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	May, 1853, .	Cahir National School; succeeded No. 7.
23	John Kelly, . . .	August, 1852, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	—	Carrickbeg National School; since appointed to Whitechurch National School, under Lord Bessborough.
24	Stephen Bergin, . .	December, 1852,	20	Roman Catholic, .	—	To a National School, Portlaw.
25	Henry Wall, . . .	March, 1853, .	19	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.
26	Ed. Langley, . . .	May, 1853, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	July, 1853, .	Irishtown National School.
27	Michael Reynolds, . .	May, 1853, .	18	Roman Catholic, .	July, 1853, .	Assistant Master in Nenagh Workhouse School.
28	William Birney, . .	May, 1853, .	16½	Established Church	—	Yet in Model School.
29	Francis Earley, . .	May, 1853. .	16	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.
30	Cornelius Moloney, .	June, 1853, .	17	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.
31	Lowry Cunningham, .	June, 1853, .	16	Presbyterian, .	—	Yet in Model School.
32	John Murphy, . .	September, 1853,	18	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.
33	Michael Donovan, . .	September, 1853,	17	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.
34	Denis Foley, . . .	January, 1854,	18	Roman Catholic, .	—	Yet in Model School.

List and Destination of Monitresses who have been Trained, and in Training, in Clonmel Model Schools.

No.	Monitresses.	Date of Entrance.	Age.	Religion.	Date of Leaving.	Subsequent and present Occupation.
1	Eliza Jameson,	1849,	14	Established Church	1850,	Assists in father's National School.
2	Margaret Carroll,	1849,	15	Roman Catholic,	January, 1852,	Fair-lane National School, Cork; Patron, Right Rev. Dr. Delany; trained in Dublin; now in a convent in Cork, Sister of Mercy.
3	M. A. Fleming,	1849,	15	Roman Catholic,	1852,	Knockaney National School, County Limerick.
4	Ellen Finn,	1849,	15	Roman Catholic,	1851,	Emigrated with her father to America.
5	Ellen M'Cleland,	1850,	15	Established Church	1852,	Emigrated with her sisters to America.
6	Margaret Wright,	1850,	15	Roman Catholic,	1851,	Left to housekeep.
7	Kate Mahoney,	1850,	16	Roman Catholic,	1852,	To Tubberbrona National School; Patron, Lord Bessborough; since emigrated to America.
8	Ellen Purcell,	August, 1850,	14	Roman Catholic,	January, 1854,	Teacher in Stradbally National School.
9	Adelaide Wright,	July, 1851,	14	Protestant Dissent.	—	Yet in Schools.
10	Sarah Tobin,	November, 1851,	15	Roman Catholic,	January, 1854,	Ballyduff National School, Portlaw.
11	Mary Jennings,	January, 1851,	15	Roman Catholic,	—	Yet in Schools.
12	Rachael Coe,	May, 1852,	15	Established Church	December, 1853,	Went to her parents to Dundalk.
13	Johanna Carroll,	May, 1852,	16	Roman Catholic,	—	Yet in Schools.
14	Susan Newstead,	August, 1852,	14	Roman Catholic,	February, 1853,	Resigned; left town, lives with her father in Fermoy.
15	Hannah Howell,	August, 1850,	16	Presbyterian,	September, 1853,	Went to Special Class, Dublin.
16	Mary A. Slattery,	February, 1853,	15	Roman Catholic,	—	Yet in Schools.
17	Mary M. Clarke,	October, 1853,	14	Established Church	—	Yet in Schools.
18	Eliza Groves,	November, 1853,	14	Established Church	—	Yet in Schools.
19	Mary Anthony,	February, 1854,	16	Roman Catholic,	—	Yet in Schools.
20	Mary Novin,	February, 1854,	16	Roman Catholic,	—	Yet in Schools.

APPENDIX D⁴.—LIST of CANDIDATE FEMALE TEACHERS Trained in CLONMEL MODEL SCHOOLS.

No.	Name.	Religion.	Left.	Subsequent and present Occupation.
1	Catherine Walsh, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1849	Mount Mellary National School, county Waterford.
2	Jane Atkinson, . .	Unitarian, . . .	1850	Special Class, Dublin; went to Guilford National School, county Down; since left, and married in London.
3	Maria Hearne, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1851	National School in Ennis; trained; since married, and resigned her School.
4	Alice Greene, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1851	A National School; trained in Dublin; on Special Class; now in a National School.
5	Maria Cantwell, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1851	A National School; trained in Dublin in 1852; then to a National School; now Gormanstown Model School.
6	Anne Heney, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1851	Waterford Workhouse Infants' National School.
7	Mary Morrissy, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1852	Ooning National School; Patron, Earl of Bessborough.
8	Mary Cushin, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1852	Urlingford National School, county Kilkenny.
9	Jane Kilmartin, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1852	Ballylanders National School, county Limerick.
10	Johanna Manning, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1852	Assists her brother in Kilcash National School.
11	Teresa M'Kee, . .	Roman Catholic, . .	1853	Clonmel Workhouse National School.
12	Margaret Cantwell, .	Roman Catholic, . .	1853	Templeorum National School; succeeded her sister; now in Training Class, Dublin.

Appendix G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Dunmanway.

Annual Report on the Dunmanway District Model School, by W. H. Newell, Esq., ll.d., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit to you, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, this my first report upon the above-named School, which came under my inspection in March last. On the 24th of that month I paid my first visit to it for the purpose of selecting two Pupil-Teachers; and I have since then visited it three times. Every week I receive a duplicate of the report forwarded to the Commissioners by the District Inspector; and besides this, I receive, monthly, a report from each Teacher, and, weekly, a letter from each Pupil-Teacher and Paid Monitress in turn, informing me of the proficiency of the classes of which they may happen to be in charge. The Teachers' reports are often very detailed, and experience has proved that they are truthful. By these means I have a very correct knowledge at all times of the condition of the establishment.

State of the House.—I have had to bring under the notice of the Commissioners the bad state of repair in which I found portions of the building. The roof of the lecture-room admitted the rain freely, and the walls of the school-rooms and halls were unusually wet. The Commissioners have issued orders to have the necessary repairs effected without delay.

It is to be regretted that there is not better accommodation for the children. The school-rooms are entirely too small for the number in attendance, which, during some months, averages 126 boys and 99 girls in daily attendance; while the applicant list never contains less than the names of 100 children, who can only be admitted as vacancies occur, the maximum number allowed on the rolls being 140 boys and 120 girls.

The annexed Tables will give the Commissioners a succinct view of the most important heads of statistics connected with this establishment:—

1.—Table for the year 1853.

Months.	Average Number on Rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Amount of School Fees.						Amount of Requisites sold.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January,	143·2	109·5	115·3	81·0	5	4	0	3	12	6	0	9	10¾	0	6	2¾
February,	141·4	113·2	117·2	85·1	5	3	10	2	18	0	1	8	3½	0	6	11
March,	141·5	115·4	116·6	93·3	2	11	3	2	3	3	0	15	2½	0	8	3
April,	142·3	116·5	126·0	95·1	4	5	6	3	1	10	0	18	4¼	0	8	11¾
May,	140·2	116·4	117·3	95·9	6	19	7	3	15	6	1	18	8¼	0	11	7½
June,	141·2	119·5	109·0	91·5	3	0	2	2	13	9	0	8	4½	0	8	2¾
July,	143·3	118·3	126·5	94·9	4	9	9	2	13	6	0	6	8	0	5	6
August,	143·0	118·3	121·4	99·4	4	5	7	2	1	8	0	3	0¼	0	3	4¼
September,	140·4	116·5	114·3	98·4	5	0	11	4	7	8	0	14	8¾	0	12	2
October,	141·0	119·1	115·3	96·4	5	8	11	3	1	0	0	7	11¾	0	9	11
November,	140·0	120·0	112·5	94·5	4	16	2	2	14	6	2	0	7¼	0	11	10½
December,	141·8	117·6	109·1	75·0	3	2	4	2	0	7	0	19	1¼	0	3	2¾
Total,	238·3		208·4		£89	11	9				£15	8	3½			

2.—This Table refers to the entire period, from the opening of the Schools, on the 13th August, 1849, to the 31st December, 1853.

	Total Number of pupils admitted.	Agerage daily attendance.	No. of days in 100 school-days each pupil attends.	Average Age at which pupils come to School.	Average Age at which pupils leave School.	Total amount of School Fees received.
				Years.	Years.	£ s. d.
Boys, .	419	100	63	8¾	13½	199 13 10
Girls, .	329	73	65	8½	12¾	116 19 7

3.—NUMBER of PUPILS on Rolls 14th January, 1854.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
Boys, .	22	122	144
Girls, .	7	102	109
Total,	29	224	253

Of the 253 there are paying—

	At 5*s.* per Quarter.	At 2*s.*6*d.* per Quarter.	At 1*d.* per Week.	Total.
Boys, .	11	65	68	144
Girls, .	1	38	70	109
Total,	12	103	138	153

4.—NUMBER of APPLICANTS for ADMISSION.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
Boys, .	7	71	78
Girls, .	4	60	64
Total,	11	131	142

Looking to the age at which each child, on the average, comes to school and leaves, and the number of days in 100 school-days each attends (see Table 2), it will be found that each boy, on the average, attends school 2 years and 2 months, and each girl 2 years nearly. If 365 days, instead of the number of school-days in each year, be considered, it would appear that each boy attends very nearly 3 years, and each girl 2 years and 9 months. In these calculations I have included Saturday as a school-day, although there are but two hours' instruction given on that day.

Table 3 will show that the proportion of Protestant to Roman Catholic pupils, including the applicants of both denominations, is about 1 in 8, which is not far from the proportion in the gross population.

Besides the numbers set forth in Table 3, there are at the Dunman-

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Dunmanway.

way National School, which has been opened for the education of those children whose parents are not able to pay, 288 pupils on the rolls; and during the year 1853 there were in average daily attendance 129 pupils; so that in the town of Dunmanway, which contains only 2,222 inhabitants, there are 541 children at present receiving instruction under the Board of National Education.

Staff of Teachers.—When I took charge of the establishment I found the staff of Teachers too small to secure an efficient working of the Schools. Many branches had necessarily too little time devoted to them, and several details were imperfectly attended to. With an attendance larger than that of any District Model School in Ireland, there was a smaller staff of Teachers. I recommended, in the Girls' School, the appointment of a Workmistress, who should also assist in teaching the junior classes spelling and reading; and in the Boy's School the appointment of two Paid Monitors, as the house would not afford accommodation for two additional Pupil-Teachers. To these recommendations the Commissioners were pleased to attend. The teaching staff now consists, in the Boy's School, of a Head Master, an Assistant, four Pupil-Teachers, and two Paid Monitors; and in the Girls' School, of a Head Mistress, a Workmistress, and five Paid Monitresses.

Connected with the Boys' School there is an Agricultural Teacher, who gives instruction, daily, to the Agricultural Class. It is not my province to report upon his department, but I believe that this year the management of the farm reflects much credit on him, while it has proved remunerative to the Commissioners.

Proficiency of Pupils.—In August last, Mr. Lawler, District Inspector, and I held a searching examination of the children in attendance, and reported our joint opinion of the result. (See Appendix A.) To any deficiencies we then observed we carefully directed the Teachers' attention; and I am happy to say that they have fully carried out our suggestions. Mr. Lawler, who examines the boys weekly, assures me that the most marked improvement has taken place in their answering.

Linear drawing and music continue to be taught daily; but, from want of taste or a due appreciation of its advantages, few are likely to acquire such a knowledge of the former as to make it practically useful to them as an art; it is, however, of much use in enabling all to have a correct knowledge of the size, shape, and position of bodies. The following remarks from Mr. Patterson, the Assistant Teacher and Drawing Master, appear to me deserving of being laid before the Commissioners:—

"Drawing has, on the whole, done much as an educational element, in giving the children clearer conceptions of the forms of objects, and of the relation between the real and the perspective or apparent forms of bodies. It has also made them better able to perceive and appreciate the effect aimed at in engravings or wood-cuts, whether of scenes in nature or of mechanical forms. It is a fact not generally known, but which may be easily tested, that a drawing turned upside down might be presented to many uneducated persons, without their being able to detect it; and they would, probably, in such a position, make as good a guess at its nature as if it were placed in its true position before them." *

In singing not many are likely to carry away with them sufficient knowledge to enable them to remember the branch as a science; and

* "You may easily guess my anxiety, when I overheard the men who were to place it in the frame disputing as to which was the top of the picture!"—*John Martin's History of his celebrated picture, "Zadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion."*

indeed it is scarcely to be expected that they could, when it is remembered how short a time most children spend at school, how very irregular their attendance is, and how difficult it is to make them proficient in the more ordinary school branches. It appears to me almost hopeless to expect that music can be taught and remembered *as a science* by the children attending the National Schools. I find that even the very Teachers, who have been trained, and who have received certificates of their competency to teach music, cease, after a few months, to know the *use of a tuning fork*. It is not, however, on this account the less useful as an auxiliary in elementary education. Although children may not know this branch so as to be able to change a piece of music from one scale to another, or to *sol fa* a passage at sight, still they can acquire a correct method of singing, and through the medium of song learn the most ennobling, moral, and religious truths. I cannot help thinking that if vocal music were generally taught in the National Schools, the songs learned would supersede those that the humbler classes now generally sing, which are for the most part vicious trash, hawked about by itinerant ballad-singers; in times of political excitement too often seditious, and frequently obscene and demoralizing.

At my last visit I found a very useful exercise had been introduced by Mrs. Murphy into the girls' school, and afterwards into the boys' school by Mr. Murphy. It was to me a new use of that indispensable article of school apparatus, the black board. The Pupil-Teachers or Paid Monitresses write on the black board a letter, on any subject they please, and the pupils, after carefully reading this letter, are required to reply to it. This is at once an exercise in composition and practical orthography—one calling into action the pupils' hand, mind, and eye. I have in my possession some exercises done in this way in my presence, which are highly creditable to the Teachers, and to most of the pupils.

I am aware that this practice may be considered only an extension of that of asking pupils questions, by writing them on the black board, and requiring them to answer such questions on their slates; it is, however, a very admirable extension.

Pupil-Teachers and Paid Monitresses.—But four Pupil-Teachers are trained yearly at this Model School. Each Paid Monitress is appointed for four years; but few remain the entire time, as they are generally qualified to take charge of a National School before its termination. Up to the 31st December, fourteen Pupil-Teachers had left the establishment; of these, eleven became National Teachers. Eight young women had filled the office of Paid Monitress up to the same date, and of these five have become National Teachers.

This month the two senior Monitresses left; one for a National School, under the patronage of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and one to take charge of a National School in the county Limerick. One Pupil-Teacher's year of office will terminate on the 31st instant, and already I have been offered an appointment for him.

It will thus be seen that there is no delay or difficulty in providing Schools for these young persons; on the contrary, their services are eagerly sought after, and very deservedly so, as they prove excellent Teachers.

I was anxious to lay before the Commissioners a table of the statistics of crime committed in and about Dunmanway for the last eight years, but I found it impossible to obtain such information as would enable me to classify the offenders according to age. The two authorities to whom I applied, and who were most courteous in giving me all the information in their power, assured me that juvenile offences had

almost ceased to take place in the neighbourhood; and one of these gentlemen said that he attributed this happy state of things, in a great degree, to the excellent education and training the rising generation were receiving at the Dunmanway District Model School.

I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

W. H. NEWELL.

Cork, January 28, 1854.

LIST of SONGS sung by the Children attending the Dunmanway District Model Schools.

Try again.
A Life on the Ocean Wave.
The Blacksmith.
The Happy Mind.
All's for the best.
The Whale.
The Harvest Time.
The Slave.
The sun was risen.
I love the Sunshine.
I saw from the beach.
The Welcome back.
If I had known thou couldst have died.
The May Queen.
The Summer's departed.
Gentle breezes.
The four-leaved Shamrock.
The last Rose of Summer.
The Vernal Morn.
Dulce domum.
The Village Bells.
Delightful sounds.
White sand and grey sand.
There's a charm in Spring.
What fairy-like music.
The Village Bells.
The Vesper Hymn.
Come back, ye happy days.
Adieu to Innisfail.
The hardy Norseman.
Sister, wake!
The happy homes of England.
Erin! the tear.
Hours of happy childhood.
Give me a draught.
I love to linger.
Far, far o'er hill and dale.
Come, follow me.
Work while you work.
The moon is beaming o'er the lake.
The meeting of the waters.
The National Anthem.

JOINT REPORT of W. H. NEWELL, Esq., LL.D., Head Inspector, and M. LAWLER, Esq., District Inspector, on the Public Examination of the Pupils attending the DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

September, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to inform you, that on the 18th of August, ultimo, we held the Annual Public Examination of the Pupils attending the Dunmanway District Model School, and we beg to submit to the Commissioners of National Education this our Joint Report.

We had previously, by printed cards of invitation, requested the attendance of the gentry and respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and we believe that upon no former occasion was the attendance so numerous.

The school-rooms were tastefully arranged with evergreens and flowers by the Head Mistress, Mrs. Murphy, and the several drawings, executed by the pupils, suspended from the walls, had a pleasing effect.

Specimens of needlework were exhibited in the girls' school-room, and were carefully examined by the ladies, and by the mothers of the children, at the close of the examination.

There were 134 boys and 116 girls present, being only 6 boys less than the total number on the rolls, while all the girls were present. From want of school accommodation the number cannot be

increased, although the pressure, from outstanding applications, is very great, there being at present 84 boys and 52 girls on the application list.

Previous to, and after the examination, the boys and girls sang several songs together, which gave great satisfaction to the audience, the airs being pleasingly executed, while the subjects were appropriate.

We commenced by examining the boys and girls in reading, principles of orthography, mathematical and local geography, and arithmetic; and we afterwards required the teachers to examine on a few subjects, that those assembled might see how they could acquit themselves.

The examination on the principles of perspective and linear drawing, being new to most of those present, was listened to with great attention. After it was acknowledged that the children had been sufficiently questioned, so as to enable all to judge of the quality and extent of the instruction, the pupils who had gained premiums were severally called up to receive the rewards for which they had so earnestly striven. The premiums were not determined by the results of the public examination, which was too brief to enable us to examine all the children, or to decide upon their comparative merits. A public examination of so many pupils may be, in its consequences, a true exponent of the general condition of the establishment, and of the amount of proficiency attained by the *classes;* but it is not necessarily a test of the acquirements of each individual child.

We had, therefore, employed some days previously in examining every child on every subject he or she had been taught, marking with scrupulous exactness the number of questions answered and missed, and noting the general intelligence of each child. To expedite matters, we divided the labour, which occupied about eight hours daily for four days. By this course we were enabled to do justice to every child.

The premiums were given in money, as directed by the Commissioners, each being accompanied by a suitable and uniform printed certificate. The amount placed at our disposal for both schools was £10, which, however, we exceeded by 8*s.* 6*d.* The following statement will show how it was apportioned :—

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Highest premium in any branch,	5*s.*
Lowest ditto,	1*s.*
Greatest number of premiums obtained by one boy,	6
Highest amount obtained by one boy,	12*s.*
Average amount obtained by each,	3*s.* 4½*d.*
Total number of successful pupils,	28
Or for every 100 boys,	20·9
Total amount,	£4 15*s.*

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Highest premium in any branch,	3*s.* 6*d.*
Lowest ditto,	1*s.*
Greatest number of premiums obtained by one girl,	6
Highest amount obtained by one girl,	13*s.*
Average amount obtained by each,	2*s.* 6*d.*
Total number of successful girls,	42
Or for every 100 girls,	37·2
Total amount,	£5 13*s.* 6*d.*

In the Boys' School, 10*s.* of this amount was for the greatest proficiency in drawing and in agriculture; and in the Girls', 15*s.* was given as premiums for needlework.

After the distribution of premiums, the proceedings terminated by the pupils singing the National Anthem.

As it would not serve any public object to give the answering of each child, while the tabulation of such details would involve immense labour, we hope the Commissioners will consider it sufficient to receive from us a general statement of the results of our examination, while we are quite prepared to submit the original lists, which would show the amount of care and trouble taken by us.

In order that no class might be examined on any, or part of any, subject, that it had not been taught, we required the Teachers to draw up a programme, setting forth the extent to which each child was prepared. These returns are given in Appendix B, and will enable any one who reads them to see what is the nature and extent of the literary instruction given at this institution.

Reading.—The boys cannot be said to read well; their reading is true, and, so far as the mere words are concerned, correct; but it is deficient in intelligence, wanting in expression, and very monotonous. These defects are more observable in the reading of the advanced boys, whose method was to a great extent confirmed before they came to this school, than in that of the junior classes.

The girls read with ease and fluency; in a tone bespeaking a knowledge of the subject-matter, and with much freedom from the peculiarities of the locality, both in their pronunciation and inflexion of the voice.

Spelling.—Great pains have been bestowed on teaching this branch. The Spelling-Book Superseded is taught to all the classes capable of reading it, and writing from dictation is practised daily. The improvement in it has, consequently, been steadily progressive; but here again the girls' answering was very superior, several of them having written long and difficult passages without a mistake, or with only one or two. It would appear that, in this school, and as many believe generally, females have a greater facility than boys for learning reading and spelling.

Grammar.—Every child at the establishment is taught more or less of this branch, the junior classes being able to refer words to the part of speech correctly, and the senior to parse Syntactically. The boys of the Fifth Class can parse simple sentences, and a few of them compound fairly, being more than is required of Probationary Teachers. The girls of the Third and Fourth Classes parse as well as any we have ever examined. Those of the last class can transpose almost any sentence, and explain the construction of long and complicated passages in blank verse, showing the relation of their several clauses. This is a degree of proficiency seldom attained by even Second Class Teachers.

Geography.—Of this branch we have only to observe that it is very well known. The Fourth and Fifth Classes have read and understand most of the Geography Generalized, while all the pupils have an extensive and accurate knowledge of local and political geography.

Arithmetic.—The pupils of the Fourth and Fifth Classes have read a very extensive course, and their acquaintance with the powers of numbers and principles of the several rules is satisfactory. The junior classes are well taught. The girls' answering was very superior, evidencing not merely a routine knowledge, but a readiness in solving new and difficult questions correctly; and great expedition in the management of mental calculations.

Writing.—Very well taught. In the Boys' School, bold, plain, and

legible. In the girls', neat and distinct, executed with freedom and a due regard to proportion.

Algebra, Mensuration, and Geometry.—Seventeen boys were well prepared on the measurement of surfaces, in the First Book of Euclid, and as far as Simple Equations in Algebra. The answering was extremely satisfactory.

Linear Drawing and Music.—These branches are taught daily. The class at drawing comprises forty pupils, it being optional with a child to learn, but all attend the lectures explanatory of the principles of perspective. Many of the specimens exhibited at the examination evinced the pupil's progress, but the success of the learner depends very much upon his or her natural taste. Pupils of the same mental standard, as regards their capacity for learning other branches, show the most marked superiority over one another in this department.

All are obliged to receive instruction in music, and know more or less of the theory, according to Wilhelm's System; but very few of the boys can sing. Most of the girls, on the contrary, sing, and many have good voices. Their singing was rather loud, and possessing little softness. However, a very marked improvement has taken place. All are taught to sing in parts, and much instruction is conveyed through the medium of song.

The cultivation of these branches—drawing and singing—has had a very refining influence on the scholars. That both can be made subservient to the purposes of Elementary National Education is proved by the success with which they have been taught in this School. At first their introduction was looked upon as something ridiculous, and few, even of the more enlightened of the people, yet perceive their influences in an educational point of view, although nearly all seem anxious that their children should be acquainted with them. But, as instruments and auxiliaries in *asthetic* education, their acquirement is most desirable.

Of the high *moral* tone pervading both Schools, we can speak with confidence. The children appear contented and happy; in manners daily improving; their minds disciplined by the practice of truth and the force of good examples; and their dispositions towards their Teachers and one another most kindly and affectionate. All denominations meet in harmony and concert for their common advancement, free from any thing like acerbity of feeling, or religious dissension; engaged only in praiseworthy rivalry and competition, and fitting themselves, it is to be hoped, at no far distant day, to become useful and active members in their respective positions in society, instruments of good to their fellow-men, dutiful children, and loyal subjects.

We have the honour to be, your very obedient servants,

W. H. Newell,
Michael Lawler.

The Secretaries, &c.

Appendix B.

Dunmanway District Model School.

The Classes in the Boys' School will be prepared for Examination on the following subjects:—

First Class.—Spelling and Reading: to page 32 inclusive. Grammar: to point out Noun and Verb. Geography: Map of the World, (outline of). Arithmetic: Notation, and counting from objects.

Second Class.—Junior Division—Spelling and Reading: to page 73 of Second Book of Lessons. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, Multiplication Table, Addition and Subtraction. Grammar: to point out the Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs which occur in the lessons. Geography: Maps of the world and Ireland. Senior Division—Spelling and Reading: to page 141 of Second Book of Lessons. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, Tables of Pence and Shillings, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. Grammar: to point out the words in the lessons belonging to the principal Parts of Speech. Geography: Maps of the World and Ireland.

Sequel Class.—Junior Division—Spelling and Reading: to page 130 of Sequel Book No. 2. Spelling Book Superseded: to page 33 inclusive. Arithmetic: the First Four Rules, and Tables of Pence and Shillings. Grammar: to refer the words of the lessons to their classes, and to know Dr. Sullivan's Grammar to page 41. Geography: the Maps of the World, England, and Ireland. Senior Division—Spelling and Reading: to page 164 of Sequel Book No. 2. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 41 inclusive. Arithmetic: Notation and Numeration Tables, Compound Rules and Reduction. Grammar: to refer the words of the lessons to their classes, and to be acquainted with Dr. Sullivan's Grammar, to the end of Pronoun, page 50. Geography: the Maps of the World, England, Ireland, and Scotland. Dictation: to write out simple sentences.

Third Class.—Spelling and Reading: Third Book to page 162 inclusive. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 65 inclusive. English Grammar: simple parsing, and to the end of page 59 of Dr. Sullivan's Treatise. Geography: to the end of third chapter of Geography Generalized, and the Maps of the World, Europe, and British Islands. Arithmetic: to the end of Fractions, Board's Treatise. Mensuration: Superficies to page 35, Board's Treatise. Book-keeping: to the end of four sets, Board's Treatise. Dictation: to write out correctly any passage from the Third Book of Lessons to page 162.

Fourth Class.—Junior Division—Spelling and Reading: Fourth Book to page 161. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 71 inclusive. English Grammar: to page 75 inclusive, of Dr. Sullivan's Treatise, and to parse prose. Geography: to the end of the fourth chapter of the Geography Generalized; in Descriptive Geography, the Maps of the World, Europe, British Islands, and the United States. Arithmetic: to the end of Practice, Board's Treatise. Euclid: up to and including the 26th Proposition of the First Book. Algebra: to the end of 49th paragraph, page 35, Thomson's Treatise. Mensuration: Superficies to page 48, Board's Treatise. Book-keeping: to page 44 inclusive, Board's Treatise. Dictation: to write out correctly any passage from the Third or Fourth Book of Lessons, to page 161. Senior Division—Spelling and Reading: Fifth Book of Lessons to page 35, and Section IV. of Fourth Book to page 243. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 95 inclusive. English Grammar: Dr. Sullivan's Treatise to page 130 inclusive, and parsing poetry. Geography: the eight first chapters of the Geography Generalized; in Descriptive Geography the same as the Junior Division. Arithmetic: to Discount, inclusive, Board's Treatise. Euclid: First Book of. Algebra: to the end of Simple Equations. Mensuration: to the end of Superficies. Book-keeping: to the end of page 64, Board's Treatise. Dictation: to write out correctly passages from Dr. Sullivan's Class-book.

The pupils of the Girls' School will be examined on the following subjects:—

First Book Class.—Senior Division—Spelling and Reading: the whole of First Lesson Book. Geography: Maps of the World, and Ireland. Arithmetic: Tables, Addition, and Subtraction on Arithmeticon. Writing: on slates. Junior Division—Spelling and Reading: on cards; in other respects same as Senior Division.

Second Class.—Senior Division—Spelling and Reading: the whole of Second Book. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 33 inclusive. English Grammar: Elements, to page 19, and simple parsing. Geography: Maps of World, and Ireland. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, First Four Rules, and First and Second Rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: on paper, small hand. Junior Division—Reading and Explanation: Second Book to page 141 inclusive. Spelling: the words occurring in lessons. English Grammar: referring words of lessons to the parts of speech to which they belong. Geography: Maps of the World and Ireland. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, Tables, Addition, and Subtraction. Writing: on paper, large hand.

Sequel Class.—Reading and Explanation: to page 137, No. 2 Sequel Book. Spelling-Book Superseded: to page 33 inclusive, and the three First Rules for Spelling. English Grammar: Syntactical parsing. Geography: Maps of the World, Ireland, and England. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, First Four Rules, Compound Rules, and Reduction, and first Four Rules of Mental Arithmetic. Writing: on paper, small hand. Dictation: easy sentences from Lesson Book.

Third Class.—Reading and Explanation: Third Book of Lessons to page 170. Spelling: the words occurring in lessons, and Spelling-Book Superseded to page 74. English Grammar: Dr. Sullivan's Treatise to page 71, and to parse Syntactically any sentence in Third Book of Lessons. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, England, Ireland, and Geography Generalized to page 25. Arithmetic: Elementary Rules, Proportion, (Simple and Compound), Practice, and all the Rules of Mental Arithmetic. Dictation: to write any passage read from Lesson Book.

Fourth Class.—Reading and Explanation: Fourth Book of Lessons to page 173. Spelling: Spelling-Book Superseded to page 74. English Grammar: Dr. Sullivan's Treatise to page 130, and parsing poetry. Geography: same as Third Class. Arithmetic: Discount inclusive, all the Rules of Mental Arithmetic. Dictation: to write out any passage read from Fourth Book of Lessons.

No. 6.—Report upon the Ballymena District Model School, by Edward Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools. *Ballymena.*

May, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following Report upon the Ballymena District Model School for the year 1853.

Attendance.—The numbers on the rolls of the School, and the average daily attendance, have been nearly the same as in the previous year, but below the corresponding returns for 1851. The average attendance throughout the year was 127, and the average number of children on the books 168, showing that seventy-five per cent. of the children were present each day. The highest attendance occurred in May, June, and July, and the smallest in October and November. The particulars for each month of the year, on this head, are given in Appendix A 1, and the following Table presents a comparative view of

Appendix G.

Reports on District Model Schools.

Ballymena.

the attendances in the three years ending respectively with December, 1851, 1852, and 1853 :—

	Average number on Rolls for 12 Months ending with December.			Average number in daily attendance for 12 Months ending with December.			Proportion of average daily attendance to 100 on Rolls.		
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Boys, .	87·3	68·0	68·7	69·3	52·5	52·9	79·3	77·2	76·9
Girls, .	57·8	50·4	48·7	42·8	38 8	35·7	74·0	76·9	73·3
Infants, .	84·6	51·7	50 9	62·3	39·6	38·9	73·6	76·6	76·3
Total, .	229·7	170·1	168·3	174·4	130·9	127·5	75·9	76·9	75·7

Although the numbers on the books and in daily attendance have been less in the last year than in 1851, the number of new pupils admitted to the school has been greater, there having been 124 new scholars registered in 1851, and 140 in 1853, while there were but 97 similar admissions in 1852. The gross number of names entered on the rolls was—

In 1851, .	233, .	and the number struck off, .	271
In 1852, .	170, .	,, ,, .	206
In 1853, .	228, .	,, ,, .	198

Of the 198 children whose names were thus removed from the books, eighteen infants, twenty-five girls, and thirty-seven boys have finally left the school, or are not likely to return to it. Of the infants, one died, two left the town and neighbourhood, and fifteen went to another school. Of the boys and girls—

1	boy and	2	girls emigrated.
1	,, –	,,	went to business.
4	,, 7	,,	were apprenticed.
1	,, 1	,,	were appointed as Pupil-Teacher and Paid Monitress, respectively.
16	,, 8	,,	were employed at home.
7	,, 2	,,	left the neighbourhood.
7	,, 5	,,	went to other schools.

Since the first opening of this establishment in May, 1849, a period of four years and eight months, 792 children were admitted, 1,247 entries made in the registers, and 1,090 names struck off.

Some of these children have come to reside in the town, for the purpose of availing themselves of the advantages for education afforded by the school ; and others come in each day from the country, but return home in the evening. There are—

7	boys and –	girls	whose home is 1	mile	from the school.
3	,, 6	,,	,, 2	,,	
1	,, –	,,	,, 3	,,	

Thus about one-sixth of the boys and girls taught here do not belong to the town or immediate neighbourhood, and not more than 100 do. This comparatively small number is probably owing to the peculiar circumstances of Ballymena, where there are, besides several private schools, three ordinary National Schools, with 280 children on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 180 ; while the parish contains six other National Schools, with an average of 200 children in regular attendance, and in which 400 children receive some share of instruction.

Ages.—The following is the return of the ages of the thirty-six infants on the rolls in December, 1853 :—

1 child was	3	years old.	7 children were	7	years old.
7 ,,	4	,,	5 ,,	8	,,
6 ,,	5	,,	1 ,,	9	,,
8 ,,	6	,,	1 ,,	10	,,

Seven of these have passed the age for Infants' School teaching, and are to be removed to the other departments with as little delay as possible. It is hoped that in future it will not be found necessary to retain any in the Infants' School after they have reached the age of seven years.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that sixty-four of the boys have not attained their thirteenth year, and that only ten, or about thirteen per cent., are thirteen years of age or upwards—the average age being 10·2 years. The average age of the girls is $11\frac{1}{2}$; there are thirty-one girls under thirteen ; and only sixteen, or thirty-four per cent., have reached the age of thirteen.

						Total.		Per Cent.
3 boys and	–	girls	were	7	years old.	3	.	2·5
10 ,,	4	,,	8	,,		14	.	11·6
15 ,,	4	,,	9	,,		19	.	15·7
17 ,,	11	,,	10	,,		28	.	23·2
12 ,,	5	,,	11	,,		17	.	14·1
7 ,,	7	,,	12	,,		14	.	11·6
5 ,,	6	,,	13	,,		11	.	9·1
3 ,,	3	,,	14	,,		6	.	4·9
2 ,,	4	,,	15	,,		6	.	4·9
– ,,	1	,,	16	,,		1	.	0·8
– ,,	1	,,	17	,,		1	.	0·8
– ,,	1	,,	25	,,		1	.	0·8

Occupation of Parents.—Rates of Payment.—In Appendix (A 2) is given in detail a Table of the number of children belonging to each trade or profession, and a summary statement is here added :—

			As paying 5*s.* per quarter.	As paying 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	As paying 1*d.* per week.
18	are children of	Labourers, . . . of whom were entered,	–	–	18
4		Servants, . . .	–	–	4
21		Farmers and Gardeners,	7	9	5
42		Mechanics, . . .	2	11	29
60		Shopkeepers and persons in business, . .	6	35	19
6		Petty Public Officers, .	–	2	4
6		Persons not in business,	1	2	3

The rates of payment have remained as originally laid down by the Commissioners, but the numbers at the several rates are not in the proportions specified by them. It was intended that fifty per cent. of the places should be reserved for those who could not afford to pay more than 1*d.* per week, and that thirty and twenty per cent., respectively, were to be allotted to those who were able to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* per quarter ; but by the foregoing return it will be found that there are fifty-two per cent. at 1*d.* per week, thirty-eight per cent. at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and only ten per cent. at 5*s.* In the last Report the corresponding proportions were forty-nine, thirty-seven, and fourteen per cent. The number of pupils entered at the highest rate have, therefore, decreased four per cent., and that at the lowest increased three per cent.

APPENDIX G.

Reports on District Model Schools.

Ballymena.

School Fees and Requisites.—The sum received from the children as school fees was less by £2 10*s.* in 1853 than in 1852, and less by £26 10*s.* than in 1851. On the other hand, the amount of requisites purchased in 1853 was proportionately larger. The annexed Table exhibits these particulars :—

	School Fees received during 12 Months ending with December.						School Requisites sold to Pupils during 12 Months ending with December.					
	1851.			1852.			1853.			1851.			1852.			1853.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Boys, .	38	12	10	28	0	2	27	4	2	11	10	8½	9	5	10	9	17	3
Girls, .	27	5	3	21	9	1	18	2	11	6	7	9½	4	5	9½	5	6	5½
Infants,	23	5	11	15	14	8	17	9	10	2	3	2½	2	10	0½	2	8	5½
Totals, .	89	4	0	65	3	11	62	16	11	20	1	8½	16	1	8	17	12	2

Expenditure.—Of the fees received from the pupils the one-half is retained by the respective Teachers, and the other is handed over to the Commissioners, who, in addition to the half-amount of school fees received from the children, contributed towards the support of the establishment, during the year, the sum of £407 18*s.* 8*d.* :—

Rent and General Expenditure, ...	£139	2	3
Salaries and allowances of Teachers and Monitresses, and maintenance of Resident Pupil-Teachers, . . .	300	5	1
	439	7	4
Deduct one-half of School fees, ...	31	8	6
	£407	18	8

Religious Denominations, Religious Instruction.—The following is the Statement of the number of children of the several Religious Denominations, who were attending the School on the 31st December, in each of the years—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Established Church, . . .	36	33	24
Roman Catholics, . . .	58	40	20
Presbyterians, . . .	110	78	105
Other Denominations, . . .	6	8	8

Those for the last year were distributed as follows among the several departments :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Established Church, . .	8	6	10	24
Roman Catholics, . .	9	7	4	20
Presbyterians, . .	50	33	22	105
Other Denominations, .	7	1	–	8

There is an hour appointed on Friday for the separate Religious Instruction of the children, during which time a clergyman of the Established Church and a Presbyterian Minister instruct the children of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic clergyman no longer attends in the School for the purpose, but the children of his charge meet him by his appointment at the chapel.

On the other days of the week, the Scripture Lessons are read for half an hour by those children whose parents have not objected to their use.

The Head Master is a Presbyterian, the Mistress of the Girls' School, a member of the Established Church, and the Infants' Schoolmistress a Roman Catholic. Of the six Paid Monitresses, three are Presbyterians and three Roman Catholics ; and of the three Pupil-Teachers in the establishment at the end of December, one was a Roman Catholic, one a Unitarian, and one a Presbyterian.

Secular Instruction.—As the character and amount of the secular instruction imparted in the School are referred to in detail in the annexed Report upon the Public Examination of the children, I shall here content myself with calling attention to a plan adopted towards the close of the year by the Head Master, which not only enables a pupil to prepare each day's business at home but gives him an opportunity of keeping pace with his class, if he is unavoidably absent from School for any time. It consists in drawing up at the commencement of the month a list of the various lessons to be learned in the class throughout the month, specifying the business of each day: and with this syllabus each pupil is supplied. Such a course is well calculated to promote the efficiency of the teaching, at the same time that it encourages in the pupil habits of study and application. A specimen of the syllabus is inserted in the Appendix.

I may also mention that notes are kept of the answering of the boys and girls at the weekly examinations, which will furnish an accurate means of testing the progress of the pupils.

Pupil-Teachers.—The Pupil-Teachers have in all respects conducted themselves in a praiseworthy manner, attending with equal zeal and diligence to their duties in the School-room, and to their own individual improvement in the mornings and evenings. But owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring young men of proper age and sufficient acquirements, there was not in the house at any time during the year, the full compliment for whom provision is made, and consequently the Pupil-Teachers in the establishment had a greater variety of duties to discharge, and less time to devote to private study than is desirable.

Two causes may be assigned for the want of candidates for the vacant Pupil-Teachership in this Model School. In the first place, young persons of fair abilities have many opportunities of obtaining, at the age of sixteen or seventeen, very eligible situations, offering them pecuniary prospects which they can have no hope of realizing under the Board. And on the other hand, those young men who decide upon adopting the profession of Schoolmaster, see no advantage to be derived by them from spending a year in a Model School; on the contrary, as the acquirements which they are expected to possess, in order to be entitled to a Pupil-Teachership, are higher than those required of a Third Class Teacher, they consider the time spent in one of these establishments as involving the loss of a year's salary, and if a School is offered to them, they do not hesitate to enter at once upon the duties of Teacher. Indeed the family circumstances of some oblige them to take this course, although they fully appreciate the benefit to be derived from a previous preparation for their business.

The same objection does not lie to the training in the Central Establishment in Dublin, because they are retained there for not much more than a third of the time they are required to stay in a Model School, and they receive a portion at least of their salary while in it. Besides, the regulation that no Teacher can be raised to the First Class, unless they shall have been trained at the Normal School of the Commissioners, has a great tendency to induce Teachers to waive the objections they might otherwise feel to the training in Dublin.

It appears to me that the difficulty now felt of providing a proper staff of Pupil-Teachers in the Ballymena Model School, and in others similarly circumstanced, would be removed in part by allowing young men already in charge of Schools and willing to be trained in a Model School, the same privilege as to salary that is now accorded to Teachers while in the Dublin Training Establishment.

The details regarding the Pupil Teachers admitted between the 31st

August, 1852, and 31st December, 1853, the dietary, occupation of time, and course of study pursued, will be found in the Appendix C.

Paid Monitresses.—The Appendix D contains also a statement of the subjects studied by the Paid Monitresses under each of the Mistresses. The lessons are given in the morning from half-past eight to half-past nine, when the two Mistresses give, on alternate days, instruction in the several branches appointed for each. When they were examined in March last, their answering was not as good as it should have been, and left much to be desired both as to the accuracy and the extent of their knowledge of the matters upon which they were questioned. I must, however, make an exception in favour of the reading, which was remarkably good, and of the satisfactory manner in which they explained and accounted for the grammatical construction of various passages put before them.

Two of the Monitresses attend during School hours in the Infants' School, and four in the Girls' School, and as they take their several duties in rotation, they thus become thoroughly familiarized with the methods and processes pursued in both departments. The District Inspector, who has constant opportunities of observing how they conduct themselves in their different classes, speaks most favourably of their attention to the children intrusted to them, and of their willingness and anxiety to perform their appointed work to the best of their ability.

Discipline, Children, Teachers.—Before concluding this Report, it is my pleasing duty to have to state that, throughout all the departments there prevail an excellent discipline, great system and regularity, and a high degree of cheerfulness; that the children are remarkably neat and orderly, and display much mental activity; finally, that the Teachers have been unremitting in their exertions, have worked earnestly and zealously in their Schools, and have taken every means within their power to prove themselves deserving of the trust reposed in them by the Board.

State of Premises.—I feel bound to mention here, in a special manner, the great care the Head Master, Mr Given, has taken of the premises and property under his charge. Nothing can exceed the neatness and taste with which the house and grounds are kept; nor can any thing be more gratifying than the healthy comfortable appearance which every thing wears in the establishment.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

The Secretaries,
Education Office.

EDWARD BUTLER.

REPORT upon the EXAMINATION of the CHILDREN attending the BALLYMENA DISTRICT MODEL NATIONAL SCHOOL.

May, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, our Joint Report upon the Examinations lately held in the Ballymena District Model School.

They commenced on the 14th March last, and were continued on the 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, and 21st.

Preliminary Examinations for awarding Premiums.—With the exception of the 21st, the day of the Public Examination, we were chiefly occupied in ascertaining the acquirements of the pupils, in the three departments, on the subjects embraced in the course of study prescribed for each class, an abstract of which is given in the notes. The examination of the several classes on these days was

lengthened and minute, for the purpose of testing the respective merits of each child, with the view of awarding to the most deserving and industrious the premiums granted by the Commissioners. These examinations were conducted in presence of the Teachers, Pupil-Teachers, and Monitresses of the School, in order that they might have an opportunity of witnessing the method adopted, and the fruits of their patience and labour.

As it was not, perhaps, generally understood that the parents of the children, or others interested in these examinations, were at liberty to attend, none availed themselves of the privilege till the day on which the public examination was announced to take place.

Public Examination.—On this occasion the Infant School-room, which was selected as most convenient for the purpose, was crowded with visitors, who expressed themselves greatly pleased with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves on the various subjects of examination.

Instead of examining all the classes ourselves, we deemed it desirable to give the Teachers of the respective Schools an opportunity of examining some of their pupils before the public; and the style in which many of the exercises were gone through, the readiness and eagerness of the children to answer the questions put to them, were both gratifying and satisfactory. Most of the room being filled with visitors, it was arranged that the classes should present themselves for examination separately and consecutively, which they did with the utmost order and regularity. We commenced with the junior classes in reading, spelling, explanation, table-book, mental arithmetic, and elements of geography, in most of which branches the answering was correct and satisfactory.

The Mistress of the Female School, Mrs. Hopkins, then proceeded to examine two classes in reading, parsing, Spelling-book Superseded, blank maps, and mental arithmetic. The reading in general was correct, intelligent, and expressive; the tone and modulation evincing a thorough appreciation of, and feeling in the sentiments of the author of the piece selected. They were questioned at considerable length in spelling, blank maps, and mental arithmetic, in which exercises they displayed a fair amount of proficiency and preparation. In parsing they did not exhibit that readiness and facility in analyzing and explaining the passage chosen which characterized the previous exercises.

The Infants were next examined by Miss Cosgrave in the Abacus, simple rules of arithmetic, tables, reading, explanation, outlines of the Map of the World, and the blank Map of Ireland, in all of which exercises a fair amount of knowledge and good training was manifested. They also sang in a very pleasing and satisfactory style a few of their school songs and hymns, the names of which are given in the Appendix.

Mr. Given examined the Fourth and Fifth Classes in reading, spelling, mathematical geography, mechanics, geometry, and mental arithmetic. The reading was gone through by some of the boys with ease and fluency, and a pretty fair knowledge of inflection. In spelling, a high degree of familiarity with the various applications and meanings of words was evinced, and the words selected for this exercise were such as to require intelligence and thoughtfulness. The answering on mathematical geography was also good; both the nature of the subject, and the readiness and accuracy with which the pupils were enabled to follow up a series of questions on the demonstrations given in the Geography Generalized on this branch, excited the greatest interest in the audience. With the theory and advantages of the mechanical powers the Fifth Class seemed thoroughly familiar, and was able to calculate with readiness and precision the benefits to be derived from a right

application of them. Some of the rules (in the Board's Treatise) in Mental Arithmetic were explained and exemplified in a satisfactory manner. A few of the boys having gone through the demonstration of some of the propositions in First Book of Euclid's Elements, the examination was completed by all the classes joining in singing the National Anthem.

Vocal Music.—In October last, Mr. Lyons, who has been appointed to instruct in Hullah's system of Vocal Music, organized singing classes in each of the three departments of the School, three quarters of an hour daily being devoted to each of the male and female departments, and one hour and a half weekly to the infants, some of whom have also the opportunity of joining the female class in the Girls' School-room. The Pupil-Teachers and Monitresses receive each three lessons weekly, and at this time the most advanced boys and girls are allowed to attend.

About 40 per cent. of the pupils evince an aptitude and readiness for instruction in this interesting, agreeable, and improving exercise. They were examined on the theory of music, and performed, at intervals during the day of public examination, several rounds and songs with considerable accuracy and taste.

Premiums.—At the close, the names of the deserving children were read out, and certificates given them, bearing the Commissioners' stamp, specifying the subjects for which the premiums were awarded; the amount allotted to each was, on a subsequent day, handed to the pupil.

We awarded premiums for good conduct in the Male and Female Schools on the recommendation and votes of the Teachers and their assistants. We also gave a premium in each department to the child who had been most punctual in attendance during the past year. The returns under this head being for the Male, Female, and Infant Schools respectively, 281, 274, and 271, of 288 school days.

In the Boys' School we examined 66, to 29 of whom we gave 44 premiums, some boys obtaining 2, and some 3 each.

In the Girls' School we examined 36, to 18 of whom we distributed 30 premiums, including those for Needlework and the Finchley Manual of Industry. Some pupils obtained 3, and some 4 each.

In the Infant School we examined 31, to 11 of whom we gave 14 premiums, the distribution being similar to that of the other departments.

The number of premiums, as compared with the children, may seem large; but we purposely made the amount of each small in order that we might have the means of marking our approbation of the answering on each of the numerous subjects taught to the different classes, and not deprive any child of the satisfaction he would naturally derive from finding that his application and exertions had not been overlooked.

Finchley Manual of Household Work.—Some time before the examination we gave notice that we should award a premium for the best answering on a portion of the Finchley Manual of Household Work. It was competed for by 4 girls of the advanced classes, whose answering ranged respectively, 90·6, 85·2, 81·8, and 78·8 per cent. For such marked diligence and careful preparation we gave a reward to each of the candidates, and this arrangement proved highly satisfactory to all.

Needlework.—No means have yet been devised for procuring work for the pupils, and consequently there is no great regularity in the amount or style of the work done by those attending the school. The pupils bring with them such articles of a plain or fancy kind as they please, or their parents desire; and it too often happens they neglect to bring materials to occupy them during the work hour. A few have been taught Berlin wool, crochet, and plain work, and are able to make up the simpler portions of female apparel.

Ballymena.

Results of Examination.—The proficiency attained by the pupils attending this School in the elementary branches of study is very satisfactory, and evinces, on the part of the Teachers, due regard to the requirements of the locality and the objects of the institution.

The deficiencies observable in the Boys' School were a want of comprehension, theoretical knowledge, and accuracy, by the higher classes, in geometry, mensuration, and portions of arithmetic, the solutions of some ordinary questions not being gone through in a satisfactory manner. This, to a great extent, may be accounted for, when the multiplicity of subjects, and the short space of time allotted to them, are taken into consideration.

The writing of the pupils, generally, is rather hurried, and sufficient attention is not paid to punctuation and the use of capitals in writing dictation exercises.

As to arithmetic and writing, the same remarks are applicable in the female department.

Without going more fully into detail, we beg to refer you to the subjoined table, showing the number examined, the proficiency attained, and the proportion per cent. of those who acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

In examining this table, we wish it to be borne in mind that in the Male School 32 per cent. of the number examined have entered within six months, and that upwards of 35 per cent. of the remainder have not been in attendance two-thirds of the year.

In the Girls' School 25 per cent. have entered within six months, and 30 per cent. of the remainder have not attended on the average two-thirds of the year. Under these circumstances the appended table will generally show that proficiency in proportion to the regularity and length of attendance.

We have the honour to be your obedient servants,

EDWARD BUTLER.
JOHN CARLISLE.

The Secretaries.

RETURN showing the PROFICIENCY of the PUPILS on the various branches upon which they were examined.

	Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.
	Number.	Number Examined.	Number.	Number Examined.	Proportion per cent.	Proportion per cent.
Able to read the Second Book, or Sequel, correctly,	17	40	11	19	42·5	57·9
,, ,, ,, ,, with tolerable accuracy,	14		6		35·0	31·6
,, ,, Third Book, and higher books, with ease and intelligence,	16	25	11	13	64·0	84·6
,, ,, ,, ,, with tolerable accuracy,	6		1		24·0	7·7
,, answer satisfactorily on subjects of Lesson Books,	25	66	13	33	38 0	39·4
,, ,, tolerably,	18		6		27·3	18·2
,, parse Etymologically with tolerable accuracy,	27	32	9	20	84·4	45·0
,, ,, Syntactically, and exhibit a fair knowledge of Grammar,	4	11	3	5	36·4	60·0
,, ,, ,, with tolerable accuracy,	6		2		54·5	40·0
,, write a sentence from dictation with readiness and correctness,	6	14	4	5	42·8	80·0
,, write the substance of a lesson read twice with tolerable accuracy, of expression and grammatical construction,	4	12	1	4	33·3	25·0
,, trace Blank Maps, and answer fairly on Local Geography,	38	60	20	32	63·3	62·5
,, answer satisfactorily in Mathematical and Physical Geography,	7	12	2	5	58·3	40·0
,, write a good hand with ease and neatness of execution,	23	62	11	28	37·1	39·3
,, write and solve pretty correctly, from dictation, questions in Simple Rules containing seven places of figures,	30	53	2	5	56·6	40·0
,, solve questions in Compound Rules, Reduction, and Proportion, with tolerable accuracy,	5	14	3	5	35·0	60·0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and above,	7	9	–	–	77·7	–
,, answer readily, and pretty correctly, in first Ten Rules of Mental Arithmetic,	–	–	2	5	–	40·0
,, work questions correctly in Mensuration of Plane Superficies,	4	9	–	–	44·4	–
,, demonstrate either the whole or portions of the First Book of Euclid,	3	5	–	–	60·0	–
,, answer satisfactorily on the Agricultural Class Book (four chapters),	8	12	–	–	66·6	–
,, ,, ,, on four sets of Book-Keeping,	5	7	–	–	71·4	–
,, ,, ,, on Natural Philosophy, given in Fifth Lesson Book,	5	5	–	–	100·0	–
,, ,, ,, on Reasoning (eight chapters),	3	5	–	–	60·0	–
,, ,, tolerably, ,, ,,	2				40·0	

NOTE 1.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

No First Class.

Second Class.—Reading: to read, spell, and explain 137 pages of Second Book. Grammar: to know the noun, verb, article, and adjective. Geography: Map of the World and Europe. Slate Arithmetic: to read and write hundreds of thousands, first three simple rules. Mental Arithmetic: to add and subtract, multiplication table. Writing: writing on paper, except four.

Sequel Class, No. 2.—Reading: to read, spell, and explain 162 pages of Sequel, No. 2. Grammar: to know the parts of speech. Geography: Map of the World; Outline Maps of Ireland, England, Scotland, Europe, and Asia. Slate Arithmetic: the compound rules: and the majority, reduction of money. Mental Arithmetic: first four rules of Board's Treatise. Tables: multiplication, money, weight, cloth, long, square, and solid measure.

Third Class.—Reading: to read, spell, and explain any part of Third Book. Grammar: First Part of Sullivan's Grammar; orthography, and the outlines of grammar, as contained in Third Book, pp. 269 to 280; to parse etymologically, that is, to classify the parts of speech, and assign the accidents to the greater number. Etymology: some of the easier Prefixes, Affixes, and Roots occurring in their lessons, and in Sullivan's Spelling Book. Spelling: to spell or write from dictation, sentences from Third Book, and illustrations of Verbal Distinctions (words similar in sound, but differing in spelling and signification), from Spelling Book, (Part I). Geography: Descriptive Geography of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, as contained in Third Book; Outline Maps to correspond. Slate Arithmetic: reduction, practice, and bills of parcels. Mental Arithmetic: first 12 rules of Board's Treatise. Tables: the greater part of Board's Table Book.

Fourth Class (*alone*).—Reading: to read and explain the first 133 pages of Fourth Book, containing the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms; Descriptive Geography of Europe, Asia, and Africa, besides History of the Hebrew Nation, and Money Matters. Parsing: to parse Syntactically sentences from the Fourth Book. Geometry: Definitions. Algebra: Definitions, part Addition and Subtraction, and part Multiplication and Division. Mensuration: Definitions, Duodecimals, and seven or eight problems in Plane Surfaces (late entrants from Third Class).

Fifth Class (*alone*).—Reading: to read and explain the subjects contained in the first nine lessons,—Rotundity of the Earth, General View of the Globe, Mountains, Ocean, Springs, Rivers and Lakes, Changes in the Surface of the Earth, the Atmosphere, the Winds, Aqueous Vapour; also the Lessons on the Laws of Motion and Mechanics. Algebra: first Four Rules, and Simple Equations. Geometry: ranges from first proposition of First Book to about the sixteenth of Third; different stages according to entrance or capacity. Logic: first six chapters. Parsing: to analyze and parse a poetical passage.

Fourth and Fifth Classes (*in common*).—Reading:* Poetical Selections from Shakspeare, Milton, Cowper, Goldsmith, &c., with biographical notices of these authors. Geography: Geography Generalized, first seven chapters; Mathematical Geography, &c.; Questions on the Map of the World, on the basis of Dr. Sullivan's, pp. 269 to 271; to trace the Outline Maps of Europe, Asia, Ireland, and England. Etymology:

* With exception, perhaps, of the new entrants from the Third Class.

Appendix G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Ballymena.

the principal Latin, Greek, and Saxon Etymologies in Sullivan's Grammar. Grammar: Orthography and Syntax, with selections from the most important parts of Etymology. Spelling: Sullivan's Spelling Book; Rules for Spelling, with exceptions; difficult words in the language, pp. 108 to 113; to write from dictation any passage from Fourth or Fifth Books. Composition: to be able to write the substance of a short lesson, after being twice read over. Slate Arithmetic: general examination, especially on Mercantile Arithmetic. Mental Arithmetic: first twelve Rules in Board's Treatise. Mensuration: the greater part of Plane Surfaces. Political Economy: selections from Lessons on Money Matters relating to Exchanges, Commerce, Constituents of Value, Capital, Taxes, Trades' Unions, Evil of Strikes, &c. Agriculture: selections from Agricultural Class Book, such as, the Constituents of Soils, Kinds of Soils, Vegetable Physiology, Draining, Manuring, Green Cropping, Rotation of Crops, &c. Patterson's Zoology: classifications and illustrations. Book-keeping: first three sets of Board's Treatise; specimens of Invoices, Promissory Notes, Receips, &c., (part of Third Class included).

Note.—Each class, with exception of new entrants, to be able to answer on the Lesson Books of the preceding.

John Given, Resident Teacher.

Poetical Selections.

VOL. I.

Sleep, . . .	*Shakspeare*, . .	Page 205
Music, . . .	*Shakspeare*, . .	,, 206
Village Bells, . .	*Carrington*, . .	,, 310
Remembrances, . .	*Hood*, . . .	,, 325
God, the Author of Nature,	*Cowper*, . .	,, 345
The Deserted Village, .	*Goldsmith*, . .	,, 357
The Convict Ship, . .	*Hervey*, . . .	,, 416

VOL. II.

Summer Longings, . .	. . .	,, 58
Morning Song, . .	*Milton*, . . .	,, 125

Girls' Department.

First Class.—Reading words of three and four letters. Spelling do. Geography: Outline of the Map of the World. Tables: Multiplication, twice and three times. Mental Arithmetic: part of First Rule.

Second Class.—To read, spell, and explain any of the following Lessons in the Second Book:—Scripture History: How the World was made, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, the Flood, the Tower of Babel. Useful Lessons: Bread, Butter, and Cheese. Stories and Fables: the Idle Boy, the Two Gardens, Good-nature, the Old Man and his Ass, the Lamb, the Lark and her Young. Grammar: Article, Noun, and Verb. Geography: Maps of the World and Europe. Slate Arithmetic: first two Simple Rules. Mental Arithmetic: first two Rules. Writing on paper, short copies. Tables: Multiplication.

Sequel Class.—To read, spell, and explain any of the following Lessons in Sequel, No. 2:—History of Columbus, and his Discovery of America; Our Ancestors, We are all of One Race, Quadrumana, or Four-handed Animals, the Ape and the Monkey; Ruminant Animals, the Camel. Stories: Perseverance, or the History of William Hutton; Ape Ungka. Grammar: Article, Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Pronoun. Geography: Maps of the World and Europe. Slate Arithmetic: first

three Simple Rules Mental Arithmetic: first four Rules. Writing on paper, short and long copies. Tables: Multiplication and Pence.

Third Class.—Read, spell, and explain the following in Third Book:— From the History of Abraham to the conclusion of the History of Joseph. Natural History: the Wolf, Fox, Lion, Reindeer, and Dog. Geography and Descriptive Outlines: Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, and America. Outlines of Grammar: Parts I. and II. Manufactures: Glass, Paper, and Pins. Stories and Fables: the Good-natured Little Boy, the Dog and his Relations, the Grapes, or Temptation Resisted, Androcles and the Lion. Miscellaneous Lessons in Prose: the Pious Sons, Parents' Love for their Children. Poems: Alexander Selkirk, the Lion and the Echo, the Better Land, the Pet Lamb. Writing: from dictation; verbal distinction, Part I. Grammar: Etymological parsing. Geography: Maps of the World, Europe, Scotland, Ireland, with the blank Maps of Europe and Ireland. Slate Arithmetic: as far as Compound Multiplication. Mental Arithmetic: first six Rules. Tables: Multiplication, Pence, Shilling, Table of Money, Troy, Apothecaries', and Avoirdupois Weight.

Fourth and Fifth Classes.—Reading and explanation in Fourth Book—Mineral Kingdom: Metals, Platina, Gold, Silver, Mercury, Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Arsenic, and Antimony. Vegetable Kingdom: uses of the stem and stalks of plants to man. Animal Kingdom: general classification of animals. Descriptive Geography: British Islands, Palestine and Syria, Arabia, India, and China. Scripture History: Journeying of the Israelites. Political Economy: on wages.

Miscellaneous Lessons.—Employment of materials of little value. Poetical Selections. Writing from dictation any part of Fourth Book. Spelling: verbal distinctions, Parts I., II., III.; rules for spelling, with illustrations. Latin, Greek, and English Prefixes and Affixes. English Etymologies. Grammar: to parse syntactically. Geography: to trace all the Outline Maps. Slate Arithmetic: compound rules, reduction, and simple proportion. Mental Arithmetic: first ten rules. Mathematical Geography: first five chapters.

"Maid of all work;" seventeen rules for the prevention of accident by fire; to clean a hair-brush and comb: how to scrub a floor; dinner arrangements; tea for a family; needle-work: how to take stains out of linen; to purify water.

Poetical Selections.

VOL. I.

The Sabbath is a day of rest, . .	Page 101
Village Bells, ...	,, 310
Convict Ship, ...	,, 416
Lake of Geneva, ...	,, 107

VOL. II.

Buttercups and Daisies, . . .	,, 293
To a Sea-Gull, ...	,, 324
Sea-side Thoughts, ...	,, 192
The Storm, ...	,, 190

Infants' Department.

First Classes.—Reading, spelling, and explanation of Sections 1 & 2, and to the end of nineteenth lesson in Section 3 of First Book. Outlines of the maps of the World and Europe.

Second Classes.—Reading, spelling, and explanation of Section 1, and to the end of the tenth lesson in Section 2 of Second Book. Maps: the World, Europe, and Ireland. Multiplication table up to six times.

Sequel Class.—Reading spelling, and explanation of the following lessons:—The Basket of Eggs, in two parts ; The Peaches ; The History of a Penny—in three parts ; Martin, the Errand Boy ; One fault makes many, in two parts ; The Lighthouse ; Maps, the World : Europe (outline), Africa, Ireland. Multiplication table up to ten times. Slate arithmetic : Addition and Subtraction.

Third Class.—Miscellaneous lessons in prose : Reading, spelling, and explanation of those lessons:—Time, The Pious Sons, The Mask of Nature, The Northern Seas, Religious and Moral Lessons, Trial of Abraham's Faith, History of Joseph, History of Moses, Deliverance of the Israelites. Natural History : The Fox, The Deer, The Reindeer, Spiders. Geographical and Descriptive Outlines : Europe, Asia, Australasia, Africa, America. Manufactures : Glass, Silk, Flax and Hemp, Paper. Stories and fables : The Fox and the Goat, The Stag Drinking, How to make the best of it. Poems : A Minute, A Hebrew Melody, Spread of the Gospel, The Orphan Boy, On Prayer, Heaven, or the Better Land, The Northern Seas. Maps : the World, Europe (outlines), Asia (outline), Ireland (outline), England. Multiplication table up to twelve times. Slate Arithmetic: the four simple rules.

For all the Classes.—To tell the parts of speech of any simple sentence selected for them.

Picture Lessons.—The Elephant, The Cow, The Camel, The Fruit, The Sheep, The Reindeer, The Baker.

Singing.—Hymns—The Hosanna ; Lord dismiss us; Infant's Alleluia ; The Morning Hymn ; The Evening Hymn ; Hark ! the Evening Hymn is stealing ; A Hebrew Melody ; Great God, and wilt Thou condescend. *Songs*—The Whale, The Cat, The Dog, The Avoirdupois weight, The Cricket, The Days of the Week, Oh ! We're all Wearing.

APPENDIX A1.—ATTENDANCE and SCHOOL FEES for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

Month.	Boys.				Girls.				Infants.				Totals.			
	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
January,	64·3	49·4	76·9	2 6 5	48·8	37·3	76·5	1 10 9	41·8	28·7	68·7	1 8 8	154·9	115·4	–	5 5 10
February,	69·5	52·3	75·2	2 4 3	52·9	35·2	66·6	1 5 8	43·8	33·8	77·0	1 6 8	166·2	121·3	–	4 16 7
March,	60·5	44·8	74·3	1 8 4	55·8	33·4	59·9	0 12 1	48·2	36·8	76·3	0 11 0	164·5	115·0	–	2 11 5
April,	62·9	45·5	72·4	3 3 8	44·6	36·5	81·8	2 18 3	41·2	39·2	72·6	2 19 1	148·7	121·2	–	8 11 0
May,	67·8	55·8	82·3	2 9 10	50·4	43·0	85·4	2 15 7	53·1	43·1	81·1	3 16 2	171·3	141·9	–	9 1 7
June,	68·7	58·7	85·4	1 18 1	54·9	41·5	75·5	1 7 6	58·7	48·4	82·4	1 2 5	182·3	148·6	–	4 8 0
July,	79·1	60·3	76·2	2 16 1	51·9	36·1	69·5	1 6 3	61·1	45·3	82·9	1 0 4	192·1	141·7	–	5 2 8
August,	73·0	57·4	78·7	1 14 7	46·8	34·4	73·3	2 0 5	60·0	39·2	77.4	1 6 0	179·8	131·0	–	5 1 0
September,	70·9	54·3	76·5	1 19 6	50·9	34·1	66·9	1 1 4	53·1	38·8	73·6	0 19 1	174·9	127·2	–	3 19 11
October,	68·2	49·1	71·9	2 6 7	42·5	29·8	71·2	0 18 7	55·1	33·4	71·9	0 19 3	165·7	112·3	–	4 4 5
November,	67·6	50·4	74·5	2 15 9	36·5	30·6	83·8	1 14 1	50·3	30·2	68·8	1 4 2	154·4	111·2	–	5 14 0
December,	75·0	57·7	77·0	2 1 1	48·4	35·7	72·0	1 2 5	45·3	28·1	79·7	0 17 0	168·7	121·5	–	4 0 6
Totals and General Averages,	68·7	52·9	76·9	27 4 2	48·7	35·7	73·3	18 2 11	50·9	38·9	76·3	17 9 10	168·3	127·5	75·7	62 16 11

APPENDIX G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Ballymena.

APPENDIX A[2].—OCCUPATIONS of PARENTS, Number of Children belonging to each Trade or Profession, paying the several rates.

Occupation of Parents.	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.		Totals.		
	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s* 6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s.*6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	2*s.*6*d* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s.*6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.
Bailiff,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Blacksmith,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Brewer,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	–
Butcher,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Carman,	–	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	4
Carpenter,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Coach-driver,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Coachmaker,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	4
Distiller,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Farmer,	3	5	–	4	3	–	–	2	7	8	2
Flax Dealer,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Gardener,	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3
Grocer,	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–
Herd,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Innkeeper,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Labourer,	–	–	11	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	18
Linen-lapper,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–
LinenManufacturer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Mason,	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1
Millwright,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Not in business,	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	1	2	3
Pawnbroker,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Process Server,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Provision Dealer,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2
Publican,	–	6	3	–	4	3	2	4	–	12	10
Policeman,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Saddler,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	3
Sawyer,	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	3
Schoolmaster,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Servant,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Shirtmaker,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Shoemaker,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4
Shopkeeper,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–
Shuttlemaker,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–
Tailor,	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	–
Weaver,	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	9
Woollen-draper,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–

APPENDIX B.—SYLLABUS of LESSONS for December, 1853.

Fourth and Fifth Classes.

1st, Geography Generalized, page 7 to 11, "once more." Roots, Grammar, pp. 99 Old Book, and 113 New Book, "bake" to "vineyard."

2nd, Spelling Book, "sum" to "ton," pp. 26 O.B. and 30 N.B. Grammar, pp. 58 O.B. and 64 N.B., "abide" to "can."

5th, Spelling Book, "quash" to "cupola," pp. 118 O.B. and 140 N.B. Grammar, to conjugate verb "to be," pp. 60 O.B. and 66 N.B.

6th, Geography, p. 238, "Asia" to "China." Roots, "prime" to "southerly."

7th, Spelling Book, remainder of Part I. Grammar, "cast" to "fight," pp. 58 and 64.

8th, Geography, remainder of Chapter I. Roots, "abase" to "bereave," pp. 101 O.B. and 114 N.B.

9th, Spelling Book and Grammar, repetition.
12th, Spelling Book, "demure" to "attorney," pp. 118 O.B. and 141 N.B. Grammar, conjugation of "have" and "do."
13th, Geography and Roots, repetition.
14th, Spelling Book, "absent" to "collect," pp. 34 O.B. and 46 N.B. Grammar, "find" to "lead," pp. 58 and 64.
15th, Geography, pp. 238 and 239, "China" into "Smyrna," leaving out of the Table the three middle columns. Roots, "between" to "crouch."
16th, Spelling Book, "bludgeon" to "none." Grammar, conjugation of "shall," "will," "can," "may."
19th, Spelling Book and Grammar, repetition.
20th, Geography Generalized, motions of the earth, with foot notes, pp. 14 to 16. Roots, "cud" to "fribble."
21st, Spelling Book, "comment" to "converse," pp. 34 O.B. and 47 N.B. Grammar, "lean" to "shake," pp. 59 O.B. and 65 N.B.
22nd, Geography, "China" to "Trincomalee," p. 239. Roots, "froward" to "jest."
23rd, Spelling Book, "nothing" to "pull," pp. 119 O.B. and 141 N.B. Grammar, conjugation of "shall" to "steal."

Christmas Vacation.

JOHN GIVEN.

NOTE.—A portion of the Lesson Books and Arithmetic is now (April '54) added to the above. There is a repetition every Friday, when the answers given are noted down.—J. G.

Geometry—Fifth Class.

1853. December.	SENIOR DIVISION.	JUNIOR DIVISION.	
		First Division.	Second Division.
1st,	I. and II. Books, 16th prop. in each,	1st Book, 38th and 39th prop.	1st Book, 13th prop.
2nd,	Do. 17th do.	Do. 40th and 41st,	Do. 14th do.
5th,	I. and III. Books, 18th and 1st in each,	Do. repetition,	Do. repetition.
6th,	Do. repetition,	Do. 42nd prop.	Do. 15th prop.
7th,	I. and III. Books, 19th and 2nd in each,	Do. 43rd do.	Do. 16th do.
8th,	Do. 20th and 3rd do.	Do. 44th do.	Do. repetition.
9th,	Do. 21st and 4th do.	Do. repetition,	Do. 17th prop.
12th,	Do. repetition,	Do. 45th prop.	Do. 18th do.
13th,	Do. 22nd and 5th do.	Do. 46th do.	Do. repetition.
14th,	Do. 24th and 6th do.	Do. repetition,	Do. 19th prop.
15th,	Do. 25th and 7th do.	Do. 47th prop.	Do. 20th do.
16th,	Do. repetition,	Do. 48th do.	Do. repetition.
19th,	Do. 26th and 8th do.	Do. repetition,	Do. 21st prop.
20th,	Do. 27th and 9th do.	Do. 1st, 2nd, & 3rd,	Do. 1st, 2nd, & 3rd.
21st,	Do. repetition,	Do. 4th and 5th,	Do. 4th and 5th.
22nd,	Do. 28th and 10th do.	Do. repetition,	Do. repetition.
23rd,	Do. 29th and 11th do.	Do. 6th and 7th,	Do. 6th and 7th.

Logic—Fifth Class.

8th, End of 3rd section, chapter 4th.
15th, Remainder of chapter.
22nd, Chapter 5th, end of 3rd section.

Agricultural Class Book and Zoology.

3rd, Agricultural Class Book, chapter I.
10th, Zoology, classification.
17th, Agricultural Class Book, chapter II.

Appendix C[1].—List of Pupil-Teachers who have entered the Ballymena District Model Schools, from 31st August, 1852, till 31st December, 1853.*

Name.	Age.	Religious Denomination.	Former Employment, or that of Parents.	Where Educated.	When Appointed.	Time of Training.	Cause of Removal, and Destination.
James Boyle,	16	Presbyterian,	Innkeeper,	Freestone Quarry N. S.,	1st Oct., 1852,	13 months,	Course finished; Parade N. S.
Robert Mayne,	17	Presbyterian,	Farmer,	Craiganorne and Ballyeaston Nat. Schools,	1st Dec., 1852,	13 months,	Course finished; Crumkill N.S.
Alexander Bell,	17	Presbyterian,	Farmer,	Upper Taneybrake N.S.,	1st Dec., 1852,	12 months,	Course finished; gone to a classical school.
Richard Doran,	18	Roman Catholic,	Farmer,	Glenavy N.S.,	1st Feb., 1853,	3 months,	Resigned; Loughguil N. S.
James Chambers,	15	Unitarian,	Shoemaker,	Ballymena Model,	1st April, 1853,	—	Still in the Establishment.
William M'Aleese,	15	Roman Catholic,	Shoemaker,	Randalstown N.S.,	4th April, 1853,	—	Dttto.
Samuel Speers,	19	Presbyterian,	Farmer,	Ballyeaston N.S.,	14th Nov., 1853,	—	Ditto.

* During this period the largest number of Pupil-Teachers in attendance at once was 6, and the smallest, 4; and on an average for the entire time, the daily attendance was between 4 and 5, very little more than half the number intended.

Appendix C[2].—Dietary of Pupil-Teachers, Ballymena Model School.

Dinner.—Sunday, . . Meat.
,, Monday, . . Do.
,, Tuesday, . . Do.
,, Wednesday, . . Rice, bread, butter, and milk.
,, Thursday, . . Irish Stew.
,, Friday, . . Fish, or butter and milk.
,, Saturday, . . Do.

For Breakfast, throughout the week (Sunday excepted), oatmeal-porridge and new milk. Tea, additional, on Sunday.

For Supper, bread and new milk three nights in the week, and porridge the remaining four, as in the morning. Tea occasionally.

Appendix C[3].—Distribution of the Hours devoted to study by the Pupil-Teachers.—Evening, from ½ past 5 till ½ past 7.

Day.	H. M. to H. M. 5 30 to 5 50.	H. M. to H. M. 5 50 to 6 30.	H. M. to H. M. 6 30 to 7 0.	H. M. to H. M. 7 0 to 7 30.
Monday,	Penmanship.	Geometry and Algebra. Master present.	Lessons on Reasoning and Money Matters Master present.	Book-keeping.
Tuesday,	Elocution. Master present.	Geometry and Mensuration. Master present.	Grammar and Derivations.	Arithmetic.
Wednesday,	Penmanship.	Mechanics, &c. Master present.	Geography. Master present.	Book-keeping. Master present.
Thursday,	Geography.	Geometry and Algebra.	Lessons on Reasoning and Money Matters.	Arithmetic. Master present.
Friday,	Penmanship.	Mechanics and Mensuration.	Grammar and Derivations. Master present.	Essay. Master present.
Saturday,	Writing from Dictation. Master dictating.	Agricultural Chemistry, Patterson's Zoology, &c. Master present.	Elocution. Spelling-book Superseded. Master present.	Geography. Master present.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from ½ past 4 till ½ past 5 to be devoted to miscellaneous reading in study, when not called by Mr. Given to other duties.

Appendix C[4].—Programme of subjects studied by Pupil-Teachers.

Grammmar.—Greater part of Sullivan's.
Etymology.—All the Etymologies in Spelling Book.
Spelling Book.—Almost all, except the synonymes.
Descriptive Geography in the Lesson Books, and all the Maps.
Geography Generalized.—Eight chapters.
History.—Historical sketches in Fifth Book.
Natural History contained in Lesson Books; Patterson's Classification, with some of his illustrations.
Lesson Books.—Second; Sequel; Third; Fourth (Mineral, Vegetable Animal Kingdoms, Descriptive Geography, Hebrew History, Stories, Poetry); Fifth (first nine lessons and Mechanics).
Reading.—To read poetry with intelligence.
Money Matters.—All.
Logic.—First eight chapters.
Arithmetic.—To Involution and Evolution.
Algebra.—To Simple Equations.
Mensuration.—Plane surfaces; a few problems in solids.
Geometry.—Two books.

Book-keeping.—Four sets.

Agricultural Class Book.—First four chapters, and selections from the others.

Writing, Dictation, Composition.

Appendix D.—Paid Monitresses.

a.—Course of Study from 2nd August, 1853, to 31st January, 1854.

Geography Generalized.—First ten chapters.

Descriptive Geography.—Asia, Africa, America, Oceanica, Palestine, England, Ireland, Scotland.

Exports of the principal countries in the world.

Writing.

Arithmetic.—Proportion, Practice, and Interest.

Mental Arithmetic.—Principal rules in small Arithmetic.

Tables.

C. Hopkins, Teacher of Girls' School.

b.—Course of Study from 23rd March, 1853, to 18th March, 1854.

Syntactical Parsing.—The poetry of the Fourth Book, and the greater part of the prose.

Reading.—The whole of the Fourth Book, a portion of the Fifth Book, and Selections from the British Poets.

Spelling-Book Superseded.—From Part First of Verbal Distinctions to the end of English Etymologics (omitting eleven pages of Words of disputed or difficult Pronunciation.

Grammar.—Once through the whole of it, and to the end of the Latin Prefixes a second time.

Roots.—The Prefixes, affixes, and Roots of the Fourth Book a number of times.

Dictation.—Writing dictation on slate and paper from the above lesson books.

Eleanor M. Cosgrave,
Teacher of Infants' School.

No. 7.—Report upon the Coleraine District Model School, by Edward Butler, Esq., A.M., T.C.D., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Gentlemen,—The following is my first Report upon the Coleraine District Model School, and embraces a period of twelve months, from the 1st of January, 1853, about which time it was placed under my superintendence.

Admission and Attendance.—During this year, 159 new pupils were admitted to the School, and 54 whose names had been removed from the rolls, obtained re-admission. The gross number on the books at the close of the year was 191, of whom 78 belonged to the Boys' School, 60 to the Girls', and 53 to the Infants'. The average number on the rolls throughout this period was 221, and the average daily attendance 149; so that out of 100 children, 67 were present each day. The subjoined Table shows, that while the attendance in the Infants' School was less than in the two previous years, in the Boys' and Girls' departments both the number on the rolls and the number present each day, has been

on the increase, and that in the Girls' School there has been every year greater regularity of attendance, there being in the past year 80 per cent. of the girls present every day, on an average.

	Average Number on Rolls for 12 months ending with December.			Average Number in daily attendance for 12 months, ending with December.			Proportion of average daily attendance to 100 on Rolls.		
	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Boys, .	63·5	77·5	101·5	38·9	53·8	62·6	60·8	69·4	61·5
Girls, .	61.1	62·8	68·4	41·3	48·4	55·5	67·1	77·1	80·5
Infants, .	52·8	50·6	50·9	37·7	38·5	30·9	71·7	75·4	61·5
Total, .	177·4	190·9	220·8	117·9	140·7	149·0	66·4	73·7	67·4

From the returns furnished to me by the Teachers, it appears that 547 children have been in the School since its opening in May, 1850, that 857 entries have been made in the registers, and 666 names struck off.

There were 227 names removed from the books in 1853; and of the children so struck off, 82 are not expected to return to the School. Of these—

2	boys and	5	girls have become Teachers.
1	,,	–	,, has become a Pupil-Teacher.
–	,,	5	,, have become Paid Monitresses.
7	,,	2	,, have been Apprenticed.
4	,,	3	,, have removed to other Schools.
2	,,	–	,, have Emigrated.
7	,,	4	,, have left the neighbourhood.
13	,,	25	,, have got employment at home.
2	,,	–	,, have left, the distance of school from their homes being too great.

Of the infants who left the School during the year, five have gone to other schools, one has removed from the town, and one died.

Ages.—The average age of the boys is ten, and of the girls thirteen, and there are twenty-two girls, or more than one-third of the whole number who are over that age, while only ten boys, or one-eighth, have attained their fourteenth year. There were on the rolls on the 31st of December—

1	boy and	2	girls	7	years of age, or	2·2 per cent.
10	,,	2	,,	8	,, or	8·7 ,,
17	,,	4	,,	9	,, or	15·2 ,,
8	,,	12	,,	10	,, or	14·5 ,,
12	,,	6	,,	11	,, or	13·0 ,,
9	,,	4	,,	12	,, or	9·4 ,,
11	,,	8	,,	13	,, or	13·8 ,,
5	,,	4	,,	14	,, or	6·5 ,,
2	,,	5	,,	15	,, or	5·1 ,,
3	,,	7	,,	16	,, or	7·2 ,,
–	,,	2	,,	17	,, or	1·5 ,,
–	,,	2	,,	18	,, or	1·5 ,,
–	,,	1	,,	20	,, or	0·7 ,,
–	,,	1	,,	22	,, or	0·7 ,,

In the Infants' Department there were no less than nineteen children over seven years of age, who consequently should not have been admitted as infants, or should have been transferred to the other Schools. Some, indeed, were retained in expectation of the annual examinations, who would have forfeited all chance of the premiums they were fairly entitled to had they been removed from this department. It is intended to adhere more strictly in future to the ordinary age of admission to

and removal from the Infant School, even if the observance of the rule should eventuate in reducing the attendance below its present point. The discipline, the exercises, the style of teaching, are peculiarly suited to children under seven or eight years of age, and older pupils feel, and are in reality, quite out of place among them. The Teacher, too, in endeavouring to adapt her instructions to both classes of children has to forego many of the peculiarities of the Infant School system, and impair the efficiency, at the same time that she alters the character, of her teaching.

It appears that, from the commencement, children over the age of seven have been freely admitted to the Infants' department, for of the 63 infants on the rolls in September, 1853, 29 were seven years old and upwards.

Occupation of Parents, and Rates of Payment.—From the Table given in Appendix A[3], in which are set forth the occupations of the persons who have availed themselves of the advantages offered by this school, and the number of children paying the several rates, it will be found that—

			5*s.* per quarter.	2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.	1*d.* per week.
22	are the children of	Labourers,	–	–	22
2		Servants,	–	2	–
35		Farmers,	13	12	10
50		Mechanics and Artisans,	2	26	22
45		Shopkeepers and persons in business,	7	21	17
32		Clerks and Public Officers,	4	14	14
5		Private persons,	–	3	2
191		and of these were entered as paying	26	78	87

If we leave out of view the infants, forty-six of whom are at 1*d.* per week, and seven at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, the numbers paying the several rates will stand as follow :—

	Boys.	Girls.
At 5*s.* 0*d.* per quarter,	13, or 16·6 per cent.	13, or 21·6 per cent.
,, 2*s.* 6*d.* ,,	39, or 50·0 ,,	32, or 53·3 ,,
,, 0*s.* 1*d.* per week,	26, or 33·3 ,,	15, or 25·0 ,,

There are, therefore, in this school, only thirty-three per cent. of the boys, and twenty-five per cent of the girls, entered at the lowest rate ; whereas, by the Board's original rule, fifty per cent. of the places in each of these departments were reserved for this class of pupils—namely, those whose parents could not afford to pay more for their education. It would seem, therefore, that these parties have not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded to them in this institution, which, in consequence, has assumed very much the character of a select school, with rates lower than those usually charged in private establishments of a similar class. Among the causes which may have led to this result is to be reckoned the existence in Coleraine of a numerously attended Free School, supported entirely by the Honourable the Irish Society ; of a school in connexion with the Church in Killowen-street ; and of four National Schools (two for boys and two for girls), under the management of the respective parish priests.

School Fees and School Requisites.—The subjoined comparative statement of the fees received from the children, and of the amount paid

by them for the requisites they use in the school, shows that these payments have gradually increased in each successive year, and that the amount of school-fees paid in 1853 by the children, is nearly one-half greater than in 1851, and the sum received for requisites nearly double what it was in that year :—

	School-fees received during 12 months ending with December.						School requisites sold to Pupils during 12 months ending with December.					
	1851.			1852.			1853.			1851.			1852.			1853.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Boys, .	13	13	6	25	4	1	26	11	3	4	13	6½	8	16	6½	9	19	0
Girls, .	25	19	3	27	11	10	36	1	9	3	16	6	5	12	10½	8	0	1
Infants,	10	13	2	11	13	6	8	15	6	1	6	1	0	18	4½	0	12	6½
Total, .	50	5	11	64	9	5	71	8	6	9	16	1½	15	7	9½	18	11	7½

The half of the school-fees was retained by the Teachers, and the remainder handed over to the Commissioners.

Expenditure.—The cost of maintaining the establishment during the year was £446 16*s.*, viz. :—

Salaries and allowances to Teachers and Monitors; maintenance of Pupil-Teachers, . . .	£322	13	5
General expenditure, ...	124	2	7
	£446	16	0

and deducting from this the portion of the fees paid over to the Board, the difference (£111 1*s.* 9*d.*) will be the sum contributed out of the parliamentary grant towards the support of the Model School during the year.

Religious Instruction.—The arrangements for the religious instruction of the children remained unaltered throughout the year, one hour on Saturdays being set apart for the purpose, at which time such children as may attend (and the number is very small, Saturday being the market day, and consequently a busy day, in Coleraine) receive from the Teachers of their several denominations the instruction approved of by the parents—the Protestant boys in the Boys' School-room, under the Head Master; the Protestant girls in the Infants' School-room, under the Mistress of that school; and the Roman Catholic boys and girls under the Mistress of the Girls' School, in her own school-room.

The only clergyman who has ever attended on these occasions is the Presbyterian Minister; and when he comes the Protestant boys and girls are assembled for him in the Boys' School-room.

The Head Master, Mr. Johnston, and Miss Bryan, Mistress of the Infants, are Presbyterians; Miss Smith, the Mistress of the Girls' Department, is a Roman Catholic.

The Scripture Lessons are read daily, for half an hour, by those children whose parents do not object to these books.

Of the 191 children on the rolls at the end of 1853, there were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Members of the Established Church,	13	11	12	36
Roman Catholics, . . .	15	12	9	36
Presbyterians, . . .	50	35	31	116
Other Dissenters, . . .	–	2	1	3

The following exhibits the numbers of the several denominations at the end of each of the three years mentioned :—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Established Church,	33	33	36
Roman Catholics,	26	42	36
Presbyterians,	102	119	116
Other Dissenters,	5	5	3

Coleraine.

Secular Instruction.—The extent of ordinary literary instruction given in this school will appear from the programmes inserted in the Appendix, and setting forth the various subjects on which the children were prepared for examination at the close of the year. The efficiency of the instruction imparted is referred to in the accompanying Report upon the results of the annual examination held in April last. With a view of stimulating still further the individual exertions of the pupils, and training them to habits of private study, the Teachers are now keeping a record of the manner in which they acquit themselves during the week in their several departments; and these records will, at future examinations, furnish most valuable data for determining the relative merit of the pupils. Already has a very marked improvement been effected in the manner in which lessons are learned at home.

Teachers—Pupil-Teachers—Paid Monitresses.—The Pupil-Teachers in the Boys' School, and the Paid Monitresses in the Girls', discharge the duties which devolve upon them with care and zeal. They evince, besides, a laudable anxiety for their own advancement in learning, and avail themselves with willingness of the many opportunities afforded them of acquiring useful information, and of preparing themselves, by frequent practice and careful study, for the profession they purpose following.

In this object they are mainly assisted by the instruction and advice of their Teachers, who are ever ready and anxious to promote their welfare—who spare neither pains nor trouble in the cultivation of their talents—who, above all, by the example they set of application to business, of zeal in the performance of duty, of attention and impartiality to all children committed to them, are giving them daily and hourly lessons for their future conduct.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

EDWARD BUTLER.

The Secretaries,
Education Office.

REPORT upon the ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Children attending the COLERAINE DISTRICT MODEL SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit to you, for the consideration of the Commissioners of National Education, our Report of the examination of the children attending the Coleraine District Model School.

The public examination for 1853 was not held until April last; but as the children and Teachers maintained their exertions throughout, the postponement did not give rise to any great inconvenience. The attendance of the public was large and influential, and all seemed to feel a lively interest in the day's proceedings—several taking part in the work, so far as examining on the roots of English words, selecting passages of poetry for reading and parsing, and pieces of music in different scales for the trial of the classes, and suggesting sentences of difficult construction for dictation exercises.

Having selected the Infants' School-room as more suitable for this public occasion than the other rooms, being more cheerful and better

lighted, we commenced by examining ourselves the junior classes of boys and girls; the Infants were then examined by their Teacher, Miss Bryan; and lastly, the senior classes of girls and boys, chiefly by their respective Teachers, Miss Smith and Mr. Johnston. A large share of the business of examination was thus purposely allotted to each of the Teachers, as it seems desirable to bring under the observation of such intelligent parents as can afford time to attend on these occasions, the method of teaching, and the power of sustaining the attention of a class, peculiar to the person to whom they entrust the instruction of their children. Making due allowance for the nervousness and excitement attendant upon a public exhibition, we are happy to have to state that they performed the task assigned with intelligence and earnestness. The Music Class of the girls was conducted by one of the Paid Monitresses; and the pieces and exercises, embracing an extensive course, part of which was difficult of execution, were performed with judgment, taste, and effect.

At the close of the public examination, the names of the pupils selected by us after a careful examination of all the classes on the respective subjects included in the programme, were announced as entitled to the premiums awarded by the Commissioners; and to each of these deserving pupils was delivered a printed certificate, having the seal of the Commissioners attached, and describing the nature of the premium. The amount of the several premiums was handed to the pupils on the following day.

Among the premiums distributed, four were awarded for good conduct, and five for punctual attendance at school. Rewards such as these are likely to be attended with the happiest results, in securing not only regularity of attendance, and general habits of punctuality and self-discipline, but also the rapid progress of the children, because one great obstacle the Teacher has to contend against is thereby removed.

The premiums for good conduct were awarded by the decision of the Teachers, and the highest class in each of the Schools, and we have reason to believe that they were justly and judiciously given, as the parties recommended by the majority of the pupils were those on whom fell the choice of the Teachers.

As regards the premiums for punctual attendance, we shall merely mention that they were given in the Boys' School for an attendance of 241 days, in the Girls' School of 238 and 223 days, and in the Infants' School of 225 days, out of 242 school-days in the year, (Saturdays are not included).

We now proceed to mention in detail the most prominent features brought under our notice in the course of the preliminary examination by which we tested the relative proficiency of the pupils in their several classes.

Reading.—The boys of the senior classes read with an apparent just appreciation of the author's meaning, but with little feeling or expression; and seem to require more practice in the art under judicious and cultivated surveillance. The girls of the same classes read pleasingly and intelligently, but are also capable of much higher excellence in this the most useful and important of accomplishments. In the junior classes there is nothing under this head calling for special observation.

Spelling and Writing from Dictation.—The answering in these branches by the senior classes in both Schools, was remarkable for accuracy—in fact, they have left little to be desired in these respects. The junior classes of girls were also very excellent, but several mistakes were made in the lower division of boys, to remedy which, it will be necessary to have recourse to a more frequent practice in writing from dictation.

Grammar.—In the Male School—the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Classes are acquainted with Etymology and Syntax, and can analyse any easy sentence, classifying the different words. Those of the Fifth can parse and explain the most difficult passages of poetry with considerable tact and judgment. The advanced girls understand the poetical pieces given in the Lesson Books remarkably well, and can parse any sentence that might be presented to them.

Arithmetic.—The boys of the Fifth Class were prepared in a very extensive course of practical Arithmetic, and in Mental Arithmetic, as given in the Board's Treatise; but whether from the excitement and novelty of the examination, or some other cause, their answering was not characterized by that accuracy and despatch which are so desirable in the mercantile life—in fact, so indispensable, if they hope to succeed in that department. Those in the junior classes were, for the most part, familiar with the Tables, with Notation and Numeration, but were also to some extent defective in ease and readiness, the great end to be aimed at in arithmetical calculations. The advanced girls were only prepared as far as Division of Vulgar Fractions, and exhibited much accuracy and quickness in performing operations. The answering in Mental Arithmetic was also creditable; the junior classes were well prepared in Tables and Simple Rules.

Geography.—The senior classes of boys have read a very extensive course, embracing much information on mathematical, physical, and political Geography. Their general answering was tolerably satisfactory, but might have been characterized by more readiness and mental activity. Their knowledge of the blank Maps was very creditable.

The advanced girls had prepared eight chapters of Dr. Sullivan's Geography Generalized, and their answering was remarkable for that accuracy and judgment which are so gratifying to examiners, and creditable to pupils and Teachers. Their knowledge of blank Maps leaves nothing to be desired. A little more attention to the cultivation of local memory might be, however, desirable and expedient.

The junior classes both male and female answered well on the text of the small Treatise on Geography, and remarkably well on blank Maps.

Writing.—The classes generally write a bold, strong hand, and a few of the boys in the senior division can execute with skill, ease, and taste; but more time and attention must be devoted to this useful art, and copies of a more elementary character must be prepared and given to the junior classes, if a general excellence is to be expected.

Many of the girls in the more advanced divisions write a finished hand; but others would require considerable and constant attention, from the Teachers, in order to prevent mistakes and careless performance, which would otherwise become so stereotyped as to be difficult of correction.

Needlework.—This branch seems to be carefully and successfully taught in its several departments. One hour each day is set apart for the purpose, and the children appear to have made great advances in crochet-work and Berlin-work. A few specimens of crochet-work bonnets were exhibited, and spoken of with much commendation by those most capable of deciding on their utility and style of workmanship. The ladies were also attracted by a species of rug-work made from the refuse shapings of the tailor's board, and exhibiting an example worthy of imitation, not so much indeed from their artistic merit as their utility in converting articles of little use into commodities of value. Some of the plainwork which had been done during the year was removed when the more grown girls left school, at the end of the winter months.

Music.—The girls are regularly instructed each week in the princi-

ples of music, and exercised in singing, by one of the Paid Monitresses. The performance of the children is correct and pleasing. Should these young Monitresses keep up the interest which exists at present there is every likelihood, especially if a competent master were to pay an occasional visit to the School, that this branch will be successfully prosecuted, which is of all others the best adapted to cultivate the taste and educate the moral feelings.

Infants' School.—Notwithstanding the distance of the School from the centre of the town, the Infants' Department keeps up its interest and number. The Second and Sequel classes know the subject-matter of the lessons in their respective books as well as it would be desirable or practical for children to know them; they have also made some progress in writing, and in tables, with elementary exercises in arithmetic. A few of those attending at present being rather old and too advanced for an Infants' School, are to be transferred to the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Male School.—The children who presented themselves for examination had been on the rolls of 1853—each on an average, 201 days, of which they had been in actual attendance 153 days. They had been on the rolls of last quarter of 1853, 57 days, and had spent in School, on an average each, 44·7 days.

Circumstances of the School and general result of Examination on all the different subjects.—In the course of examination on all the subjects noticed in this Report, 4,199 questions were proposed by the Examiners. 1,835 of which were answered satisfactorily, or 43·7 per cent.

Of those whose names have been on the School-rolls 12 months and above, the average rate of progress through the classes appears by the register to be as follows :—

No. of months spent before promotion, in Lesson Book, No 2* .	16 8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 3 .	15·5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 4 .	15·0
,, ,, ,, ,, in Elementary Rules of Arithmetic, . .	16·0
,, ,, ,, ,, in Compound Rules, .	13·4

Girls' School.—The children who were examined appear to have been on the School rolls of 1853, on an average, 159 days, of which they spent in School on an average, each, 140 days. On the rolls of the last quarter of 1853, the average is 45 days, 35 of which they were in actual attendance.

In the course of examination on all the school subjects, 3,895 questions were proposed, 3,077 of which were answered in a satisfactory manner, making 79·1 per cent.

Of those on School rolls 12 months and above, average progress seem to be—

No. of months spent (before promotion) in Lesson Book, No. 2,* .	11
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 3, .	10
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, No. 4, .	19
,, ,, ,, in Elementary Rules of Arithmetic, . .	15
,, ,, ,, in Compound Rules, .	13

The number of questions proposed on each subject, number of answers, per centage of answers, &c., is given in a tabulated form in the note.

We have the honour to be, your obedient servants,

EDWARD BUTLER.
R. NESBITT.

* This includes the time spent in going through the Sequel.

APPENDIX G.

1. Reports on District Model Schools.

Coleraine.

NOTE.

	Spelling.	Grammar.	Geography.	Maps.	Arithmetic.	Parsing.	Lesson Books.	Total on all Subjects.
BOYS' SCHOOL.								
5th Class—present, 12.								
Gross No. of Questions asked, . . .	329	120	90	126	120	100	190	1,035
No. answered, . .	209	57	31	76	43	60	73	495
No. per cent. answered,	63·5	47·5	34·4	60·3	35·8	60·	36·9	47·8
4th Class—present, 13.								
Gross No. of Questions asked, . . .	201	157	133	604	215	–*	257	1,567
No. answered, . .	111	56	46	237	120	–*	124	744
No. per cent. answered,	55·2	35·8	34·5	39·2	55·8	–*	48·2	47·4
GIRLS' SCHOOL.								
5th Class—present, 5.								
Gross No. of Questions asked, . . .	70	–*	75	235	80	–*	125	585
No. answered, . .	63	–*	47	206	73	–*	84	473
No. per cent. answered,	90·	–*	62·6	87·6	91·2	–*	67·2	80·
4th Class—present, 22.								
Gross No. of Questions asked, . . .	314	126	158	510	221	–*	147	1,476
No. answered, . .	285	115	119	393	88	–*	119	1,119
No. per cent. answered,	90·7	91·2	75·3	77·	40·	–*	80·	75·8

* Number of Questions not noted.

APPENDIX A[1].—RETURN of ATTENDANCE, &c., for Year ending 31st December, 1853.

1853.	Boys.				Girls.				Infants.				Totals.			
	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.	Average Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.	Proportion of Daily Attendance to 100 on Rolls.	Amount of School Fees received.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
January,	98·2	63·5	64·8	0 15 11	62·0	52·5	84·7	4 11 5	37·8	24·2	63·9	0 12 5	198·0	130·2	–	5 19 9
February,	102·2	70·3	69·1	3 19 10	67·1	58·8	87·6	4 0 1	41·9	28·7	68·4	0 14 3	211·2	157·8	–	8 14 2
March,	103·2	72·0	69·9	3 13 4	70·3	53·3	75·5	1 15 10	43·6	29·6	67·8	0 11 8	217·1	154·9	–	6 0 10
April,	97·9	66·8	68·1	1 10 2	81·9	65·0	79·3	4 14 3	41·5	27·5	66·4	0 11 3	221·3	159·3	–	6 15 8
May,	106·3	66·9	63·2	3 13 8	74·7	62·9	84·2	3 3 8	51·6	27·7	53·7	0 16 6	232·6	157·5	–	7 13 10
June,	112·7	71·2	63·6	1 12 4	77·4	65·3	84·3	2 15 10	56·3	30·5	54·2	0 18 5	246·4	167·0	–	5 6 7
July,	113·0	69 3	61·5	1 6 2	75·4	61·3	81·2	4 5 1	43·1	32·9	73·2	0 10 5	231·5	163·5	–	6 1 8
August,	104·5	62·7	60·2	1 4 9	70·7	59·3	83·8	1 11 10	56·2	40·5	72·1	0 14 5	231·4	162·5	–	3 11 0
September,	101·3	51·1	50·5	1 12 2	60·3	52·0	75·1	2 1 3	71·1	42·7	60·0	0 12 10	232 7	145·8	–	4 6 3
October,	102·8	52·2	51·1	3 6 4	57·9	44 0	76·1	1 10 2	60·3	37·9	62·9	1 4 8	211·0	134·1	–	6 1 2
November,	89·0	49·9	56·0	2 6 3	58·1	41·1	70·5	3 10 6	58·6	30·3	51·9	0 7 5	205·7	121·3	–	6 4 2
December,	82·9	51·0	61·4	1 10 4	61·1	48·3	78·9	2 1 10	51·4	29·3	51·1	1 1 3	195·4	128·6	–	4 13 5
Totals and General Averages,	101·5	62·6	61·5	26 11 3	68·4	55·5	80·5	36 1 9	50·9	30·9	61·5	8 15 6	220·8	149·0	67·3	71 8 6

Appendix G.

I. Reports on District Model Schools.

Coleraine.

Appendix A[2].—Number of Children, and Rates of Payment, according to Occupation of Parents.

Occupation of Parents.	Boys.			Girls.			Infants.		Totals.		
	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s.*6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s* 6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	2*s* 6*d.* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.	5*s.* per Qr.	2*s.*6*d* per Qr.	1*d.* per Week.
Auctioneer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bailiff,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Baker,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Bleacher,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bootmaker,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Builder,	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	5	3
Butcher,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Cabinet-maker,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Car-driver,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Carpenter,	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Civil Bill Officer,	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1
Clerk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Clothier,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cooper,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Draper,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Excise Officer,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–
Farmer,	3	6	1	10	6	–	–	9	13	12	10
Grocer,	3	4	3	–	4	3	2	4	3	10	10
Innkeeper,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2
Iron-founder,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1
Labourer,	–	–	13	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	22
Manager of Gas Works,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–
Matron in Hospital,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Miller,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Nailer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	2
Pensioner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Postmaster,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Printer,	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Private,	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	3	2
Revenue Officer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Road Contractor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Publican,	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	3	2
Sawyer,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sempstress,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3
Sewing Agent,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–
Servant,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Saddler,	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Shopkeeper,	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
Stationer,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Steward,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Tailor,	1	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	4	3
Tanner,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Teacher,	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	3	–	4	5
Watchmaker,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–
Weighmaster,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

Appendix B.

Programme for the Examination of the Children.

a.—Boys' School.

Fifth Class.—Reading: Introduction to Natural Philosophy, in the Fifth Book, from the beginning of Natural Philosophy to the end of the Mechanical Powers; explanation of same, with spelling, meaning, and derivation of words throughout those lessons. Parsing: any sentence throughout those lessons, in the poetry of the Fifth Book, or in

first pages of Vol. I. of Selections from the British Poets. Grammar: to the end of Syntax. Spelling Book: to the end of Anglo-Saxon Roots. Geography: Mathematical—to the end of the 13th chapter; Descriptive—Great Divisions, and the British Isles. Maps: blank maps of the foregoing parts. Agricultural Class Book: first lessons. Arithmetic: Slate—to the end of Compound Interest; Mental—the rules at the end of Board's small Treatise. Algebra: to the end of examples of Simultaneous Equations. Mensuration: Plane Superficies. Geometry: first and second books of Euclid. Book-keeping: first six sets. Reasoning: first eight lessons. Money Matters: lessons in the Fourth Book. Dictation: any sentence read twice.

Fourth Class.—Reading: Three Natural Kingdoms, in the Fourth Book; explanation of the same; spelling, meaning, and derivation of words throughout those lessons. Parsing: any sentence in the same. Grammar: to the end of Syntax. Spelling Book: to the end of "Rules for Spelling;" Prefixes, Affixes, Latin and Greek Roots. Geography: Mathematical—to the end of the fourth chapter; Descriptive: same as Fifth Class. Arithmetic: Slate—to the end of Fractions; Mental—the rules at the end of the Board's Treatise. Money Matters: lessons in the Fourth Book. Dictation: any sentence read twice.

Third Class.—Reading: lessons from 203rd page to 240th page, inclusive; explanation of the same; spelling and meaning of words throughout those lessons. Parsing: any sentence in the same. Grammar: to the end of Etymology. Spelling Book: to the end of "Fourth Class." Geography: Europe, Asia, and the British Isles. Maps: blank of the above. Arithmetic: Slate—First Division—Reduction, Compound Addition, and Subtraction; Second Division: Simple Rules; Mental—three first Rules in Board's Treatise.

Second Sequel.—Reading: Histories of Columbus and William Hutton; explanation of same; spelling and meaning of words throughout those lessons. Parsing: distinguishing parts of speech. Grammar: Orthography and Etymology. Spelling Book: to the end of Second Class. Geography: first thirty-six pages of Introduction. Maps: blank of Europe and Ireland. Arithmetic: Slate—Notation, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. Mental Calculations.

First Sequel.—Reading: first forty-four pages, or to the end of the "Fisherman's Daughter;" explanation, spelling, and meaning of words. Grammar: parts of speech. Spelling Book: First Class. Geography: Definitions. Maps: blank of Europe and Ireland. Arithmetic: Slate—Notation, Numeration, and Addition; Mental Calculations.

John Johnston.

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b.—Girls' School.

Fifth Class.—Reading: Fifth Class Book—first eight lessons of First Section, first nine lessons of Third Section, and all the Poetry at the end of the book. Parsing: any sentence in the above. Grammar: Sullivan's Grammar, to the end of Syntax (Compound Tenses not included). Orthography: Spelling Book Superseded, to page 126. Derivations: Latin Roots, as laid down in the above. Geography: first six chapters of Geography Generalized. Maps: the World, Ireland, England, and Scotland. Arithmetic: to the end of Fractions, Thompson's Treatise. Tables: all the Tables. Mental Arithmetic: all the

rules laid down in Small Arithmetic. Writing: a composition on a given subject ("The Silk-worm"), written at home. Writing from Dictation: any sentence chosen by Inspector.

Fourth Class.—Reading: Fourth Book, First Section, and the "Voyage round the World." Parsing: any sentence in the above. Grammar: to the end of the Adjective, and first twelve Rules of Syntax. Orthography: Spelling Book Superseded—first, second, third, and fourth classes of words; all the Rules for Spelling, and also the Difficult Words, beginning page 122, and ending page 125. Derivations: Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes. Geography: Geography Generalized, first four chapters. Maps: Europe, England, and Ireland. Arithmetic: to the end of Simple Proportion. Mental Arithmetic: first twelve rules. Writing: a composition on a given subject ("Cotton and Flax"), written at home. Dictation: any sentence chosen by Inspector.

Lower Division of Fourth Class.—Reading: the Mineral Kingdom. Parsing: any sentence in the above. Grammar: so far as the Pronoun, and nine rules of Syntax. Orthography: first three classes of words, and Rules for Spelling, not including the notes to same. Derivations: Latin Roots, Prefixes, and Affixes. Geography: Geography Generalized, first three chapters. Maps: Ireland, Scotland, and Europe. Arithmetic: Compound Rules, except Compound Division and Reduction. Mental Arithmetic: first seven rules. Tables: Multiplication Table, and Weights and Measures. Dictation: any plain sentence.

Third Class.—Reading: first twenty-eight lessons of Third Book. Parsing: parse any plain sentence etymologically. Grammar: first thirty-four pages. Orthography: first three classes of words, and Rules for Spelling (notes to Rules not included). Derivations: Latin Roots, as laid down in the Grammar. Geography: from beginning to page 36. Maps: the World, Europe, and Ireland. Arithmetic: so far as Long Division; Mental—first three Rules. Tables: Multiplication and Money Tables. Dictation: any plain sentence.

Lower Division of Third Class.—Reading: first thirty pages of Third Book. Parsing: point out the parts of speech in any sentence. Grammar: so far as "Gender" (large type only). Orthography: first and second classes of words, ending page 40; and the Rules for Spelling, exceptions not included. Derivations: Latin Roots, so far as "Manus," and the Prefixes. Geography: first thirty-two pages. Maps: the World and Ireland. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, Addition, and Subtraction. Mental Arithmetic: first Rule. Tables: Multiplication. Dictation: any easy sentence.

Sequel Class.—Reading: History of Columbus. Grammar: first thirty pages (large type only). Spelling: three first pages of Spelling Book Superseded, with meanings; Spelling in Sequel, up to page 117; and all the spelling in Second Book. Geography: Definitions, into page 30. Maps: the World and Ireland. Arithmetic: Notation, Numeration, and Addition. Tables: the Multiplication Table. Writing: specimens written from a copy.

Second Class.—Reading: first twelve lessons. Grammar: Definitions learned from oral lessons. Spelling: first three pages in Spelling Book Superseded, and all the spelling in Second Book. Geography: a few definitions. Maps: the World and Ireland. Arithmetic: Notation and Numeration. Tables: half the Multiplication.

Appendix C[1].—Pupil-Teachers' Time Table, Summer Half Year.

Hour.	Employment of Time.
5½ o'clock, .	To rise. The bell to be rung by one of the Pupil-Teachers; this office to be taken in turn.
H. M. H. M.	
5 30 to 6 30,	Dressing, devotions, ablutions, making their beds, &c.
6 30 to 6 35,	To present themselves in Pupil-Teachers' study, and read out their names in the book kept by the Resident Master for that purpose.
6 35 to 7 0,	Filling the cistern with water, for the supply of the fountains, &c.; cleaning their shoes, &c.
7 0 to 8 0,	In study, preparing the lessons they will be called upon to teach during the day, and to write out copies for their respective writing lessons.
8 0 to 8 20,	Relaxation in the yard.
8 20 to 9 0,	Dusting with cloths the several school-rooms, desks, forms, doors, mouldings, &c.
9 0 to 9 30,	Breakfast.
9 30 to 10 0,	Scholars admitted to the play-ground.
10 0 to 3 0,	In the School, teaching, &c.
3 0 to 3 25,	Making pens for the scholars for following days; ventilating the school-rooms, by opening the doors; watering the floors preparatory to sweeping; pumping water into the cistern.
3 25 to 3 35,	Washing hands, and preparing for dinner.
3 35 to 4 15,	Dinner.
4 15 to 4 30,	Sweeping floors of school-rooms.
4 30 to 5 30,	On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, walking or out-door exercise, if the weather permit, if not in study; and on the remaining week-days in study; if on the others they have been prevented from going out, and the weather be fine, walking or working on the ground.
5 30 to 7 30,	Study.
7 30 to 8 0,	Relaxation.
8 0 to 8 30,	Supper.
8 30 to 9 15,	Music and study.
9 15 to 9 30,	Preparing for bed, and at 9 40 lights extinguished in the dormitory.

Appendix C[2].—Distribution of the Hours devoted to study by the Pupil-Teachers.—Evening, from ½ past 5 till ½ past 7 (first six months).

Day.	H. M. to H. M. 5 30 to 5 50.	H. M. to H. M. 5 50 to 6 30.	H. M. to H. M. 6 30 to 7 0.	H. M. to H. M. 7 0 to 7 30.
Monday,	Penmanship.	Geometry and Algebra. Master present.	Lessons on Reasoning and Money Matters. Master present.	Book-keeping.
Tuesday,	Elocution. Master present.	Geometry and Mensuration. Master present.	Grammar and Derivations.	Arithmetic.
Wednesday,	Penmanship.	Mechanics, &c., &c. Master present.	Geography. Master present.	Book-keeping. Master present.
Thursday,	Geography.	Geometry and Algebra.	Lessons on Reasoning and Money Matters.	Arithmetic. Master present.
Friday,	Penmanship.	Mechanics and Mensuration.	Grammar and Derivations. Master present.	Essay. Master present.
Saturday,	Writing from Dictation. Master dictating.	Agricultural Chemistry, Zoology, &c., &c. Master present.	Elocution. Spelling-book Superseded. Master present.	Geography. Master present.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from ½ past 4 till ½ past 5 to be devoted to miscellaneous reading in study, if not called by Mr. Johnston to other duties.

II.—HEAD INSPECTOR'S REPORTS upon SCHOOLS Inspected during the year 1853.

No. 1.—GENERAL REPORT of W. H. NEWELL, Esq., LL.D., Head Inspector, upon Schools Inspected by him during the year 1853.

Dr. Newell.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to lay before the Commissioners of National Education this my first General Report.

You are already aware that my duties as a Head Inspector commenced on the 1st February, 1853. This Report will refer to business transacted during the eleven subsequent months of that year. A statement of the various duties performed by me during this period has already been submitted to you in the ordinary weekly journals, so that it is unnecessary for me to detail them here; but it may be well to observe that, owing to several circumstances not likely to arise in future years, I was enabled to devote but a comparatively small portion of my time to the inspection of schools, at which duty I spent only 58 days during the eleven months. The rest of my time was occupied in examining teachers and correcting their exercises; in opening and organizing two Agricultural Model Schools; holding six special inquiries; visiting and inspecting Dunmanway Model School; attending at the Central Office (31 days); travelling long distances; in correspondence, and in attending to various incidental duties.

I had only one day's leave of absence during the eleven months.

In the 58 days devoted to inspection I visited 102 National Schools. Of these I found 98 in operation, 4 having been closed for causes assigned at the dates of my visits. Of the 98 in operation, I inspected 78, examining the children in each, and making the most minute inquiries on every subject that was likely to enable me to arrive at a true conclusion as to the condition of the school. In the remaining 20 schools I could not, from want of time, examine the pupils; but I transmitted reports in each case, in which I referred to the state of the house as to repairs, of the school-rooms as to furniture and cleanliness, and of the accounts as to correctness; and added any other remarks that I deemed pertinent and useful. Five of the 78 schools inspected were Agricultural Model Schools, and on these I wrote special and very detailed reports. In addition to my ordinary reports on the remaining 73 schools, I have written some brief general remarks, and tabulated some important particulars connected with each, which I beg to lay before the Commissioners.

This report embraces information on two distinct heads. First: upon the results of my inspection of 73 ordinary National Schools; and, secondly: upon the results of the General Examination of Male, and the Special Examination of Female Teachers for the year 1853, in the eight districts connected with me.

I may here observe, that seven of these districts, namely, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, include the entire of the counties of Cork and Kerry, about one-third each of the counties of Limerick and Waterford, and about one-fourth of Tipperary; or, in all, an area of 5,738 square miles; and, when I took charge of the districts, they contained 744 National Schools, a number that has greatly increased.

District 22, which includes portions of the counties Cavan and Longford, having been placed only temporarily in my charge, did not engage much of my attention. I examined and classified the teachers, which duty occupied me for 12 days, but I did not inspect any schools in it.

The total number of miles travelled by me was 3,715, at a cost of £53 5*s.* 1*d.*, or somewhat more than 3¼*d.* per mile.

Section I.

Of the schools inspected, only in two cases were the teachers previously aware of my intended visit, so that I had, in 71 instances, an opportunity of seeing the schools in their ordinary and every day condition. The teachers could not even have suspected my presence in their neighbourhood, as the school inspected to-day was frequently 20, and seldom less than 10 miles from the school to be inspected to-morrow. I took these schools indiscriminately, without knowing anything of their history, unless in four or five cases. Of these 73 schools, 46 were conducted by male, and 27 by female teachers. In 12 the attendance was *mixed*, or consisted of boys and girls, and 11 of these schools were conducted by male teachers, and 1 by a female. In 3 of those conducted by male teachers there were workmistresses. In 35 the attendance was exclusively of boys, and in 26, of girls. The following is a summary of the classification of the respective teachers:—

TEACHERS.		
Male.	Female.	Class.
10	2	First.
16	8	Second.
16	9	Third.
3	7	Probationers.
45	26	
1	1	Not recognised.
46	27	

Since the dates of my inspections, this classification has undergone some changes, 12 male teachers having been promoted, and 1 depressed; and 2 female teachers having been promoted, and 2 dismissed.

15 male and 17 female of the 71 recognised teachers were trained. The number of first class teachers bears about the same proportion to the number 71 that the entire number of the same class does to the total number of teachers in the 8 districts. It was, however, a mere accident that I visited 12 schools conducted by first class teachers, the schools visited being situated in localities where the proprietors have granted some endowments, which induce well qualified men to look for these schools.

The subjoined Table will show a statement of averages, which have been struck from summing up the details of each of the 73 schools, as set forth in the Appendix to this Report:—

Table of Averages.

1.—Total number present,	4,395
2.—Total daily average for 12 months,	4,179
Or for each school,	55
3.—Total average on rolls for 12 months,	7,812
Or for each school,	107
4.—Number admitted during 12 months,	6,340*
5.—Number struck off during 12 months,	3,594*
6.—Number of days in 100 school days pupils attend,	55·3
7.—Average age at which pupils attend,	7 years and 10 months.
8.—Average length of teachers' service,	6 years and 10 months.

* These numbers refer only to 69 schools, as from 4 I could not get correct information on these heads.

TABLE OF AVERAGES—*continued.* APPENDIX G.

II. Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected.

Dr. Newell.

	MALES. £ s. d.	FEMALES. £ s. d.
9.—Average amount of board salary, . .	19 12 3	14 9 3
10.—Average amount of school fees, . .	5 1 4	2 18 4½
11.—Average amount of subscription, . .	2 10 11	1 2 10
12.—Total average income, ...	27 4 6	18 10 5½

These details have been carefully made out in every instance by myself, and whenever I had the least doubt of the correctness of the school accounts under any one of the heads referred to, I omitted the questionable item. The division, therefore, which enabled me to arrive at these averages, was not, in every case, the number 73. For instance, in finding the average age at which the pupils come to school, my divisor was only 62, as I could not rely upon the information in 10 cases, and one school for adults, or advanced pupils, is excluded.

Again, in finding the average amount of Board's salary to each Teacher, I divided by seventy-one, as there were two Teachers not recognized by the Commissioners.

Attendance of Children.—Columns 1 and 2 will show that the total number present was considerably larger than the total daily average for twelve months, which is, at all events, *prima facie* evidence that, on the whole, the entries of the numbers present each day are correct. In no school did I find any error amounting to a falsification of the accounts. As regards the numbers in attendance the records appear to be most true; but there are very many details, both in the Register and Class Lists, which, from carelessness or ignorance, have not been attended to. I did not find more than six of the seventy-one Teachers who thoroughly understood the whole of these details. The accurate keeping of the accounts has not been enforced upon the Teachers with sufficient strictness. There is one error very prevalent in most of the schools: the names of pupils *thirteen consecutive weeks absent* are seldom struck off. In the instructions for keeping the Register it is stated, that the names of children absent "three consecutive months" should be struck off the books. Now, nearly all the Teachers read these words as meaning *a quarter*, or the period of a Class List, which is clearly wrong; because, if a child has been absent the last six weeks of one quarter, and the first seven weeks of the next, consecutively, he has evidently been absent thirteen weeks, and his name should be struck off. It is very important that this point should be understood, and also that the Class Lists should be properly closed at the end of each quarter. Neglect of these two points gives great trouble to the Head Inspector. Their omission does not affect the numbers present nor admitted to the school, which have been, on the whole, very correctly recorded, since the Commissioners, by their Circular of January, 1848, made dismissal of the Teacher the penalty of falsification. Besides, as the Teachers are not paid in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance, they have rarely any object in making the numbers larger than they really are.

Column No. 6 will show that, on the average, each child attends school a little more than *half* the school year, or about fifty-five in every 100 school days. It is a very remarkable fact, that all of my brother Head Inspectors who have collected information upon this head at different times, and in various parts of Ireland, have given very nearly the same result. That this average could be considerably raised by increased energy on the part of the Teachers, and by a more

APPENDIX G. II. Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected.

Dr. Newell.

active local management, there can scarcely be a doubt. It will be found that the attendance is, in some schools, for each child, as high as seventy-five per cent., and in many as high as sixty; while in others it is as low as forty-five, and in a few falls below thirty-five. With few exceptions, these last schools are badly conducted. It will also be found, and not unfrequently, that, on comparing the social condition of the parents in the locality of a school where the attendance of each child is as high as sixty-five per cent. with that of those who live near a school where the attendance is only forty per cent., the domestic comforts and means of living are in favour of the latter. It is not, therefore, poverty that causes parents, in every instance, to neglect the education of their children. Certainly there are districts in which the people are, of themselves, more disposed to have their children well educated than others—a fact sometimes very difficult of solution; but my experience tells me that much can be done by the Manager and Teacher to secure, not merely a large, but a steady attendance.

Column 7 sets forth the average age at which the children come to school—namely, seven years and ten months. There is no means of finding out, with strict accuracy, the age at which every child finally ceases to attend school. Even if it were required of each Teacher to record this circumstance, no return upon this point, for a large number of schools, would be perfectly correct, because a pupil may leave school A or B, as he and his teacher believe, finally, and, after a year's absence, begin again at school C. However, it has been pretty well ascertained that, on the average, the pupils of the National Schools cease to attend at about 12½ years of age. Deducting, then, the time at which they begin from this, we will have three years and eight months for the whole period that they are occasionally, *off and on,* at school; or, at fifty-five per cent. of school days, we will find that each child receives instruction, on the average, for two years and a few days.

But even this view of the children's attendance will not give an adequate idea of the difficulty that the Teacher has to encounter in trying to secure to his pupils a sound elementary education. This period of school attendance is one of a very broken and interrupted character, the child often remaining at home for five, coming back to school for three, and absenting himself again for four, in the course of twelve months.

The average amounts set forth in colums 9, 10, and 11 are somewhat higher than those received by the National Teachers throughout the south of Ireland, or, I believe, in all Ireland. This is owing to the large proportion of first-class Teachers included. Many of the male Teachers, however, will be found receiving, from all sources, salaries under £17 per annum. On this income not only they, but frequently their large families, have to *exist.* Of the seventy-one Teachers referred to, twenty-four are married, and their families average six in number, while several of the unmarried have mothers and sisters to support. It may fairly be asked, how can a man with six persons in family afford himself and them the common necessaries of life on an income of £17, particularly at the present prices of provisions? I know myself that many of the third, and some of the second-class Teachers, very rarely can eat meat, and that Indian meal is their chief dietary. While numbers of the National Teachers are in such a wretched condition, it is really surprising that so many eligible persons are becoming members of the corps. But there is no doubt that many more are deterred from entering a service in which they would be so poorly remunerated. Several who were young and healthy, and physically qualified for bodily

fatigue, have within the last year resigned, to seek by manual labour, in foreign lands, what they could not obtain as industrious Teachers at home. I never knew a case of a National Teacher descending, in his own country, to the rank of a labourer. It would appear as if he thought it degrading to let his countrymen see that, having failed to obtain the means of sustenance by his head, he was driven to strive for it like the common labourer or the railway navvy. All cannot become first and second-class Teachers. Not more than three-sevenths of all the classed National Teachers will be found in these classes; and I have no hesitation in saying, that unless the condition of the third class should be improved, very few besides those naturally wedded to the calling of a Teacher, or such as are bodily and physically incapacitated from undertaking employment of a laborious nature, will be found to remain in it.

Much has been done to raise the literary status of the National Teacher; but he wants a position—he wants to be made respectable and respected—he wants social elevation. With few to render him any substantial aid, he has still fewer to whom he can apply for advice or sympathy. It is hard to expect that, as a body, the National Teachers can rise in the social scale while they receive such little countenance from those whose influence might be so salutarily exercised.

Notwithstanding all these positive discouragements, the National Teachers of Ireland are a well-disposed, moral class of men. An attempt has been made to brand them with disloyalty, because, in times of great political excitement, some members of the body were temporarily led away from their allegiance; but, even at the period referred to, very few were disloyal, and these were nearly all in the same district of country.

Every day there is a greater unwillingness on the part of the parents to pay for the instruction of their children, while very few of the landed gentry contribute towards the support of National Schools; it is clear, therefore, that the Teacher is daily becoming more dependent on the Government funds. It may be observed that twenty of the schools referred to receive local contributions; but in one the subscription is paid under a will of old date; in another it is paid in lieu of school fees; and in ten because the schools happen to be situated on the properties of a few gentlemen and noblemen distinguished for their liberality.

State of Schoolhouses.—Of the seventy-three Schools, there are held in—

Excellent houses, . . .	32
Fair, ...	22
Middling, ...	11
Unfit, ...	8
	73

These houses are often whitewashed twice in each year, and generally at the Teachers' expense; and in a few cases I ascertained that they were kept altogether in repair from the same source. This is another of the hardships that a Teacher has to endure; and if he should remonstrate, he would, most probably, be dismissed by the Manager.

In the School-room there are too often evidences of a want of tidiness and regularity: few of the Teachers place a due value on the importance of keeping their schoolrooms and school premises in a neat and orderly condition—even the floors are too often unswept, while there is generally a want of uniformity in the arrangement of the tablet-lessons, and a total disregard to convenience and accommodation in the disposition of the furniture.

APPENDIX G.

II. Head Inspectors' Report on Schools Inspected.

Dr. Newell.

The personal cleanliness of the pupils also is not carefully attended to, and the masters themselves often fail to set an example on this head. This defect is rare with female Teachers, who are for the most part neat and tidy in their exterior.

It is to be regretted that the Schools are not more generally supplied with clocks, which would enable the Teachers to conduct the business with precision, and in accordance with the provisions of the time-table. Occasionally a Teacher has a watch, but it does not answer so well. The pupils themselves should have some index to the progress of time, which would convey to each distinct notions of the hour for change of class, and so enable them to economize their time.

The time-tables are seldom properly filled, the arrangement for religious instruction, the vacations and the rates of payments, being the only things correctly or intelligibly stated. The time-table, however, is an indispensable tablet, and should be most carefully filled, a due regard being had to the number of subjects each class has to learn through the day, and a space of time proportionate to the importance of each subject set apart for it. The changing of classes should not be too frequent. It is absurd to devote only fifteen minutes to teaching some important branch—geography, for instance—and then hurry the pupils off to another lesson. They can neither apprehend nor digest what is so hurriedly taught. In Schools where this frequent changing of classes takes place, the children's attainments are very superficial, and their information uncertain. Sometimes his memory may enable a child to hit off a good answer, but the classes never possess a well-grounded and connected knowledge of any subject. A time-table should be such that an intelligent stranger on entering the School could proceed to conduct the business, so far as the arrangement of time, without asking any questions on the subject.

The discipline of the Schools is often defective—conversation among classes, and prompting, or the practice of one pupil's assisting another being very common. This last defect is invariably a proof of a badly conducted School.

School Requisites.—There is in some localities a great disinclination on the parents' part to purchase books, slates and paper, not arising always from poverty, but from a feeling that the books of the Free Stock, which cannot be removed from the schoolroom, are sufficient. The deficiency in supply is, however, more frequently the fault of the Manager, who does not keep a sale stock on hands.

Proficiency of Pupils.—In the following table is a classification of the pupils on the most important subjects taught in National Schools. There are some subjects I have not included, such as Greek and Latin Roots, Prefixes and Affixes, because in few Schools are they taught; and I have not included mental arithmetic, because in some Schools I omitted to examine on it, and I could not therefore make any statement on the number acquainted with it.

TABLE of PROFICIENCY of 4,395 PUPILS present.

RETURNED by TEACHERS as learning the following branches :—

Reading First Book,	1,482
,, Second ,,	1,811
,, Third ,,	725
,, Fourth ,,	337
,, Fifth, ,,	40
Learning Grammar,	2,278
,, Geography,	2,545
,, First Four Rules,	1,273
,, Compound Rules and Reduction,	425
,, Proportion, and above,	560
,, Writing on Slates,	617
,, Writing on Paper,	1,842
,, Geometry,	109
,, Algebra,	54
,, Book-keeping,	54

RESULTS of HEAD INSPECTOR'S EXAMINATION.

Able to read Second Book correctly,	907 or 20·6 per cent.
Able to read the higher Books with ease and intelligence,	594 or 13·5 ,,
Acquainted with Parts of Speech,	739 or 16·8 ,,
Able to Parse,	291 or 6·6 ,,
Able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy,	202 or 4·6 ,,
Able to write with ease and correctness,	116 or 2·6 ,,
Acquainted with Map of World,	775 or 17·6 ,,
,, ,, Europe and Ireland,	447 or 10·17 ,,
,, with a General Course,	290 or 6·5 ,,
Able to set down Figures to 9 places,	668 or 15·2 ,,
Able to work Subtraction readily,	882 or 20·0 ,,
,, Practice,	188 or 4·2 ,,
Able to write fairly,	450 or 10·2 ,,
,, well with ease and freedom,	185 or 4·2 ,,

The conclusions in the second portion of this table have been arrived at with great care; and in determining the amount of each child's proficiency, I believe I have adhered to the high standard by which my brother Head Inspectors are guided. Many children in the National Schools are able to read the Second and Third Books, so as to convey the meanings of the lessons to the examiner, although reading a little falsely. Such are not included in the second part of the above table. Again, among those "acquainted with the parts of speech," I have not included any child who was not able to refer *every* word he or she was asked to the class it belonged.

It will be seen that the proportion of those able "to write from dictation with ease and correctness," is very small. This great test of successful teaching is very much neglected. Neither the teachers themselves, nor their pupils, have any idea of its importance; and from the absence of any query on the subject in the form of District Inspector's Report Sheet, information is rarely sought for on this point. That writing from dictation is the very best test of a pupil's knowledge, and practically the most useful acquirement, are universally admitted. To write from dictation a difficult passage readily and correctly, argues not merely a knowledge of orthography and grammar, but a quickness of apprehension and an amount of intelligence that few exercises, at least in elementary schools, can develop. That it is a difficult acquirement to attain, is every day evident from the samples of bad orthography in the manuscripts of men who ought to be familiar with the combination of letters and syllables.

APPENDIX G.

II. Head Inspectors' Reports on Schools Inspected.

Dr. Newell.

The evidences of the neglect of this branch are to be met with in every village in Ireland. "Lodgeings" is almost a stereotyped word. On a sign-board, in ———, I observed the following announcement :— "Sporrting prices for led."

The writing itself is inexcusably careless in many, chiefly male schools.

In my General Remarks upon each School, will be found a more detailed statement of the pupils' proficiency. To see the worst and the best of these schools, one would scarcely believe that they were all conducted under the same system.

In connexion with the pupils' classification, it may be an object to know something of their ages. There were—

Under 7 years, ...	743, or 16·7 per cent.
7, and under 11, . . .	1,864, or 42·4 ,,
11, and under 15, . . .	1,595, or 36·2 ,,
15, and above, ...	207, or 4·7 ,,
Total, ...	4,395

SECTION II.

Classification of Teachers.—The last general classification of Male Teachers having taken place in 1848, and the Commissioners having decided that one should be held every five years, the examination of the Male Teachers in 1853 was general. This classification is based upon the result of two examinations—one written and one oral. The written is held on the same day throughout Ireland by the District Inspectors, the Teachers receiving notice to attend at a certain point in each district. The written exercises are corrected by the District Inspector, who afterwards forwards them to the Head Inspector. He carefully checks the marks, which should, in every case, consist of the words, "satisfactory," "imperfect," or "wrong." Great difficulty and confusion arise from the use of other words. Along with these exercises the District Inspectors forward Returns on the state of each school, the manner of keeping the accounts, and the proficiency of the pupils, all of which are considered when determining the class of each Teacher. The Head Inspector then appoints a day for the oral examination of each class, after which every Teacher is classified according to his general merits.

In Appendix A will be found a form of docket used on these occasions, and filled up, as an example of the course I pursue in every instance.

In the 8 districts there were at the written examination 410 Male Teachers; but of these 58 were absent from the oral examination, on the following grounds :—

In training, ...	9
Emigrated, ...	3
Dismissed in interim, ...	4
Resigned, ...	6
Absent from illness, or other sufficient cause, .	12
Absent without sufficient excuse, . . .	24
	58

Of the 24 absent "without sufficient excuse," I joined in recommending the dismissal of 4, and the remaining 20 were fined according to a scale laid down by the Commissioners.

The next table will show the classification of 352 Male Teachers *before* and *after* the General Examination of 1853.

CLASSIFICATION of 352 MALE TEACHERS in Districts 22, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44, *before* and *after* the General Examination in 1853.

District	Before or After.	Probationers.	III².	III¹.	II².	II¹.	I³.	I².	I¹.	Total.	Remarks.
22	Before,	8	12	8	8	2	1	1	–	40	
	After,	6	11	11	4	3	1	1	–	37	3 Dismissed.
37	Before,	24	5	8	4	6	3	6	–	56	
	After,	7	13	11	4	4	7	5	1	52	4 Dismissed.
39	Before,	5	4	6	4	3	2	1	–	26	
	After,	2	5	6	3	6	2	1	–	25	1 Dismissed.
40	Before,	9	10	6	2	1	2	2	–	32	
	After,	–	13	10	2	2	2	2	–	31	1 Dismissed.
41	Before,	11	1	6	7	3	3	1	–	32	
	After,	3	6	7	3	5	3	3	–	30	2 Dismissed.
42	Before,	25	15	9	7	3	–	2	–	61	
	After,	5	23	18	5	3	2	2	–	58	3 Dismissed.
43	Before,	17	7	3	7	6	2	–	–	42	
	After,	3	16	4	7	7	1	2	–	40	2 Dismissed.
44	Before,	22	9	16	8	2	1	4	1	63	
	After,	5	15	22	8	7	1	4	1	63	—
Total,	Before,	121	63	62	47	26	15	17	1	352	
	After,	31	102	89	36	37	19	20	2	336	16 Dismissed.

The increased expenditure of salary, in consequence of these promotions, would amount to £500; but owing to the depression of 17 Teachers, there is a decrease of £47, so that the positive increase amounts to £453, or to each Teacher, £1 6*s.* 8½*d.* nearly. In this calculation the 16 dismissed Teachers are not included.

The total amount of travelling expenses was £398 6*s.* 6*d.*, which averages to each Teacher £1 2*s.* 6½*d.* The divisor in this case is 353, one Teacher, not examined, having been paid his travelling expenses.

The Teachers who attended the Written Examination only were paid through the office.

Most of those promoted got only one step, but 16 answered sufficiently well to get two steps each.

That it may be clearly understood that Teachers not coming up to the standard of literary qualification, laid down by the Board, are not only liable to be depressed, but are actually so, I beg to give a statement of the particulars of the 17 cases of depression referred to :—

Class.		
From	I³ to II¹,	2
,,	II¹ ,, III¹,	1
,,	II² ,, III¹,	9
,,	III¹ ,, III²,	3
,,	III² ,, Probationers,	2
	Total,	17

Character of the Written Papers.—I cannot institute any comparison between the exercises of this and former years. To give a fair idea of the merits of these papers, it will be necessary to speak of them according to the class of the Teachers. Of the Probationers and Third Class about one-fourth of the exercises were creditable. The composition in the rest was very inferior, and the orthographical errors numerous. The writing was indifferent or decidedly bad, and too often careless. Some excuse must, however, be made for the hurry with which these exercises are written. The answering of these classes was chiefly deficient on the lesson books.

The papers of this class contained 31 questions, and the average number answered was :—

Satisfactory,	7·13
Imperfect,	9·07
Wrong, or unattempted,	14·80

Dr. Newell.

The exercises of the Second Class were, on the whole, rather fair, but like those of the Third, not free from bad spelling and false grammar. On History and Lesson Books the answering was most deficient. The paper of this class contained 46 questions; of these there were answered on the average :—

Satisfactory,	12·9
Imperfect,	11·8
Wrong, or unattempted,	21·3

The exercises of the First Class were decidedly respectable, and but for the total failure of a few candidates from the Second Class, the average answering would be much higher. The paper of this class contained 47 questions, and of these there were answered on the average :—

Satisfactory,	11·9
Imperfect,	15·3
Wrong, or unattempted,	19·8

The information of all the classes on the subject of History is lamentably deficient. A Teacher who can solve quadratic equations, or parse a difficult passage from Milton, being not unusually ignorant of who was the grandfather of our gracious Queen, or likely to name Philip, the husband of Mary, as the father of Alexander the Great.

Oral Examination.—Teachers of every class acquit themselves better at this than at the Written Examination. In addition to the questions put *vivâ voce* on each subject in the programme, I required from the Second and Third Classes an exercise in dictation. The Second Class Teachers were obliged to write out the substance of a lesson twice read to them. The Third merely to copy the words and sentences, when slowly dictated.

The average number of questions asked and answered was :—

	Average	
	Number of questions asked of each Teacher.	Number of questions answered by each Teacher.
Probationer and Third Class,	62·9	27·5
Second Class,	96·0	38·3
First Class,	109·9	54·3

Special Examination of Female Teachers.—In the year 1853, only the Female Probationers, and such other Female Teachers as were deserving of, and seeking for, promotion, were summoned. In all 110 Teachers attended, and of this number 62 were Probationers. Of these latter 39 were promoted, 8 were dismissed, and 15 still remain Probationers.

Classification of 110 Female Teachers *before* and *after* the Special Examinations in 1853 :—

Examination.	Proba-tioners.	III.^{2}	III.^{1}	II.^{2}	II^1	I.^{3}	I.^{2}	I^1	Total.	Remarks.
Before,	62	20	12	5	4	3	4	—	110	
After,	15	47	21	7	3	4	3	2	102	8 Dismissed.

The 15 Probationers not promoted will have an opportunity of coming forward again in 1854; when they will most probably be dismissed, should they not obtain promotion.

The increased expenditure for salary, owing to the promotions, amounts to £155, from which £4 is to be deducted for two depressions. The amount is therefore only £151, or £1 9*s.* 7½*d.* on the average to each Teacher.

The travelling expenses of these Teachers amounted to £48 1*s.* 1*d.*; or, on the average, 8*s.* 8½*d.* each. The great difference in the amount of travelling allowance received by each Male and Female Teacher, is explained by the fact that the Male Teachers have to attend the place of examination twice, and to come greater distances.

In some cases it would appear that sufficient care had not been exercised in admitting to the special examination candidates for promotion. Two of those seeking promotion were depressed; and from what I subsequently saw of the schools of others, they never should have been allowed to present themselves for promotion.

It is but reasonable to expect that Teachers volunteering for promotion should be well prepared, so that it is not surprising that on the average the classed Female Teachers acquitted themselves more creditably than the Male. This remark does not apply to the Female Probationers, whose written exercises were, in the majority of cases, very bad.

Concluding Remarks.—Among the classes for whose education the National Schools have been established there is, so far as I could ascertain by inquiry and personal observation, but one opinion. The *people* are nearly unanimous in their support of the present system of National Education. Not so, however, some of the middle and many of the higher classes; and it is attributable to the exertions of the latter that the attendance at the National Schools in the South is not of a more mixed religious character; few of the clergymen of the Established Church support the National Schools, while many oppose them by all the means in their power. It is quite amazing what an amount of ignorance exists among the better classes on the subject of National Education; I have been often asked the most extraordinary questions about the Schools by enlightened gentlemen, who must clearly never have bestowed a thought of their own upon the subject. Prejudices have to be combated with that scarcely yield to reason. This opposition is, in my opinion, a matter for deep regret, because a union of sentiment on the subject of elementary education among all classes is desirable; and because the co-operation of those who now stand aloof from or oppose the National Schools, would contribute much towards rendering them more useful and efficient. I refer chiefly to the landlord class, who are generally hostile or apathetic.

The Schools, notwithstanding, daily increase in number. In every village, and in almost every hamlet, the National Teacher is to be found;

APPENDIX G. II. Head Inspectors' Report on Schools Inspected. *Dr. Newell.*

and I am convinced that all opposition to prevent the extension of education based on the principles of the system of Irish National Education, will prove futile and abortive.

I take this opportunity of returning the District Inspectors my best thanks for the assistance I received from them in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

W. H. NEWELL.

Cork, January 1854.

APPENDIX A.—EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

DOCKET TO BE FILLED BY THE TEACHER.

Name of School, A. B.
Name of Teacher, C. D.
Age, twenty-seven years.
Whether trained or not, Trained.
Date of Training, Spring 1849.
Present rate of salary from the Board, £18.
Date from which present salary commenced, 1st April, 1849.
Present Class, Second.
Present Division, Second.
When placed in present Class? April 1849.
In present Division? Same.
By whom? Professors.
Date of your last *Oral* Examination, July 1851.
State where Examined, Cork.
When appointed under the Board? January 1846.

WRITTEN EXERCISES.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF

Paper,	B.
Writing,	C.
Spelling,	B.
Composition,	C.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN

	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory or Wrong.
Grammar,	2 3 4	1	5
Geography,	1 2 4	–	3
History,	–	1	2 3
Money Matters,	1	2	3
Reasoning,	2	1 3	–
Lesson Books,	2	1 3	4
Arithmetic,	1 2 3	4	–
Algebra,	2 4	1 2	–
Geometry, Mensuration,	1 2 3 4	–	–
Natural Philosophy,	2	3 4	1
Book-keeping,	2	3	1
Totals,	20	13	8

Explanation.—These numbers refer to the number of each question in the Printed Examination Paper.

STATE OF SCHOOL AS REGARDS

Method of Teaching,	C.
Extent of Instruction,	D.
Discipline,	D.
Proficiency of Junior Classes,	C.
Proficiency of Senior Classes,	D.
Cleanliness,	D.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
Reading,	A	–	Arithmetic,	10	9
Parsing,	B	–	Algebra,	4	3
Grammar,	12	7	Geometry, Mensuration,	4	4
Etymology,	*	–	Natural Philosophy,	6	2
Spelling Book Superseded,	7	5	Book-keeping,	–	–
Outline Maps,	–	–	Agriculture,	–	–
Geography,	10	8	Methods of Teaching, and School Accounts,	3	1
History,	6	1			
Money Matters,	6	4			
Reasoning,	12	6	Total,	90	53
Lesson Books,	10	3	Or 58·8 per cent.		

Column I. sets forth the number of questions asked. Column 2, the number of questions answered.

A signifies Excellent.
B ,, Good.
C ,, Fair.
D ,, Indifferent or Bad.

* It being impossible always from want of time to examine on every branch specified, one or two are now and then omitted.

General Remarks and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Waterford. 1. Tallow, m.	1853. Mar. 15,	56	143	85	89	259	57	9 0	2[1]	Yes.	11 8	7 10 0	7 0 5	22	36 10 5
2. Kilwatermoy, m.	Mar. 16,	23	57	37	50	121	64	9 0	3[2]	Not.	11 3	–	3 2 0	15	18 2 0
3. Kilwatermoy, f.	Mar. 16,	11	50	36	19	33	72	9 0	P.	Not.	–	–	None entered.	–	–
4. Lismore, m.	Mar. 18,	120	231	144	80	106	62	8 0	2[2]	Yes.	6 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	20	47 0 0
5. Lismore, f.	Mar. 18,	54	109	59	30	68	55	8 4	1[2]	Yes.	9 8	18 0 0 House free.	3 10 0	22	43 10 0
Cork. 6. Youghal, No. 1, m.	Mar. 21,	70	184	94	185	217	51	11 7	1[2]	Yes.	8 2	8 0 0 House free.	–	30	38 0 0

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

1.

House of one story and conveniently situated for pupils' attendance, but in a bad state of repair; has a small yard at rere with offices in bad condition; school-room affords accommodation for 150 children; furniture of a bad description and badly arranged; great want of tablet lessons. There are a black board and arithmeticon, maps of Europe, Ireland, and England; school-room is badly kept, unswept, and walls covered with cobwebs; personal cleanliness of pupils neglected---teacher does not set an example of the latter; pupils fairly classed, but collective teaching little practised; proficiency of advanced classes rather creditable; spelling and knowledge of the principles of orthography good; reading true and intelligent; grammar and geography well taught—in the latter branch the fourth class were prepared on four chapters of Sullivan's "Geography Generalized;" in arithmetic the answering was quick and correct, but only a few could explain the operations; writing of an average character, good in four cases only: writing from dictation neglected; teacher intelligent, and could easily prevent the defects enumerated; accounts kept in a very careless manner, although as regards the mere attendance correct.

2.

House of lime and stone, thatched, requires glazing; in addition to two school-rooms contains two rooms intended for teacher's residence, but not so occupied; school is in a rural district, and conveniently situated; school-room, sufficient to accommodate about 36 pupils, is unceiled, and the business is disturbed from noise of girl's school held overhead; desks and seats of a fair description, and well arranged; no black board; large maps of Europe and World, and a good supply of tablet lessons; room and premises unswept and untidy, no offices; proficiency of pupils, on the whole, not satisfactory; in grammar and geography only was the answering good; the method of instruction is chiefly individual, there being very little of a simultaneous character; teacher is a delicate person, in the main attentive, but neglectful or ignorant of the details of school management; accounts carelessly kept, but the records of the actual attendance I believe to be correct.

3.

House same as last described; school-room very badly kept, scarcely anything in its proper place; proficiency of pupils very low; teaching mechanical, no intelligence; teacher is quite inexperienced in conducting a school; and possessed of little natural aptitude for it; has been recently appointed, and is not recognised by the Board; accounts kept in a most unsatisfactory manner.

4.

House of two stories, very suitable, and situated at a convenient distance from the village; school-room commodious, and has a lecture room, with a gallery, attached; is well supplied with black boards, with tablets, spelling, arithmetical and pictorial, the last illustrative of animal history, or natural phenomena; furniture good and sufficient. There are upright parallel posts with grooves for movable ball-frames, from which to teach junior classes arithmetic. The pupils' proficiency was in most respects satisfactory, the exception being the answering in grammar. There was a class of six boys at geometry and book-keeping; there is a principal teacher, with an assistant and a paid monitor; the time-table is well drawn up, and the organization and discipline of school good. It is to be regretted that there are not playgrounds attached; accounts of proficiency of pupils well kept. The principal teacher is a well-mannered, steady person, and, looking to his school, should rank as a first-class teacher.

5.

School held in upper story of house described under last head; school-room sufficient to accommodate 140 children; supply of desks and forms and state of repair good; there is a black board with an arithmeticon, and a supply of tablet lessons, and all the large maps issued by the Commissioners; order and cleanliness satisfactory; proficiency of pupils fair, but the advanced classes did not parse well or answer well on the subjects in lesson books. In geography, too, these classes should have been better prepared. In spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic the answering was good. There is a principal teacher, who is a careful person, and apparently ready to carry out suggestions, with a workmistress, who receives £15 per annum from the patron, the Duke of Devonshire, but no salary from the Board; there are, besides, eight paid monitresses, receiving each 4*s.* per quarter from His Grace. The arrangements of the time-table are obscure, a great defect. Needlework is carefully attended to, the supply being furnished from Lismore Castle; I believe nearly all the work of the household is done at this school. Accounts are correctly kept. It may be observed that the attendance at this school, compared with that at the boys' school is small; this is explained by the fact that there are several schools for girls, actively superintended in Lismore.

N.B.—Immediately after my visit the manager had play-grounds provided for each school.

6.

House of two stories, slated, and in repair; contains two large school-rooms, and other rooms occupied as residence by teachers, but having no connexion with school-rooms. The latter are very large, each 66 by 30 feet, height 14 feet, well lighted and ventilated. The desks and seats are old, and greatly cut up by pupils marking their names on them, a practice almost unknown in National Schools. These cuttings are not of recent date. The arrangement of the furniture was injudicious, not affording room for drafts. In school-room No. 1 there were a black board, a pair of large globes, a quadrant, zonograph, and thermometer; a good supply of maps and tablet lessons; the school-room and appearance of pupils were deficient in cleanliness and order. *Proficiency:* This school is attended by boys in advanced classes only, those in junior classes being taught in school No. 2, which is prepara-

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
CORK—*continued.*	1853.							Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
7. Killeagh, m.	22 Mar.,	37	140	74	121	99	53	–*	2[1]	Yes.	4 6	–	9 12 8	22	31 12 8
8. Killeagh, f.	Mar. 22,	32	124	70	102	126	56	7 6	2[2]	Yes.	7 0	–	9 13 7	16	25 13 7
9. Scart, m.	April 6,	25	85	39	17	29	45	8 0	2[1]	Yes.	8 5	–	2 0 0	22	24 0 0
10. Buttevant, m.	April 7,	79	148	79	26	88	53	8 0	2[1]	Yes.	6 0	3 10 0	5 12 0	22	31 2 0
11. Buttevant, f.	April 7,	65	122	70	13	78	57	7 0	2[1]	Yes.	5 6	–	4 18 9	17	21 18 9
12. Shanballymore, m,	April 8,	31	103	53	–*	–*	52	7 6	2[1]	Yes.	5 0	–	2 0 0	22	24 0 0

* Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

tory to No. 1. The amount of instruction imparted is far beyond the average, but the answering to-day was not generally satisfactory; as teacher has been in charge of school only since the 1st of January last, or little more than two months of a broken school period, he cannot fairly be held responsible for the deficiencies in pupils' answering. However there is a tendency to pay undue attention to the instruction of the boys in the higher branches. The teacher should be aware that instruction to be effective should be progressive. He is a very intelligent person, and possessed of much general information. There is an assistant who has not been trained. The accounts are rather well kept; I observed but one discrepency, which teacher explained.

N.B.—On the 20th of April I paid a second visit to this school and found a new arrangement of furniture, 134 boys present, and quite a pleasing aspect and healthy tone in school.

7.

Slated house of a very unsuitable description, and in bad state of repair; school-room kept in a careless and untidy manner; desks and forms in bad condition. There is a black board, with maps of Europe, World, ancient and modern, but in a worn state; proficiency of pupils, except in writing, good; I did not examine in arithmetic; writing from dictation is not practised; teacher ready and knows his business, but is evidently unsettled in purpose, and discontented with his position; accounts kept in a very imperfect manner, but the mere numbers are truthfully recorded.

N.B.—Since the date of my inspection the Commissioners have made a grant for building a new school-house.

8.

House thatched, with a clay floor, which makes it cold; is intended for temporary occupation only; school-room has sufficient desks, but there is no black board, and only one large map—a map of the World. There is a good supply of tablet lessons. Cleanliness and order good; answering of pupils in reading, grammar, geography, and arithmetic good; writing careful; advanced girls deficient in knowledge of the principles of orthography; teacher is a smart young woman, and seems attentive to the interests of her school; needlework carefully attended to; accounts fairly kept, although in register and class lists there were some omissions.

9.

House of one story, slated, and in fair state of repair; is situated about half a mile from the village of Kildorrerry, in an unenclosed space, with the offices in bad condition; school-room is well lighted and ventilated, with accommodation for 100 children; is separated by a wooden partition only from girls' school-room; desks and forms sufficient, but badly constructed, although fairly arranged; a black board, large maps of Europe and Ireland, and a fair supply of tablet lessons. Proficiency of pupils not satisfactory; are mechanically taught; very little intelligence. Pupils of third class could refer words to classes of speech without being able to tell why they did so; third and fourth classes could express a number including seven places, although knowing nothing of the value of each number from its position. Geography Generalized and Spelling-Book Superseded not used in school. It is one of the few schools in which the General Lesson has not been read. Teacher wants energy, and appears indifferent to the welfare of his school; has a farm of 13 acres in extent, at a distance of 1 Irish mile from school. Accounts bespeak carelessness and neglect.

10.

House thatched and in good state of repair; forms one of a range of houses at the west side of the village; has a large field at rere, which in dry weather is used as a play-ground by both sexes, but at different hours; school-room is very cold, owing to the earthen floor, and to draughts of air, the doors being bad. It is well furnished, and has a large supply of maps and tablet lessons. The black board is the common property of this and the female school, which is very inconvenient. The cleanliness and order of pupils are far above average. The proficiency was on the whole satisfactory, very much so in arithmetic; three were learning geometry and algebra, and those of fourth class knew the leading principles of mathematical geography. In grammar and dictation the answering was deficient. The principal teacher is zealous, but has a hankering after old methods of teaching. Assistant is industrious, but not efficient. Accounts fairly kept.

11.

House described under last head; school-room is well furnished, and has a good supply of maps and tablet lessons; time-table in some respects not judiciously drawn up. There was a good deal of order, but pupils under examination were inclined *to prompt*. The proficiency of senior classes was very satisfactory, particularly in grammar, geography, and dictation. The spelling and reading of junior classes were not in 20 out of 29 cases good. Teacher is a quick young woman, of active mind, and well adapted to her calling. Needlework is carefully attended to. Accounts well kept.

12.

House situated in an airy position at a short distance from the village, and is in a good state of repair; school-room well lighted and ventilated, and having accommodation for 120 children; is very badly kept, floor being dirty and unswept, and walls covered with cobwebs. No maps; no time-table; a black board, but it is not used; supply of books very deficient. Proficiency: spelling and reading quite mechanical; knowledge of lessons, and meanings of words insufficient. Pupils classed too high, the boys in fifth class being quite unequal to it. In examining them on the subjects of the lessons in geology, they all said that "organic remains" were the remains of *organs, musical instruments*. Geography is almost wholly neglected, and arithmetic is taught in a routine manner. Answering in grammar, and writing from dictation fair. Teacher knows his business, but does not do it; the want of local encouragement, and active management have, no doubt, damped his energies. Accounts very carelessly kept.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
CORK—*continued.*								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
13. Shanballymore, f.	April 8,	30	98	46	95	34	47	8 8	3[2]	Not.	1 7	–	2 6 10	13	15 6 10
14. Middleton, m.	April 11,	125	236	124	117	222	53	8 3	2[1]	Yes.	9 7	–	8 10 0	22	30 10 0
15. Aghada, m.	April 12,	34	76	46	54	46	60	7 0	1[s]	Yes.	15 3	10 9 3 House free.	4 0 0	25	39 9 3
16. Aghada, f.	April 12,	36	70	42	54	40	60	7 5	3[1]	Not.	8 7	8 0 0	0 10 3	15	27 17 0
17. Glanmire, f.	April 13,	47	98	44	6	43	45	9 0	P.	Not.	0 8	–	0 14 11	10	10 14 11
18. Glanmire, m.	April 13,	51	101	56	12	51	55	–*	3[1]	Yes.	12 3	–	5 6 2	18	23 6 2
19. Monkstown, (mixed.)	April 14,	43	92	52	–*	26	56	7 7	3[1]	Not.	3 0	–	3 0 0	15	18 0 0
20. Ladysbridge, m.	April 15,	36	85	50	74	167	58	8 5	3[2]	Not.	4 0	–	8 0 0	15	23 0 0
21. Ladysbridge, f.	April 15,	36	74	48	32	102	64	8 3	P.	Not.	0 8	–	5 0 0	10	15 0 0

* Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

13.

House described under last head; school-room very untidily kept; turf-mould lying in one of the corners; floor unswept for days; walls covered with cobwebs. There is a door between this and the boy's school-room, with an open space at top, which to-day was stuffed with shawls and old dresses. Supply of requisites deficient, and maps unfit for use. Proficiency of pupils, on the whole, unsatisfactory; only half of the children in Second Book read correctly; those in Third and Fourth Books read true, but monotonously; spelling of second and third classes very bad; of fourth fair; geography taught by tasks, and imperfectly known; knowledge of grammar very limited, and of meanings of words, and subjects of lessons insufficient. Teacher appeared to me deficient in energy and method. Accounts contained some inaccuracies. No rolls for present quarter.

14.

House suitable and commodious; in good state of repair; school-room well kept, and presenting a pleasing appearance of order and regularity; proficiency of pupils in every department deficient, and evidencing a careless, hasty method of instruction. Present teacher, who is a painstaking and attentive person, has been in charge of school only since January last. I expect pupils will improve under his teaching. There is an assistant teacher, but still the staff is too small for the number in attendance. Latterly the accounts have been very well kept.

15.

House unsuitable, but the best that can be had; teacher's apartments attached, from which much inconvenience arises; yard at rere confined, badly kept, and used by both sexes, which is objectionable; school-room small, 17 by 18 feet, and ceiling low; is well supplied with requisites and maps, and with some pictorial cards. Except in spelling, and writing from dictation the pupils' answering was satisfactory. Teacher appears earnest, and is to a great extent successful. Accounts well kept, save a few omissions in class list.

16.

School held in house last described, but room is still more unsuitable, being low, and lighted by windows from the roof; is approached by a narrow staircase from boys' school. But three classes in school. Pupils' answering was correct and intelligent; deficient only in writing from dictation. Children were particularly clean and orderly. Teacher is an attentive and industrious person, not trained, but naturally methodical. Accounts well kept.

17.

Slated house, and in good state of repair, containing four rooms, of which three are on the second floor; and of these two were intended for teacher's use, but are now unoccupied. School-room is very small, and inconveniently approached from the inside. It is very badly kept. Time table impracticable. Proficiency of pupils in every respect unsatisfactory. The instruction limited in amount and fruitless in its results. Teacher young and inexperienced; deficient in method and knowledge of school management; promotes her pupils too fast. Accounts very inaccurate.

18.

School held in first floor of house last described. School-room is large enough for the number in attendance, and rather well kept; pretty good supply of maps and requisites; no black boards; time table badly constructed; spelling and reading below average; knowledge of grammar wholly insufficient; of theory of arithmetic bad, and of geography very limited. Writing careless and wanting proportion; writing from dictation not practised; great want of intelligence among pupils. Teacher very mechanical; seems industrious, but has not proved efficient. Accounts rather well kept.

19.

House very unsuitable; but manager cannot at present provide a better, as those who own houses or lands in the village are opposed to the system of National Education. School is held in a badly lighted and ventilated room, over two small apartments, one of which is occupied by a sailor and his wife, and the other is an empty shop. There is no rere, and house opens into the street. The children are mostly very young, and their education appears to have been much neglected. The average age of those present was only seven years and three months. Very little progress, beyond spelling and reading, has been made. Teacher is a person of good address and manner, but wants training. Accounts have not, hitherto, been well kept.

20.

House of a suitable character, containing two rooms, one for boys and one for girls. Boys' school-room has a fair supply of furniture, and is rather well kept. There are 15 large maps and a black board. There is a good deal of intelligence about the pupils, although they are not familiar with the lesson books. The ordinary branches are pretty well taught, but writing from dictation is neglected. Teacher appears zealous and anxious to advance his pupils. Accounts, since his appointment (August, 1852), have been well kept.

21.

Held on second floor of house just described, and is approached by steps from the outside. School-room well kept, but the arrangement of the furniture is injudicious. The only large maps are those of Europe and Ireland. There is a black board, but it is seldom used. Third and fourth classes read smoothly and intelligently; second badly; spelling of all good; knowledge of lesson books fair; of grammar, chiefly confined to parts of speech; of arithmetic, limited; writing, careful and improving; writing from dictation, not practised. Teacher earnest and animated, has a good deal of method naturally, and if trained would, I think, become an efficient teacher. Accounts, with some exceptions, well kept.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
WATERFORD.															
22. Cappoquin, m.	April 18,	103	231	103	70	67	44	7 2	1[3]	Yes.	3 9	10 0 0	6 9 3	25	41 9 3
23. Tourin, (mixed)	April 19,	55	111	68	54	152	61	–*	2[2]	Yes.	16 4	10 0 0 House free.	4 0 0	20	34 0 0
24. Ardmore, m.	April 20,	84	133	61	42	99	46	6 6	1[3]	Yes.	9 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	25	38 0 0
CORK.															
25. Cloyne, m.	April 21,	79	156	84	41	91	54	7 0	1[2]	Yes.	5 0	5 0 0	2 5 0	30	37 5 0
26. Knockraha, m.	April 22,	40	103	56	12	49	55	6 8	3[1]	Not.	12 0	– House free.	3 16 6	18	21 16 6
27. Knockraha, f.	April 22,	28	91	43	–*	7	48	7 8	P.	Not.	0 9	–	1 0 0	10	11 0
28. Enniskean, f.	April 26,	77	81	49	64	75	60	6 4	2[2]	Yes.	6 0	–	5 0 0	16	21 0

* Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

22.

A large slated house and in repair—the rere small and offices bad; school-room is large and commodious, and a lecture-room is being added. The walls are in a dirty state and covered with cobwebs, and the personal cleanliness of the children is not looked after. There is no black board, and the only large maps are those of the World and Ireland. Of 46 in the second book, 22 read correctly; of 18 in senior classes, 12 read satisfactorily; speiling of fourth class bad; of third and fifth good, and pupils of latter know the principles of orthography. In grammar third class answered badly, fourth and fifth well. Geography has been fairly taught, and arithmetic well, at least to the senior classes. Knowledge of lesson books fair; writing from dictation neglected. Teacher, who is a person of considerable experience, has not, in my opinion, discharged his duties to the extent of his powers. His school is deficient in order and discipline, while his accounts are carelessly kept. There is an assistant teacher.

23.

Thatched house, in repair, and very suitable in every respect; school-room commodious and well kept. Both sexes taught in one room, and the girls receive instruction in needlework from a workmistress. The materials are supplied by Lady and Mrs. Musgrave, and it is chiefly owing to their patronage that the school is so regularly attended. School-room is well supplied with maps, has a black board, and an arithmeticon. There was only one pupil present in fourth class; only pupils of third class read well; the spelling was bad, and taught chiefly from words in columns at top of each lesson; knowledge of grammar and arithmetic fair; of local geography above average; writing indifferent; and writing from dictation not practised. Teacher an intelligent person, and acquainted with the improved methods of teaching, which, however, he should practise more. Wants energy, and perhaps patience. Some omissions in class lists and register. Teacher's son acts as paid monitor.

24.

House of lime and stone, in repair, and healthfully situated on the sea shore, but exposed and without offices. School-room is badly lighted, having windows on one side only. There are too many desks, so that there is not space for drafts. There are a black board and four large maps, but the supply of school requisites is very deficient. The pupils' answering was, in every department, indifferent, and quite discreditable to a first class master. Teacher speaks and looks like a man acquainted with his business, but judging from this day's inspection, his labours have borne no fruit. There is a paid monitor in school. Accounts are well kept.

25.

House slated and in repair, and situated at a convenient distance from the town of Cloyne. Manager pays a rent of £18 per year for premises. The yard at rere is very small, and the offices in bad condition. School-room is very large, but badly proportioned; has a kind of gallery at one end. All the ordinary branches are well taught, and in addition there were two boys at geometry, two at algebra, and four at book-keeping: answering in these branches fair. Teacher is careful and efficient; there is an assistant. Accounts presented some trifling discrepancies.

26.

House very badly adapted for school purposes; teacher's apartments attached, from which great inconvenience arises. Premises badly kept, dirty, and foul smelling. School-room used for domestic uses; poultry have free ingress, and opposite door is a hen-roost. Room is very low, badly lighted and ventilated. There is sufficient furniture, but no black board. Time table is impracticable. Beyond spelling and reading, which are fairly taught, and a trifling knowledge of the subjects treated of in lesson books, very little is known of any other branch by pupils. Got teacher to examine in geography. Question, "Where is Siberia?" Answer, "An island in the Red Sea." General answering much of the same character. The teacher is one of the old class of schoolmasters who despise reform in their art. Accounts fairly kept.

27.

House described under last head. School-room badly lighted and ventilated; is on second floor and approached by a small dirty staircase. Pupils were badly prepared on every subject, and school was in a most inefficient state. Teacher deficient in method, and unsuccessful in communicating information. Should never have had charge of a National School. Some omissions in class lists and register.

N.B.—Teacher has been dismissed since date of inspection.

28.

House in bad state of repair. There are four rooms: one for girls, one for boys, and two occupied by a labourer and his wife. Girls' school-room is large enough to accommodate 70 children; there were 77 present to day. There is a sufficient number of desks and seats, but there is a great want of tablet lessons and requisites; no black board. Pupils were nearly all classed too high, and their answering on every subject was bad. It is to be observed that until recently the pupils had attended very irregularly, but even this plea is insufficient to excuse the unsatisfactory state of school. Teacher wants method and decision, and is too hurried and bustling to be effective. Accounts fairly kept.

N.B.—Since inspection teacher was dismissed by Commissioners for inflicting corporal punishment on one of her pupils.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
CORK—*continued.*															
29. Coolmountain, . (mixed.)	April 27,	34	71	45	39	62	63	7 5	2[1]	Yes.	15 5	–	1 1 0	22	23 1 0
30. Ballincollig, m.	May 3,	129	214	114	123	172	54	7 4	1[2]	Yes.	9 0	–	13 1 5	30	43 1 5
31. Shannon-street, . (Bandon.)	May 4,	44	57	40	36	76	77	8 0	2[1]	Not.	1 7	8 0 0	10 19 4	22	40 19 4
32. Kilbrittain, . (mixed.)	May 10,	145	206	107	121	175	52	8 0	2[2]	Not.	11 0	–	10 16 8	20	30 16 8
33. Butlerstown, f.	May 11,	64	99	49	16	124	49	–*	P.	Not.	1 2		2 3 4	10	12 3 4
34. Butlerstown, m.	May 11,	65	105	41	39	83	47	7 7	3[2]	Not.	5 6	–	3 15 0	15	18 15 0
35. Ballymartle, m.	May 12,	43	49	24	97	62	49	8 8	†	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Cannot say.

† Not recognised by Board.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

29.

House slated and in repair, pleasantly situated at the foot of a high mountain of the same name. School-room is clean and well kept, and sufficiently large to accommodate 80 children. The population about is thin, but the attendance in summer is large, while in winter it is very small; in July it averages 70 in daily attendance, and in January only 15. There is a black board and four large maps, with a pretty good supply of school requisites. There was only one boy present in the fourth class. Pupils displayed a good deal of intelligence, and their answering was generally rather creditable. Teacher is a shrewd, business-like person, and appears to discharge his duty faithfully. School accounts remarkably well kept.

30.

House of a very indifferent description, with the offices badly placed, and having a very offensive cesspool at rere, opposite to the entrance to the girls' school. In addition to the inscription, "National School," on the outside, there are the Latin words "Laudate pueri Dominum, laudate nomen Domini." School-room is very dark and kept in an untidy manner; is not sufficiently large to accommodate the number in attendance; furniture is rather good, but there is no black board. Proficiency of pupils in some departments good, but in others very middling; not equally taught. Teacher adheres to the old plan of hearing tasks. When I entered school I found him hearing one pupil a task from Carpenter's spelling book. By this method he keeps alive the prejudices of the parents, and may secure a large attendance; but it happens that the efficiency of his school is in an inverse ratio to the number of pupils. Accounts are fairly kept.

31.

School held in a house in one of the principal streets in the borough town of Bandon, rented by manager for the purpose. It is attended by boys only; is much disturbed by the passing of carts in the street; room is well kept and ventilated; there is sufficient furniture, with a good supply of maps and requisites, and a black board. Everything bespeaks order and regularity. The proficiency of pupils in all branches most creditable; their answering correct and intelligent. Six boys answered well in mathematical geography, geometry, and algebra. Teacher industrious and efficient; trained for one year as pupil-teacher in the Dunmanway District Model School. When he took charge of this school there were but eight boys in average daily attendance; there are now 42.

*32.

Slated house and in bad state of repair, which, coupled with the want of fuel, prevents pupils from attending largely in winter; besides, the school-house faces the north, and has trees and a hill at the south, so that room is very cold. The school-room is quite insufficient to accommodate the number at present in attendance, not having a space of four square feet for each child. In some subjects I was obliged to form the children in classes on the high road. The staff of teachers consists of a master, a paid monitor, and a workmistress. All appear industrious and anxious for the welfare of the school; but partly owing to the fluctuating attendance, and partly owing to the fact that the school was closed for six weeks, from November to January, in consequence of scarlatina in the locality, the pupils' general answering was not at all good. The practice of prompting in class argues a want of discipline. Time-table is obscure, and the arrangement impracticable. Accounts are fairly kept.

33.

House suitable and in repair; school-room rather well kept and fairly furnished; there is no black board, and only a map of the World. The proficiency of pupils was most discreditable, the mere mechanical parts of instruction being very unsatisfactory, while no attempt has been made to cultivate pupils' intelligence. Teacher wants method and energy, and appeared to me to pass her time in teaching a few grown girls to knit. The accounts were in such an imperfect state that I could not make out the necessary returns. Time-table a dead letter.

34.

House and premises in repair; school-room fairly kept and furnished; no black board; only large map of the World. Teacher, until recently, conducted a private school in the village, and judging from the remarks of the District Inspector, he abandoned the old method of teaching with reluctance. He is zealous, and so far as his acquirements go, conducts his school with a fair share of success. There is, however, very little intelligence among pupils. The subjects of lessons and meanings of words are imperfectly known. Dictation is not practised. In spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, the answering was, on the whole, good, for a third class school. Time-table badly constructed. Accounts well kept.

35.

House of a most unsuitable description, and "contrived a double debt to pay;" in the lower apartment is a public house—in the upper a school; both apartments are, however, entered from the outside only. The school-room is in itself very unfit, being badly lighted and ventilated, and almost without furniture. The proficiency of pupils is very low, and the answering of all, in every branch, except of a few in spelling and reading, very imperfect. Writing is well taught. Teacher is not recognised by Board, having been dismissed from another school. The manager of this school wants to have him reappointed, but his application has been rejected. Accounts are kept in a very careless manner; time-table useless.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
CORK—*continued.*								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
36. Ballymartle, f.	1853. May 12,	35	62	28	69	39	45	8 2	3[2]	Not.	1 4	–	1 11 11	15	16 11 11
37. Ballyheady, m.	May 13,	44	58	27	23	35	46	7 5	3[2]	Not.	15 2	–	6 17 2	15	21 17 2
38. Ballyheady, f.	May 13,	40	52	26	7	28	50	7 8	3[1]	Not.	2 11	–	5 0 0	15	20 0 0
39. Knocknamana, f.	May 16,	93	93	51	–	34	55	*	3[1]	Not.	16 5	–	2 15 6	15	17 15 6
LIMERICK. 40. SS. Peter & Paul, f.	May 18,	122	87	65	*	*	74	8 3	P.	Not.	1 10	–	6 0 0	10	16 0 0
41. Ballylander, m.	May 19,	53	90	43	63	60	48	6 5	3[1]	Not.	3 8	–	2 8 6	18	20 8 6
42. Ballylander, f.	May 19,	63	119	77	82	88	64	6 0	P.	Not.	0 9	–	3 12 0	10	13 12 0
43. Kilbolane, m.	May 20,	38	86	37	94	59	43	7 4	3[1]	Yes.	10 3	–	4 13 2	18	22 13 2
44. Kilbolane, f.	May 20,	59	93	50	8	36	53	8 3	2[2]	Not.	10 3	–	1 10 0	16	17 10 0
45. Ballingarry, m.	May 23,	61	145	79	82	82	54	9 4	3[2]	Not.	4 0	–	1 7 0	15	16 7 0

* Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

36.

School held in house last described; school-room, in every respect, equally unsuitable, and is approached through male school. Proficiency of pupils very low, although teacher appears to exert herself for their improvement, and their answering to-day gave promise of an amendment. Time-table is very badly constructed; accounts are fairly kept.

37.

School is held in a room at the west wing of the parish chapel, but there is no internal communication; school-room is badly ventilated, as the windows do not open. In winter, from want of fuel, which is very scarce in this locality, school is very thinly attended; for three months of last winter the daily attendance averaged only seven. There is a fair supply of tablet lessons; maps of the World and Europe; no black board. The general answering was of an average character, but in dictation deficient. Teacher is attentive. The time-table is well constructed, and the accounts fairly kept.

38.

School-room similarly situated and furnished with that last described. Proficiency of pupils very creditable—good in most branches, and fair in all; an excellent third class school. Children come to school clean and tidy, and have acquired an earnest manner, which reflects credit on teacher. Time-table good; accounts well kept.

39.

House slated and in repair; offices objectionably placed; school-room commodious, but from want of windows in the rere, is badly lighted; the furniture is good; there are five large maps, and a good supply of tablet lessons, but no black board. The proficiency of pupils was fair, and above what is usually found in a third class school. The attendance is very fluctuating, being for some months 74 daily, and for others only 13. This arises partly from indolent habits, and partly from want of fuel in school. Time-table good; accounts, in the main, correct.

40.

School is close to the village of Kilmallock, and is held in a most unsuitable house; school-room much too small, and in every respect badly adapted. There are three small rooms used by the owner of the house for domestic purposes, and not separated from school-room; furniture of a bad description, and badly arranged. There are four large maps, but a bad supply of books, and no black board. Proficiency of pupils, except in reading and writing, unsatisfactory; there were 40 girls present above twelve years of age, of whom not one could parse a simple sentence, and only three could write a short passage correctly from dictation. Teacher very deficient in method, and unsuccessful; school would require at least two teachers. Accounts imperfectly kept; time-table injudicious; observance of Board's rules bad.

41.

House slated and in repair; school-room commodious and well lighted, but has a damp clay floor, which, with want of fuel, makes the attendance in winter small; furniture good; a black board, and four large maps, with a fair supply of tablet lessons. The answering of pupils was, generally speaking, very indifferent, the only exceptions being in arithmetic and writing. Teacher deficient in knowledge of school management; allows his pupils *to prompt* in class; too much satisfied with his own attainments, which are very limited. Accounts fairly kept.

42.

School held in second floor of house last described. Floor being of boards, and not ceiled beneath, the noise from boys' school ascends and disturbs classes. Desks are very unsteady; there is a black board, with three large maps. Proficiency of pupils not satisfactory, which is, I think, attributable to neglect on the part of the *late* teacher; present teacher attended Clonmel Model School for some time, from which she has derived whatever knowledge she possesses of conducting a school; is industrious, and gives promise of efficiency. Time-table well arranged; accounts fairly kept.

43.

House slated, and, with the exception of the floor, is in repair; the latter is of clay, and is very uneven. School-room is large and well ventilated, having sufficient furniture; is badly kept; there is a black board, and a large map of the World only. Proficiency of pupils, in most respects, above average; but the knowledge of geography and grammar is limited, and confined to a few. Writing is very good, but writing from dictation not practised. No fourth class; teacher attentive; time-table badly constructed; accounts fairly kept.

44.

School held in house last described; school-room is only half the size of boys' school-room, and is entered through the latter; is badly kept, walls being covered with dust and cobwebs; there is sufficient furniture; no black board; large maps of the World and Europe. Proficiency of pupils, with the exception of the reading of the girls in fourth class, very unsatisfactory; every other branch most unsuccessfully taught. Teacher is a farmer's wife, and lives in the neighbourhood of school. The two positions seem incompatible; she conducts her school inefficiently; pupils *prompt* in class, and show other evidences of want of discipline. Accounts fairly kept; time-table useless.

45.

Slated house, and in repair, well suited, but badly situated among ruined houses at one end of village, and is not enclosed; furniture sufficient and in repair; school-room well kept. There is a black board, and four large maps, but a great want of slates and pencils. Pupils appear to have been latterly taught with care—their infor-

General Remarks and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Class.	Trained.	Teacher. Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
Limerick—*con.*	1853.							Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
46. Ballingarry, f.	May 23,	55	110	55	–	73	50	6 3	3[2]	Not.	9 0	–	2 0 0	15	17 0 0
47. Askeaton, m.	May 24,	70	117	62	113	258	52	7 9	3[1]	Not.	5 0	–	4 13 7	18	22 13 7
48. Mt. Trenchard, m.	May 25,	19	44	33	1	17	75	8 0	3[1]	Yes.	4 11	5 0 0	2 0 0	18	25 0 0
49. Mt. Trenchard, f.	May 25,	13	39	27	6	9	59	8 6	3[1]	Yes.	6 5	5 0 0 House free.	0 16 0	15	20 16 0
Cork. 50. Churchtown, m.	May 27,	62	92	53	62	55	57	8 9	2[1]	Yes.	6 0	5 0 0	3 17 7	22	30 17 7
51. Churchtown, f.	May 27,	42	60	40	99	127	66	8 8	2[1]	Yes.	5 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	17	27 0 0
52. Ovens, m.	May 31,	153	193	98	208	151	51	8 0	1[1]	Yes.	14 0	–	14 1 3	36	50 1 3

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

mation being confined to subjects and lessons recently read. There is no doubt but teacher has *latterly* made an effort to conduct his school efficiently; he is careful, but irregular in his method, and not uniform in his manner or bearing. Time-table faulty; accounts are well kept, with the exception of some omissions in class lists.

46.

School held on second floor of house just described; school-room is commodious and pretty well kept; furniture sufficient. There are four large maps and a black board, which is not used. Proficiency of pupils, with the exception of the reading and spelling of fourth class, unsatisfactory; nearly to every question pupils answered each, "I don't know, sir;" have not been taught to reflect; teacher hears the lessons read in a routine, careless manner, without catechising her classes, or seeing that they understand what they read; pupils are unsteady, talkative, and laugh at trifles. Time-table badly constructed; accounts fairly kept.

47.

House situated at a short distance from the village; is slated, and, with the exception of some slight defects in roof, is in good condition; an addition is building at the rere, though the present school-rooms would appear to be amply large for the numbers in attendance. Boys' school-room is well lighted and ventilated; furniture good and judiciously arranged; large maps of the World and Europe only; no black board; answering of all the classes good; writing from dictation practised daily, and with success; four boys in geometry and algebra answered fairly; in grammar only was the answering somewhat deficient. Teacher served a year as pupil teacher in the Trim Model School, and is industrious and systematic. Time-table well drawn up, and is adhered to; accounts well kept.

48.

School-house situated close to the finest part of the river Shannon; is of lime and stone, one story, slated, and in repair; school-room is well lighted and ventilated, but indifferently kept; the furniture is good, and in repair; there are four large maps, a black board, and a good supply of tablet lessons; but there is a want of class books. Proficiency—(My observations under this head are not to be taken as affording a true description of the condition of the school):—Most of the advanced boys were at a fair in the neighbouring village of Shanagolden, and the six agricultural pupils who attend at the Mount Trenchard Central Agricultural School had gone to the fair with their teacher to view the stock. The answering of the few pupils present was rather satisfactory in all the ordinary branches; teacher is naturally smart and intelligent, but does not seem wedded to his calling. Time-table badly constructed; accounts inaccurate in many particulars.

49.

House similar to the boys' school-house; school-room well furnished, and has a small gallery at the end for simultaneous instruction, which, however, is sparingly given. There are three large maps, a black board, and a supply of tablet lessons; class books are wanted; school-room is well kept. There was only half the average number of pupils in attendance, so that I do not mean to speak absolutely of the condition of the classes; but, from the answering, I must say that the school appears to have been conducted rather with a view to pleasing the eye of an occasional visitor than with a due regard to the pupils' acquirements. Time-table fairly constructed; accounts very imperfectly kept. This neglect has been habitual with teacher.

50.

House situated in the village of Churchtown, built by landlord at considerable expense, and well got up. School-room well fitted up, with good light and ventilation. The answering of the pupils was indifferent in some branches, and in others fair, but in none was it as good as it should have been. Teacher is industrious, but the methods of teaching are not judiciously carried out; he is too much impressed with his own capabilities, which, if properly directed, are not inconsiderable. Time-table is badly constructed; accounts honestly, but not accurately kept.

51.

School held in same house; school-room similarly furnished, but is even a better room than that for the boys, being more lightsome. Of the pupils' answering in any branch I cannot speak favourably—in most it was mediocre, and in several very bad. Neither in amount or quality is the instruction given sufficient; teacher is a well disposed person, and, I believe, industrious; but her labours have not borne fruit: appears to me to want energy and decision; is too passive. Provisions of time-table indistinct; accounts fairly kept.

52.

School is held in a slated house at a short distance from the little village of Ovens; it is in good state of repairs, and well furnished; in school-room there are two black boards and four large maps; it is well kept, and there is a business-like air about school. The fluctuating attendance considered, pupils answered rather well. As an evidence of their irregular attendance, I may observe, that the daily average of three of the summer months was 115, while for three of the winter it was only 23, or exactly one-fifth. All the ordinary branches well taught, and there were present several learning geometry, algebra, and book-keeping; these last answered well. Collective teaching is extensively practised. There are two teachers; the principal is in the highest division of first class—a position in which he has been most deservedly placed; the assistant was absent from illness. Time-table is well constructed, and is adhered to; accounts are well kept.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 Nation

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
CORK—*continued.*								Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
53. Macroom, m.	1853. June 1,	45	96	57	30	51	59	–	1[2]	Yes.	15 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	30	44 0
54. Bantry, No. 2, (mixed.)	June 2,	32	*	30	17	52	94	7 2	3[2]	Not.	0 8	–	19 6 6	15	–
55. Dromgariffe, (mixed.)	June 3,	19	70	29	23	62	41	9 5	P.	Not.	0 10	–	1 10 8	11	12 10
KERRY. 56. Lehud (mixed),	June 6,	72	93	52	+	+	56	8 0	3[2]	Yes.	4 0	–	3 10 0	15	18 10
57. Dereenanur, m.	June 7,	40	67	24	45	69	36	9 4	2[2]	Yes.	2 7	–	1 1 11	20	21 1
58. Dereenanur, f.	June 7,	26	50	16	+	+	32	8 3	3[1]	Not.	1 10	–	0 6 11	15	15 6
59. Kenmare, m.	June 8,	82	–	55	51	131	62	8 0	1[3]	Yes.	12 6	10 0 0	5 16 8½	25	40 16
60. Gurtnagullane, (mixed.)	June 9,	83	127	73	94	106	57	8 5	2[2]	Yes.	15 3	4 12 3	2 6 4½	20	26 18

* Returns of this school for four months only, except school fees, which are for eight months.

† Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

53.

School-house is a long time built, and indifferently adapted; school-room is well furnished, and has a black board and all the large maps published by the Commissioners; there are also a pair of globes, 14 inches diameter, the property of teacher. Room is not well kept; there are no junior classes in this school—the boys in the First and Second Lesson Books being taught in a preparatory school which is attached. The answering of the boys was generally good, and in some branches very respectable. I found fourteen pupils at geometry, algebra, and book-keeping. The principal master is a steady, respectable person, and has proved a useful and efficient teacher; he has educated, in the course of fourteen years, 70 persons who either are or have been in charge of schools; he is still possessed of much activity, considering his age and past services. Time-table is judiciously arranged, and accounts fairly kept.

54.

House recently rented by teacher at the instance of some of the inhabitants in the town; school-room is well kept, but ill adapted for school purposes; the furniture is of a very middling description; there are large maps of the World and Europe, and a black board. The pupils of the senior classes assemble to receive instruction from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M. Owing to the high rates of payment, only the children of the middle classes attend. The pupils' answering afforded evidence of careful teaching, and of exertion on the master's part to correct bad methods of reading acquired elsewhere. Pupils have made considerable progress for the time school has been in operation—about five months. Teacher served one year as pupil teacher in Dunmanway Model School—is zealous and systematic—somewhat flippant in his manner, which will, I have no doubt, wear away. Time-table judicious; accounts badly kept.

55.

A small house, with windows and roof in bad state of repair; walls require to be whitewashed; school-room badly kept; furniture sufficient; there is a black board and a map of the World. There were only 19 children present, or about two-thirds of the average daily attendance. The answering in some branches and cases was creditable, but not uniformly good; teacher inexperienced in school management, but earnest, and likely to turn out well; he receives no local encouragement, and *exists* at present on £11 per year. Time-table useless; accounts badly kept.

56.

House of lime and stone, and built at expense of Board; roof requires some repairs; school-room airy, and sufficiently commodious, but very badly kept; sweepings of floor scattered over it; furniture and its arrangement good. Proficiency of pupils very unsatisfactory in every department; business got over in a slip-shod, slovenly manner. Teacher appears to be incapable of conducting a school even tolerably; everything about school bespeaks a want of common care. School is in a backward part of Kerry, and might be made an instrument of much good—a result that need not be looked for from the services of present teacher. Time-table injudicious; accounts badly kept.

57.

House slated; situated in a very remote part of the country; roof in need of some repairs; furniture good and well arranged. Pupils' answering generally bad; mechanically taught; great want of intelligence; teacher naturally smart, but has not proved efficient. The personal cleanliness of children is not sufficiently looked after; time-table does not show that the business of school is systematically arranged; accounts fairly kept. Before the establishment of this school the locality was wholly unprovided with any but the most wretched hedge schools.

58.

House described under last head; school is held in the upper room, which is well adapted and suitably furnished; there are two large maps—World and Ireland—and a black board. Pupils' answering was bad; no fourth class; most of the children present had only recently come to school after a long absence. Teacher appears a sensible young woman, not deficient in energy, but wanting in method, and evidently disheartened from want of local encouragement. Schools are in a very isolated situation, and are seldom visited, except by the Board's Inspectors. Time-table badly drawn up; accounts well kept.

59.

House well built, and in thorough repair; school-room well furnished, and has a complete set of large maps; is as well kept a school-room as I ever entered. Proficiency of pupils very satisfactory; answering correct and intelligent; boys of fourth class know two books of Euclid, and algebra to simultaneous equations fairly. Teacher is very methodical and industrious, and zealous in his vocation; has done much to redeem the character of this school, which had sunk in the parents' estimation under the conduct of his predecessor. Time-table judicious, and accounts well kept. There is a paid monitor in school.

60.

Very good house and well kept; furniture also good and well arranged; four large maps, but no black board. Proficiency of pupils, in most respects, very good; the writing wanted freedom, and writing from dictation is not sufficiently practised; discipline good; teacher a painstaking, respectable person, anxious to elevate the character of his school; has a class in geometry and algebra. Time-table drawn up on a good principle, but the subdivisions of school time are too minute; accounts well kept. There is a paid monitor in school.

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
KERRY—*con.*															
61.	1853.							Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Gurrane, m.	June 10,	49	83	43	41	90	49	7 7	3[1]	Yes.	3 2	–	1 10 0	18	19 10 0
CORK.															
62.															
Clontead, m.	June 16,	50	105	52	32	141	49	7 0	P.	Not.	0 10	–	0 5 6	11	11 5 6
63.															
Clontead, f.	June 16,	50	85	38	14	122	44	*–	2[2]	Yes.	3 9	–	0 6 0	15	15 6 0
KERRY.															
64.															
Glenflesk, . . (mixed.)	June 17,	52	70	26	38	85	37	8 0	2[2]	Yes.	5 2	–	2 6 2½	20	22 6 2½
65.															
Castlemaine, m.	June 20,	99	108	60	62	143	59	8 3	2[1]	Not.	10 7	–	5 0 6	22	27 0 6
66.															
Killorglin, m.	June 21,	99	95	70	–	119	73	8 8	P.	Not.	0 4	–	1 12 7	11	12 12 7
67.															
Killorglin, f.	June 21,	89	168	89	74	181	53	8 0	2[1]	Yes.	7 0	–	1 12 6	17	18 12 6
68.															
Blennerville, f. .	June 22,	54	86	40	42	101	47	8 2	2[2]	Yes.	6 3	–	–	16	16 0 0
69.															
Slievearadaragh m.	June 23,	59	86	47	50	72	54	8 0	3[2]	Not.	10 0	–	1 10 11	15	16 10 11

* Cannot say.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

61.

House of a very indifferent kind; flooring bad, and no ceiling; female school held over head; school-room badly kept, full of dust and cobwebs; teacher's desk very untidy; pupils' answering bad; in no one branch did any of the classes answer tolerably; personal cleanliness neglected; teacher wants energy, and seems discontented with his position, which will certainly not become improved by his apathy. Accounts are badly and carelessly kept; time-table judicious, but not adhered to; observance of Board's rules bad. Teacher alleged that the boys of senior classes were unwilling to act occasionally as monitors in teaching the children of the junior classes. Without such assistance a largely attended school cannot be conducted efficiently by one teacher.

62.

Suitable house, situated at a short distance from the village of Coachford; walls much in want of whitewashing; furniture sufficient, and rather well arranged. There are three large maps, a black board, and good supply of tablet lessons. Proficiency of pupils by no means satisfactory; no boy in the school could parse the sentence "Whole droves come down from the mountains." Teacher very young and smart, gives promise of becoming useful; has been only ten months in charge of this school; scarcely responsible for the want of proficiency in pupils. No time-table up. Accounts fairly kept.

63.

School held under same room with the last. There is a door between schools, which is, however, kept shut; it appears an inconvenient arrangement, but the manager thinks otherwise. Furniture in fair state of repair, and pretty well adapted; large maps of Europe and Ireland only; a good supply of tablet lessons, but no black board. Proficiency of pupils could scarcely be called average for a second class teacher's school; still pupils showed some intelligence, and their progress in grammar and writing proved that in these branches at least they had been well instructed. Subdivision of school-time not judicious. Accounts true, but there were several inaccuracies in the details.

64.

House badly adapted; ceiling low, and floor very damp; no thorough light; ventilation bad. Furniture badly constructed; desks too sloped for writing; no black board. Proficiency of pupils in all respects unsatisfactory; instruction bad in method, and deficient in amount. Pupils gloss over or wholly omit letters in spelling and reading; intelligence of classes very low. Teacher apathetic and indifferent, neglectful of person and dress. Accounts well kept; time-table faultily constructed; general observance of Board's rules bad.

65.

Slated house, suitable, and in repair; furniture good, and well arranged; four large maps, and a black board, which, from want of paint, is scarcely fit for use. Proficiency of pupils in some branches fair, but in others bad; pupils spelled well, but read badly; answered well on the subjects of lessons, but badly on meanings of words; answering in grammar indifferent, in arithmetic middling, in geography routine; dittation not practised. Teacher industrious, but too bustling; discipline not good; prompting in class allowed. Teacher's son acts as paid monitor. Time-table judicious, and adhered to.

66.

An excellent house, and healthfully situated; school-room capable of accommodating 180 boys; furniture good, and well arranged; black board too small; only two large maps. Proficiency in spelling and reading fair; writing good; only fourth class wrote well from dictation; grammar badly taught; knowledge of arithmetic very limited. Teacher, who was paid monitor in the Tralee National School, has been in charge only since last February; when trained he may prove useful and efficient. Time-table well constructed. Accounts not carefully kept.

67.

Held on second floor of house described above; school-room well kept, and appearance of pupils neat and orderly. At first view the visitor is very favourably impressed. The furniture is suitable and well disposed, but a work-table and clock are required. Pupils' answering greatly disappointed me; no branch is even fairly known, except writing. Teacher does everything in a mechanical way, and does not cultivate her pupils' intelligence; promotes them too fast, and is inefficient from want of common reflection. Her mother is paid as a workmistress, but also gives literary instruction to the junior classes. Time table is well arranged. Accounts fairly kept.

68.

House of lime and stone, slated, and in repairs; premises at rere very confined, and school opens into street. Furniture rather good; two small black boards, and maps of World and Europe. About half the pupils present read well, but only the junior classes spelled well; writing of advanced girls good, of junior careless; knowledge of arithmetic middling; geography very little known; dictation taught to a few only; girls of fourth class parsed simple sentences fairly. Teacher apparently painstaking, but somewhat deficient in energy; allows her pupils to prompt in class, and converse at desks. Time-table well constructed. Accounts very well kept.

69.

House slated, and of lime and stone. Although vested in trustees, teacher is compelled to keep it in repair and whitewashed. Premises very bad. School-room affords accommodation for 100 children; furniture is good. There are two large maps and a black board. Room is badly kept, and children's caps thrown here and there

GENERAL REMARKS and Tabulated particulars on 73 National

County and Name of School.	Date of Inspection.	No. of children present.	Average on rolls for 12 months.	Average daily attendance for 12 months.	No. struck off during 12 months.	No. admitted during 12 months.	No. of days in 100 school-days children attend.	Average age at which children come to school.	Teacher. Class.	Trained.	Length of service.	Income. Subscription.	School fees.	Board's salary.	Total.
KERRY—*con.*	1853.							Y. M.			Y. M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
70. Slievevaradaragh f.	June 24,	29	59	27	17	47	46	–*	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
CORK. 71. Cloyne, f.	July 6,	114	167	77	40	112	46	7 6	1[2]	Yes.	6 6	5 0 0	3 9 8	22	30 9 8
72. Ringaskiddy, . (mixed.)	July 14,	83	152	73	67	113	48	6 4	3[1]	Yes.	7 11	–	7 9 0	18	25 9 0
73. Ballinora, . (mixed.)	Oct. 27,	106	216	118	94	126	54	6 6	1[2]	Yes.	11 4	–	12 12 5½	30	42 12 5½

* Cannot say.

† Teacher not recognised by Board.

Schools in operation, and Inspected during the year 1853.

General Remarks.

under the desks. Proficiency not generally good; very little intelligence among classes; no fourth class; writing careless, and a great deal of bad spelling in copies. Teacher desirous of being efficient, but is not so. Adopts good methods of teaching and conducting his school, but only half carries them out. On the front of his desk are printed the words, "silence," and "we are not allowed to speak while lessons are going on." This last order is, however, "more honoured in the breach than the observance," as classes were very disorderly. Teacher gives instruction, at his own house, in the violin at 4*s.* per quarter. Accounts of the actual attendance true, but details neglected. Time-table good, but dirty.

70.

School held in a smaller apartment of house described under last head. The present teacher is not recognised by the Board. Manager has been requested to provide a qualified person. I found everything connected with the school, school-room, and scholars, in the most unsatisfactory condition.

71.

House was formerly used as a store; school is held on the second floor, and is approached from the outside by a flight of stone steps, with an iron side railing, through the spaces of which a child could readily fall. Room is very commodious, but badly proportioned and deficient in height. It is clean and well kept; furniture sufficient, but loose and unsteady. There are six large maps, but four of these are much worn; no black board; a great want of paper. Proficiency of pupils, on the whole, above average, and in some departments creditable. Principal teacher is efficient, and pays a due regard to details; she has a very clever and intelligent assistant. Time-table fairly constructed. Accounts well and neatly kept.

72.

Thatched house, and in every respect very unsuitable, but no better can be had; furniture bad, and badly arranged; school-room badly kept. Proficiency of pupils in no department good, and in most very unsatisfactory. Great want of order among classes, and a continual buzz of repeating lessons without reflection; prompting in class universal, and the general demeanour of pupils unbecoming. Teacher a bad disciplinarian, and wanting in method and firmness. Time-table fair. Accounts very imperfectly kept.

73.

House of lime and stone, slated and in repair; walls have been recently raised, with the object of having a separate school-room for females. Furniture old and unsteady, and of a bad construction; an old black board inverted served for a work-table. Proficiency of pupils generally speaking good; dictation carefully attended to; ten boys at Euclid, and two at algebra. Teachers are man and wife; the former intelligent, and instructs his pupils with success, but is neglectful of his school-room, which to-day presented an untidy appearance. His wife is work-mistress, but also teaches spelling and reading to junior classes. There is a paid monitor. No time-table up. Accounts kept in a very slovenly manner, and containing many omissions.

APPENDIX H.

Page

I.—Head Inspectors' Reports on Examinations of Teachers in 1853, ... 189

II.—Questions (to be answered in Writing) proposed at the Examinations of Teachers in 1853, ... 201

APPENDIX H.

I.—Head Inspectors' Reports on Examinations of Teachers, during the year 1853.

No. 1.—General Report by James Patten, Esq., M.D., M.R.I.A., Head Inspector of National Schools, on the Examination and Classification of Male Teachers, held in the year 1853, in Districts 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17—embracing the Southern half of the Province of Ulster and a portion of the North-east of Connaught.

February, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I beg to transmit my general Report on the examination and classification of Male Teachers held last year in the nine districts with which I am now connected.

Time occupied in the Examination and Classification.—Owing to engagements, during the early portion of the year, at the official establishment in Dublin, and subsequently at the Newry and Bailieborough District Model Schools—including a short tour of ordinary school inspection—I only commenced the examination of Teachers on the 16th of May, and concluded on the 4th of November, at Newry. Deducting four weeks' vacation, this would leave twenty weeks and three days for the examination of the nine districts, which, exclusive of Sundays, is thirteen days, on the average, to each district—travelling, revision of Teachers' written exercises, writing of official returns, and correspondence, included.

The plan and order of the examinations, both written and oral, being the same as that recorded in my Reports of former years, requires no particular notice, further than to remark, that as the year 1853 was appointed for holding the general examinations, *all* Schoolmasters, with few exceptions, were summoned to attend; consequently, instead of two days, as heretofore, four were generally occupied with the oral examinations.

Number of Male Teachers examined.—The number of Teachers who were present at the written examinations was 524. Of these, 503 were re-summoned to attend the oral examinations, and 385 presented themselves. 102 of these were probationers—178 of the third, 76 of the second, and 29 of the first class. 118 were absent; but with the exception of 39, the absence of the remaining 79 was accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

Number Promoted.—Of the 385 who attended both examinations (written and oral) 185, or forty-eight per cent. obtained promotion. Of these, sixty-four were probationers—seventy-eight of the 3rd class, thirty-five of the second, and eight of the first. 192 remained in the same position which they occupied before the examinations; while I have the satisfaction in stating that only three were recommended to be dismissed, five to be depressed to a lower class, and about thirty-six cautioned to improve themselves on some particular portions of the course on which they were found defective.

It is most gratifying to observe so large a number recommended for promotion—proving, as it does, that the Teachers, with few exceptions, have, during the past year, been fully alive to the fact, that while they are sedulously and earnestly carrying out the views and wishes of the Commissioners, they are, at the same time, and in the same ratio, promoting their own interests, personal comforts, and respectability. I

have enjoyed frequent opportunities of impressing upon the Teachers the necessity of ever bearing in mind that the state of their schools, as to organization and discipline, the observance of rule, and the visible improvement made by the children, would be carefully noted and taken into account, previously to any recommendation for promotion; and there is every reason to conclude, from the results stated above, that my suggestions have been attended to with cordiality and zeal.

Numbers Trained and Untrained.—Of the 385 who were present at both examinations, 105, or over twenty-seven per cent., were trained, and 209 were untrained. Of the latter, 102 were probationers, the majority of whom had been only a short time Teachers. It would, I think, be very desirable for the Commissioners to provide still more ample accommodation in the Dublin establishment, with the view of training a larger number each year, as the improvement of the untrained Teacher, in most cases, is slow, and often unsatisfactory.

Ages of Teachers, and Period of Service under the Board.—The average age of the Teachers appears, from the Table, to be thirty years; but this is much above what it would be if the following were excluded:—aged forty years and above, fifty-seven Teachers; fifty years and above, twenty-two. Of the latter, at least one-half, I think, are entitled to a *superannuation* allowance. In my last Report I went fully into this subject; and as I believe it is now under the consideration of the Government, I shall not, on the present occasion, do more than merely allude to it, hoping that a subject of so much importance to the advancement of education may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion with as little delay as possible.

The average period of service under the Board appears to be about $5\frac{3}{4}$ years throughout the nine districts; but of these 100, or twenty-five per cent., have served ten years and upwards; twenty have served fifteen years and upwards; and four have served twenty years.

Previous Education of the Teachers.—On reference to Table A, it will be found, that out of 385 Teachers, there are 216, or over fifty-six per cent., who have received all or some portion of their education at a National School. In a very brief period of time, through the operation of the Model Schools and the Pupil-Teacher system, it may be expected that this percentage will be very considerably increased.

Salaries of Teachers, including School-fees and Local Contributions.—From the returns (see Table A) the income *annually* received from school-fees and from local contributions, appears, on the average, over the nine districts, to be £5 3*s.* 10*d.*; and the average total income from all sources, including salary from the Board, to be £21 14*s.* 2*d.*; leaving the net average salary from the Commissioners £16 10*s.* 4*d.* In my Report for the year 1850 the returns were, from school-fees and local contributions, £3 0*s.* 3½*d.*; from all sources, £18 1*s.* 4*d.*; average salary from the Board, £15 1*s.* 1*d.*; showing an increase of forty-two per cent. on school-fees, and nine per cent. on salary from Board; proving that the many obstacles and drawbacks to the successful working of the schools, which prevailed during the years of scarcity and want of employment, are now, happily, passing away. And further, lest any thing should be wanting to insure the successful progress of the system, I have ascertained that, in almost every instance, the attendance of the children at the schools was of a mixed character where the population was mixed, and nearly in similar proportions. During my tours of inspection in the years 1852 and 1853, my special attention was first directed to this important matter, as differences of opinion appeared to exist among many influential persons, on this point and I have found the results of my inquiries to be as stated above.

Number of Children on the Rolls, and the Proportion which the Average Daily Attendance bears to 100 on the Rolls.—On reference to Table A, it will be seen that the total of the number on the rolls at the end of June last, in the 385 schools, was 31,445—being eighty-two, on the average, to each school; and the number in average daily attendance amounted to 14,850—showing the proportion which the average attendance bears to 100 children on the rolls to be 47·4. But if we take the average number on the rolls during the year, which is the fair mode of comparison, instead of the number at the end of twelve months—as, for instance, in June, when it is generally high—we shall find that the proportion, instead of 47·4, will be over 50—*a little above the one-half.*

In making out the foregoing results, I devoted to the subject much care and attention, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy; as it is, perhaps, a point inferior to none in importance throughout the entire range of statistical investigations connected with education. The returns must be substantially correct, as they are taken from the registers and rolls of the respective schools, previously certified to be correct by their respective Managers, and finally checked by the District Inspectors, before being transferred to the tabulated sheets of this Report.

Thus, it seems that the average daily attendance is *a little above* half the average number on the rolls, which, I believe, will be found to be as high as the ordinary attendance in the schools in England or Scotland. And further, when we consider that the majority of the senior boys and girls, and many even of the younger children, are generally absent, engaged in field occupations, during the spring and autumn months, a higher average attendance could scarcely be expected. The real and only cause of the occasional absence of the children is that stated above, to which may be added poverty, in certain cases, which, I am happy to say, is now gradually and steadily diminishing, and not, as has been affirmed by some, to any disinclination or dislike on the part of the parents to the National Schools. On the contrary, their dispositions and predilections regarding them, so far as my experience has extended, have always appeared to be the reverse. This statement, I trust, will be satisfactory to certain influential parties, who appear, for some time past, to have been under a different impression. The chief causes, then, of the irregularity of the attendance, and the early removal of the children from our schools, may be summed up as follows:—

1st. The poverty of the parents, and their consequent indifference to the moral and intellectual improvement of their children.

2ndly. The early age at which children can now earn wages, either in the field or the factory.

3rdly. The inclemency of the weather during the greater portion of the winter season.

The above obstacles, although, perhaps, more prevalent in Ireland, are found to exist, with more or less intensity, in almost every country.

Ages of the Children, and Time spent at School.—Much has been said, on several occasions, respecting the extreme youth of the children attending the National Schools, and the early average age at which they leave school, and objections have been made to the system on both grounds; but if we turn our attention to the English schools, in connexion with the Committee of Council on Education, we shall find the average ages of the children attending those schools were *lower* than in Ireland. When alluding to this subject, the Rev. E. D. Tinling, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, states, in his general Report for 1851 on schools situated in the counties of Somerset, Cornwall, Devon, and

APPENDIX II.

I. Head Inspectors' Reports on Examination of Teachers.

Dr. Patten.

Dorset—"The age of the children continues, as *heretofore*, a great and distinct drawback to the education of the children of the poor. What progress can be expected in the instruction, and in the moral and religious training of children, when they leave school at such an early age? The following table gives the ages of 19,446 children, the total number on the books in the schools visited by me during the past year, from which it will be seen that—

One-third of them are actually of, or under, seven years of age;
One-half of, or under, eight years of age;
Two-thirds of, or under, nine years of age;
Three-fourths of, or under, ten years of age.

And this with a *positive clearance* of more than one-third of the whole number during the year. These are chilling facts for the educationalist. Surely, with these statements, men need not fear over-education amongst the children of the poor."

The Rev. Henry Mosley, in his general Report for 1851, on schools visited in Wiltshire and Berkshire, observes, that "in the average of schools in his district only *eight per cent.* of the children are above twelve years of age." This is much below the normal condition of the Irish National Schools, the average age at which the children leave school being about thirteen; but in many of the country schools in the more favoured districts the average age is about fourteen years.

The returns of the attendance, then, at the National Schools in Ireland, and the average age of the children, are equally as favourable as those of England. It further appears from the returns made by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, adverted to by Mr. M'Creedy, in his Report for last year, that throughout the primary Schools of Great Britain, above one-third of the children on the rolls are not over seven years of age, and that nearly one-half are under nine years of age; that three-fourths are under eleven years; and that twenty-four per cent. only of the whole number were above ten years of age, and this is the average for the *entire kingdom.* The extreme youth, therefore, of the children in attendance, or the early age at which they leave our Schools, need not be brought forward from time to time, and insisted on as an argument against the National system, when, from the nature of things, it must tell equally strong against any other system in operation.

Cost of Education per Pupil.—It appears from the general view of the classification given in Table B—

	s.	*d.*
That the average amount of School fees paid by the people for each pupil is	3	0
That the average payment made by the Board for each pupil is	8	5
That the average payment to the Teacher from all sources is	11	5

The first of the above items, namely, the average amount of school fees, is above that returned in the year 1851, and the last item is twenty per cent. above the corresponding return of the same year—being then set down at 9*s.* 5*d.* We may reasonably conclude from the above statements that very considerable improvement has taken place, both in the regularity of the attendance of the pupils, and in the payment of school fees, &c. This, with the increase to the salaries recently given by the Commissioners, it is hoped, will in some measure enable the Teachers to bear up against the present high price of provisions, and indeed of almost every other article required in the humble household of the National Teacher.

Supply of Books and School Requisites.—I find also from the returns that a considerable increase has taken place since 1851, in the amount expended on books and requisites purchased at reduced rates. This is

also one of the strongest indications of the increasing prosperity and healthy progressive condition of the schools.

General Results of the Examinations in Writing, and Character of the Written Exercises.—This examination was held as usual in the Easter week of last year. The exercises were subsequently read over by the Local Inspector of the respective districts, and the satisfactory and imperfect answers marked with great care. The papers were again revised by myself prior to the oral examination, and the results transferred to the sheets of tabulated particulars, where a careful noting will be found not only of the answers considered satisfactory or imperfect, but likewise of those marked as wrong, or which had been left unattempted.

Answering of the First Class.—From the summary—see Table A—it will be seen that the answers received from the Teachers examined for First Class on series A, thirty per cent. were satisfactory on all the subjects, and twenty-three per cent. marked as imperfect. In my report for the year 1852, it appears from the Table, that twenty-five per cent. of the questions, under all the heads, were answered in a satisfactory manner, and twenty-one per cent. imperfectly; and the answering of that year being seventeen per cent. on the aggregate higher than that of the year 1850, it follows that the Teachers have made a steady progressive improvement since the termination of the year 1849, *on all the subjects* contained in the programme for their class, equal on the average to twenty per cent. This result, I think, must be considered as highly satisfactory, and exhibits even to the most careless observer the manifold advantages which have accrued to the public since the commencement of the Annual Examinations of Teachers in the year 1848. I may here observe, that at the examinations of last year, the improvement in Grammar, Geography, Lesson Books, and Arithmetic, is very marked, the percentage on the latter having been nearly doubled. The improvement in Writing and Composition, arising, no doubt, from more frequent practice, was very conspicuous throughout the entire of the exercises.

Answering of the Second Class.—The answering on the paper prepared for this class will bear a favourable comparison with that of the last and former years; the satisfactory answers being for all subjects, on the aggregate, twenty-five per cent., while in my Report for 1852 the percentage stood at seventeen.

Answering of the Third Class.—On paper C, drawn up for the Third Class and Probationers, the satisfactory answers on all the subjects appear on the table to be twenty per cent., and the imperfect answers twenty-nine, while in my report for the year 1852 they stood at fifteen and twenty per cent. respectively. The greatest improvement on this paper seems to have taken place in the answering on Grammar, Geography, and Political Economy, but more especially in the Lesson Books, which was rather defective in former years. For all further particulars I beg to refer to the summary of details regarding the examination in Writing, see Table A.

Oral Examination.—In Table C will be found a summary, in considerable detail, exhibiting at a glance the *number* and *quality* of the answers recorded under the several subjects on which the Teachers were examined. The "good" and "tolerable" answers under fourteen distinct heads are greatly in advance of those of the former year, and the "indifferent" and "bad" answering much diminished. A careful inspection of the Table will be more intelligible and comprehensive than any, even the most minute and detailed description, besides having the advantage of preventing the report from extending itself to an undue length, which, from the commencement, it has been my earnest desire to avoid.

State of Schools as regards method of Teaching, Organization, &c.—In Table D I have given a summary of the state of the Schools of the Teachers examined, without reference to any particular class, as regards the "*extent of instruction*," "*proficiency of the pupils*," "order and cleanliness;" and on comparing these returns with the reports of former years, results equally favourable will be exhibited as those I have already described in connexion with the answering at the written and oral examinations.

I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the valuable assistance I have generally received from the Local Inspectors, and the earnestness and zeal with which they co-operated with me on all occasions, thereby enabling me to bring the examinations to a close at a convenient season, and affording me sufficient time before the termination of the autumn of getting through the usual business connected with the District Model Schools.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTEN,
Head Inspector of National Schools.

The Secretaries, Education Office, Dublin.

TABLE A.—EXAMINATION of MALE TEACHERS in 1853.—Summary of Details regarding the Written Exercises, extracted from the Tabulated Particulars.

	Grammar.	Geography.	Easy Lessons on Money Matters.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Mensuration and Geometry.	Lesson Books.	Lessons on Reasoning.	Natural Philosophy.	Totals.	Proportion per cent.
"PAPER A," for First Class, on which 34 Teachers were examined:—											
Number of questions on each subject,	5	4	3	4	5	6	4	4	7	42	–
Number of Teachers examined on this paper,	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	–
Number of answers which might have been received,	170	136	102	136	170	204	136	136	238	1,428	–
Number of answers received and marked "satisfactory,"	31	40	28	57	78	48	40	66	34	422	30·0
Number of answers received and marked "imperfect,"	82	39	44	29	16	23	48	22	30	333	23·3
Number of answers satisfactory and imperfect received on an average instead of 20,	13·4	13·2	14·0	12·6	10·0	7·0	13·0	12·9	5·4	12·6	–
"PAPER B," for Second Class Teachers, on which 107 were examined:—											
Number of questions on each subject,	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	3	6	38	–
Number of Teachers examined on this paper,	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	–
Number of answers which might have been received,	535	428	321	535	428	535	321	321	642	4,066	–
Number of answers received and marked "satisfactory,"	90	88	66	169	226	95	86	105	105	1,030	25·0
Number of answers received and marked "imperfect,"	217	137	89	64	28	63	137	52	118	905	22·2
Number of answers received on an average instead of 20,	11·5	10·5	10·0	8·6	11·8	6·0	14·0	9·7	6·9	9·5	–
"PAPER C," for Third Class and Probationers, on which 282 Teachers were examined:—											
Number of questions on each subject,	5	4	3	5	–	4	6	–	–	27	–
Number of Teachers examined on this paper,	282	282	282	282	–	282	282	–	–	282	–
Number of answers which might have been received,	1,410	1,128	846	1,410	–	1,128	1,692	–	–	7,614	–
Number of answers marked "satisfactory,"	370	360	210	205	–	140	240	–	–	1,525	20·0
Number of answers marked "imperfect,"	428	440	300	375	–	180	500	–	–	2,223	29·0
Number of answers received on an average instead of 20,	11·4	7·9	12·0	8·3	–	5·5	8·6	–	–	9·8	–

The questions contained in the above papers will be seen at page 201.

TABLE B.—TABULAR VIEW of the CLASSIFICATION, &c., &c.,

NUMBER AND CENTRE OF DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Number of Male Teachers who attended the Written Examinations.					Number of Male Teachers summoned to attend Oral Examinations.				
		Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.	Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.
9. Manorhamilton,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo,	20	37	10	2	69	20	34	10	2	66
10. Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	10	33	8	4	60	8	36	7	4	55
11. Dungannon,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	12	32	9	7	60	12	32	9	7	60
12. Newtownards,	Down,	20	30	15	10	75	20	30	15	10	75
13. Newry,	Down and Armagh,	16	28	20	–	64	14	19	16	2	51
14. Monaghan,	Monaghan and Armagh,	17	28	11	5	61	17	28	11	5	61
15. Bailieborough,	Cavan and Monaghan,	8	28	14	2	52	8	28	14	2	52
16. Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	12	24	10	2	48	12	24	10	2	48
17. Ballymote,	Mayo and Sligo,	10	14	10	1	35	10	14	10	1	35
	Totals,	125	259	107	33	524	121	245	102	35	503

NUMBER AND CENTRE OF DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Promoted.					Stationary.	On Trial, and Cautioned, &c.	Depressed.	Dismissed.	Educated in a National School.	Not Educated in a National School.
		Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.						
9. Manorhamilton,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Sligo,	9	8	3	1	21	34	4	–	–	29	26
10. Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	6	11	2	2	21	29	5	–	–	35	15
11. Dungannon,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	4	10	1	–	15	44	4	2	1	33	26
12. Newtownards,	Down,	14	7	5	1	27	17	6	–	–	–	–
13. Newry,	Down and Armagh,	8	2	5	–	15	21	3	–	–	25	11
14. Monaghan,	Monaghan and Armagh,	7	10	6	1	24	29	3	1	–	42	19
15. Bailieborough,	Cavan and Monaghan,	6	21	8	3	38	11	4	1	1	25	24
16. Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	3	5	1	–	9	3	4	1	1	10	4
17. Ballymote,	Mayo and Sligo,	7	4	4	–	15	12	3	–	–	17	10
	Totals,	64	78	35	8	185	200	36	5	3	216	135

of MALE TEACHERS, 1853, General Examinations.

Of these attended,					Of these were absent,					Absence accounted for in a satisfactory manner.	Absence not accounted for in a satisfactory manner.	Of the Teachers who attended Examinations,									
												Were Trained.					Not Trained.				
Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.	Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.			Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.	Probationers.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	TOTAL.
16	27	10	2	55	4	7	–	–	11	8	3	–	13	8	2	23	16	14	2	–	32
6	33	7	4	50	2	3	–	–	5	3	2	–	7	7	4	18	6	23	–	–	29
11	32	9	7	59	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	10	7	7	24	11	22	2	–	35
19	12	8	5	44	1	18	7	5	31	18	10	–	8	8	5	21	19	4	–	–	23
12	10	12	2	36	2	9	4	–	15	12	3	–	9	12	2	23	12	1	–	–	13
14	23	9	5	51	3	5	2	–	10	5	5	–	15	9	5	29	17	13	2	–	32
8	27	12	2	49	–	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	14	10	3	27	8	12	2	–	22
7	6	1	–	14	5	18	9	2	34	25	9	–	6	1	–	7	7	–	–	–	7
9	8	8	2	27	2	5	1	–	8	4	4	–	2	8	1	11	9	6	1	–	16
102	178	76	29	385	20	66	25	7	118	79	39	–	84	70	29	183	105	95	9	–	209

Married.	Single.	Average Age.	Average period in a National School as Teacher.	Average Income per School from School Fees and Local Contributions, &c.	Average Total Income per School, including Salary from Board.	Average Salary from Board, per Teacher.	SCHOOL RETURNS.						Number of cases where a residence is provided rent free for the Teacher.
							Highest No. of Children on the Rolls at the end of the year, June, 1853.	Average daily attendance during the year ending June, 1853.	Proportion which average daily attendance bears to 100 Children on the Rolls, June, 1853.	Proportion which average daily attendance bears to 100 Children on the Rolls, taking the average No. on the Rolls during the year as the standard.	Payment received by the Teacher for each Pupil in average daily attendance.		
											From all sources.	From the Board.	
		Years.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	
26	29	27·5	5	2 19 2	19 3 1	16 3 11	5,214	2,450	48·	52·	8 8	7 4	8
16	34	32·	6	2 15 1¼	19 4 0¾	16 8 11½	3,843	1,926	49·	52·	11 7½	9 11½	3
25	34	31·4	6½	9 6 7	26 6 7	17 0 0	4,408	2,249	55·	57·	13 10	9 9	16
–	–	29·	5	10 6 8	27 11 8	17 5 0	—	—	48·	50·	14 0	10 0	8
16	20	30·	7½	8 16 11	25 10 3	16 13 4	2,132	963	45·	49·	15 11	7 3	10
25	36	29·	6	2 9 8	18 19 4	16 9 8	4,000	2,086	49·	51·	10 7	9 3	15
28	21	34·5	6½	4 6 11	20 19 10	16 12 11	4,553	2,131	43·	47·	9 5	7 6	8
9	5	30·5	5	3 3 2	19 5 10	16 2 8	4,234	1,772	44·	48·	9 10	8 3	4
12	15	29·	5½	2 10 7	18 6 10	15 16 3	3,061	1,273	42·	47·	7 9½	6 7	4
157	194	30·	5⅝	5 3 10	21 14 2	16 10 4	31,445	14,850	47·4	50⅓	11 5	8 5	8½

Appendix H. I. Head Inspectors' Reports on Examination of Teachers. *Dr. Patten.*

TABLE C.—SUMMARY of the DETAILS of the ORAL EXAMINATIONS of MALE TEACHERS, held in Districts Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

	Probationers.	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Total.	Per Cent.
READING.						
Number who read with great taste and expression,	1	1	1	3	6	1·7
,, ,, with judgment and intelligence,	31	78	30	10	149	43·8
,, ,, with tolerable fairness, .	48	84	35	11	178	52·2
,, ,, indifferently, . . .	3	3	2	–	8	2·3
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
PARSING.						
Number whose style of parsing was very superior,	–	1	–	3	4	1·2
,, ,, was good, . .	31	81	38	16	166	48·6
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	40	62	27	4	133	39·1
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	12	22	3	1	38	11·1
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
GRAMMAR.						
Number whose answering was very superior, .	–	2	–	1	3	1·0
,, ,, was good, . .	29	72	33	14	148	43·4
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	45	76	35	8	164	48·0
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	9	16	–	1	26	7·6
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
ETYMOLOGY, DERIVATIONS, &c.						
Number whose answering was very superior, .	–	1	–	2	3	1·0
,, ,, was good, . .	14	37	15	14	80	23·2
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	34	74	48	7	163	48·1
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	35	54	5	1	95	27·7
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
SPELLING-BOOK SUPERSEDED, AND PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.						
Number whose answering was excellent, . .	2	3	3	5	13	3·8
,, ,, was good, . .	20	47	22	13	102	29·3
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	30	81	37	4	152	44·6
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	31	35	6	2	74	22·3
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
OUTLINE MAPS.						
Number whose answering was excellent, . .	–	4	6	6	16	4·2
,, ,, was good, . .	24	49	27	15	135	39·8
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	46	70	30	3	149	43·6
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	13	23	5	–	41	12·4
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0

TABLE C.—Summary of Oral Examination of Male Teachers—*con.*

	Probationers.	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Total.	Per Cent.
GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE AND GENERALIZED.						
Number whose answering was excellent,	–	–	1	5	6	1·7
,, ,, was good,	24	59	32	12	127	37·2
,, ,, was pretty fair,	54	86	34	7	181	53·0
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	5	21	1	–	27	8·1
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
HISTORY.						
Number whose answering was very superior,	–	1	2	1	4	1·2
,, ,, was good,	–	23	21	18	62	64·8
,, ,, was pretty fair,	–	48	31	5	84	40·5
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	–	14	14	–	28	15·5
	–	86	68	24	178	100·0
EASY LESSONS ON MONEY MATTERS.						
Number whose answering was excellent,	–	3	–	3	6	1·2
,, ,, was good,	11	26	22	12	71	22·4
,, ,, was pretty fair,	56	98	34	9	197	62·1
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	16	15	12	–	43	14·3
	83	142	68	24	317	100·0
LESSON BOOKS.						
Number whose answering was very superior,	–	–	1	4	5	1·1
,, ,, was good,	11	41	29	13	94	29·2
,, ,, was pretty fair,	59	120	36	7	222	63·8
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	13	5	2	–	20	5·9
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
ARITHMETIC.						
Number whose answering was excellent,	–	11	1	3	15	4·3
,, ,, was good,	29	65	32	12	138	39·2
,, ,, was pretty fair,	50	79	30	9	168	49·6
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	4	11	5	–	20	5·9
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
EASY LESSONS ON REASONING.						
Number whose answering was very superior,	–	2	–	3	5	3·9
,, ,, was good,	–	4	24	12	40	30·0
,, ,, was pretty fair,	–	20	36	9	65	51·1
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	–	11	8	–	19	15·0
	–	37	68	24	129	100·0
MENSURATION AND GEOMETRY.						
Number whose answering was very superior,	–	3	3	4	10	3·8
,, ,, was good,	–	38	19	8	65	24·3
,, ,, was pretty fair,	–	91	35	12	138	54·5
,, ,, was poor, or bad,	–	34	11	–	45	17·4
	–	166	68	24	258	100·0

TABLE C.—Summary of Oral Examination of Male Teachers—*con.*

	Probationers.	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Total.	Per Cent.
ALGEBRA.						
Number whose answering was very superior, .	–	8	4	6	18	12·2
,, ,, was good, . .	–	8	23	10	41	29·5
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	–	19	31	6	56	40·3
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	–	12	10	2	24	18·0
	–	47	68	24	139	100·0
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.						
Number whose answering was very superior, .	–	3	2	1	6	4 4
,, ,, was good, . .	–	9	25	17	51	36·3
,, ,, was pretty fair, .	–	15	23	6	44	31·5
,, ,, was poor, or bad, .	–	21	18	–	39	27·8
	–	48	68	24	140	100·0

TABLE D.—EXAMINATION of MALE TEACHERS in 1853. Summary of Returns regarding the state of Schools, as to Method of Teaching, Discipline, Extent of Instruction, &c., &c.

	Under Probationers.	Third Class Teachers.	Second Class Teachers.	First Class Teachers.	Total.	Per Cent
METHOD OF TEACHING.						
Number of those whose method is in every way satisfactory, . .	1	3	4	4	12	3·5
,, ,, ,, is good, . .	15	44	46	16	121	35·3
,, ,, ,, is pretty fair, .	63	114	18	4	199	58·6
,, ,, ,, is very poor, .	4	5	–	–	9	2·6
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
EXTENT OF INSTRUCTION.						
Number of those whose course is very superior,	–	–	1	4	5	1·4
,, ,, ,, is good, . .	7	25	41	16	89	20·2
,, ,, ,, is fair, . .	70	133	26	4	233	66·3
,, ,, ,, is poor, . .	6	8	–	–	14	4·1
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0

TABLE D.—Summary of Returns regarding State of Schools—*con.*

	Under Probationers.	Third Class Teachers.	Second Class Teachers.	First Class Teachers.	Total.	Per Cent.
DISCIPLINE.						
Number in whose schools it is very good, .	4	2	6	3	15	4·4
,, ,, is good, . .	22	59	42	18	141	41·3
,, ,, is tolerable, . .	49	103	16	3	171	50·2
,, ,, is bad, . . .	8	2	4	–	14	4·1
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
PROFICIENCY OF PUPILS IN THEIR STUDIES.						
Number of those whose Pupils' progress is altogether satisfactory,	–	3	4	2	9	2·6
,, ,, ,, is very good, .	16	42	39	14	111	32·4
,, ,, ,, is fair, . .	55	111	25	8	199	58·6
,, ,, ,, is indifferent, .	12	10	–	–	22	6·4
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0
ORDER AND CLEANLINESS.						
Number of those in whose Schools these are excellent, . .	2	4	1	5	12	3·5
,, ,, ,, are verygood, .	18	45	38	11	112	32·8
,, ,, ,, are fair, . .	49	106	29	7	191	56·1
,, ,, ,, are neglected,	14	11	–	1	26	7·6
	83	166	68	24	341	100·0

No. II.—QUESTIONS (to be answered in writing) proposed at the EXAMINATIONS of 1853.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

No. 1.—MALE TEACHERS.

A.

GRAMMAR.

All is not *lost;* the unconquerable will
And study of revenge, *immortal hate,*
And courage never to submit or *yield,*
And *what* is *else* not to be overcome;
That glory never shall his wrath or might
Extort from me.

1. Write out, distinguishing the several parts of each, all the logical propositions in the above passage. Also parse the words in italics.

2. State in what parts, (present, past, or perfect participle,) the following verbs are defective:—*beware, forego, was, ween, wit,* and *wont;* and explain the meaning, with an example, of each of the last four of them.

3. Although the English language is greatly indebted to Latin, Greek, &c., for numbers of its *words,* explain why the grammatical inflections of its parts of speech may be said to be exclusively Saxon.

4. Give the derivation of the following words :—sorrel, gunnel, Alps, Carlsbad, Margate, Santa Fe, nautical, maritime, tax, tavern, file, idol.

5. Point out and name the several figures of speech in the following:—

Words are the counters of wise men, and the money of fools.
Then shook the hills with thunder riven.
Erin, the tear and the smile in thine eye.
The sceptre shall not depart from Judah.

LESSON BOOKS.

1. Describe the peculiarities in the functions of respiration in birds, and the purposes served thereby.

2. Write out the heads of a short lesson on "Animal Life."

3. Enumerate the various modes in which the seed is preserved after it is matured.

4. How is it shown that the mines of coal found in Great Britain have been one of the chief sources of its wealth, and that by the reciprocal action of improvement and demand, manufactures have acquired their present high degree of perfection.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Describe the rise and course of the Mississippi, and name its chief tributaries.

2. What is meant by an annular eclipse of the sun, and when does it take place?

3. It is said that the extreme heat of Nova Zembla is, probably, not less than that of London. Explain this.

4. Explain why it is that though the mean annual heat is some degrees higher at the equator than in the vicinity of the tropics, the snow line is of greater altitude at the latter than at the former.

HISTORY.

1. Give a short account of the causes and results of the War of Independence in the British Colonies in North America in the last century.

2. Show how the final conquest of Judea about the time of our Saviour must have tended to the acceptance and diffusion of the Christian religion elsewhere.

3. What were the causes which tended to the rivalship between Sparta and Athens. Tell the particulars of the thirty years' war that ensued, and name the States that were engaged in it.

LESSONS ON MONEY MATTERS.

1. What social conditions are necessary to the creation of wealth? Point out also the circumstances as regards man and his institutions which are favourable to its increase and accumulation.

2. Name the elements of the cost of production of a commodity, and explain the relation which must exist between the cost of production and the commercial value, or the selling price.

3. How did rent of land first originate, and according to what considerations is the amount of the rent estimated?

LESSONS ON REASONING.

1. When does the substantive verb include both the *copula* and the *predicate*. Give an example.

2. Under which great division of fallacies should the "Fallacy of Equivocation" be placed? Assign your reason.

3. What extension of the "Dictum" makes it applicable to the Sorites?

4. In the sentence, "Have thou nothing to do with that *just* man," what premise does the word *just* suggest? Put the sentence in syllogistic form, specifying the middle term.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Extract the cube root of 14869845, and account for the several steps of the work.

2. Express the numbers 140 and 220 in the scale of notation whose radix is 6, and multiply them together in that scale.

3. Reduce to a decimal the following expression—

$$\frac{\cdot035\times\cdot0056}{\cdot00007}$$

4. Given a vulgar fraction, how may it be ascertained whether its equivalent decimal will be finite or otherwise, and in the latter case whether it will be a pure or a mixed circulate?

ALGEBRA.

1. Given the sum of two numbers=13 and their product=50, to find them.

2. Determine the values of the unknown quantities in the following simultaneous equations, working by the method of substitution.

$$7x-5y=1$$
$$2x+3y=18$$

3. Given one leg of a right-angled triangle =12 inches, and the excess of twice the hypotenuse above the other leg=21 inches, to find this leg and the hypotenuse.

4. Find four numbers in arithmetical progression such that their continual product may be 105, and the product of the means exceed that of the extremes by 8.

5. Resolve the equation $x^3-26=9\sqrt{x^3-4}$ without previous involution.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

1. Given the sides of a triangle, how may the three angles be computed? Write down the formula to be used for each angle.

2. Show by a diagram what is meant by the *dip of the horizon* at any place, say, in latitude 55°; and find what it will be when the height of the eye is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

3. What is the solidity of the middle zone of an oblate spheroid, the middle diameter being 7,900 feet, the diameter of the end 7,200 feet, and the distance between the ends 2,400 feet.

4. To find the length of an arc when the radius and the number of degrees are given, the following is the rule:—Multiply the radius by the number of degrees, and the product by ·01745. Explain what the decimal ·01745 represents, and of what ratio it is the value.

5. If the radius of a circle be divided in extreme and mean ratio, prove that the greater segment is equal to the side of an inscribed decagon.

6. If the arc of a segment of a circle be a fourth of the circumference, what is the magnitude of an angle in the segment? Prove your answer.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Describe the construction and working of the Electric Telegraph.

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

2. A stream supplies 60 cubic feet of water per second to an *overshot* wheel, moving at the rate of 4 feet per second. Required the horse power.

3. An engine makes 33 strokes per minute—the diameter of the cylinder being 20 inches—the pressure per square inch 4lbs.—the horse power 60. Required the length of the stroke.

4. What is Sulphate of Ammonia, and from what substance is it chiefly obtained? Write out its symbols and state its uses in Agriculture.

5. How are all salts classified? State the means by which you can determine to which class each may be referred.

6. State symbolically, the principal ingredients of Porcelain, and how far high temperature tests its quality.

7. State whether or not alcoholic fluids, when taken into the body, increase permanently the muscular vigour. Assign reasons for your answer.

BOOKKEEPING.

1. When I receive goods from our factor for company account, in return for goods sent and sold, with charges paid by me at the receipt thereof, what entries are to be made? Give the reasons of your answer.

2. Having been intrusted with property to trade with on behalf of myself and another, I wish to settle with my partner: how am I to ascertain the gain or loss upon the whole business?—Supposing there has been a gain, and that my partner receives his share, what entries are to be made? What, if a loss having been sustained, he does not pay his share at the time?

B.

GRAMMAR.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight; the *foe* at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long pursuit
This day; fear not his flight; *so thick a cloud*
He comes, and *settled* in his face I see
Sad resolution, and *secure: let each*
His adamantine *coat* gird well, and each
Fit well his helm.

1. Parse the words in italics, and give a paraphrase of the entire passage.

2. Why are the Indefinite Pronouns so called? To what other parts of speech may they be referred, and give the force and special application of each of them.

3. Form sentences in which each of the following words shall be used as different parts of speech, placing in brackets after each word the name of the part of speech it is:—*a, as, above, both, but, on, if, however, neither.*

4. Give the derivation of the following words—Alnwick, Heliopolis, Balearic, annex, curate, tent, utilize, type, parasite, dotation, quiet, cheiroptera.

5. Point out any inaccuracies in the following:

"Mr. Jones respectfully intimates that he shall open a singing class."
If it be torn I cannot see the rent.
By that remembered or with that forgot.
You will find the remark in the second or third pages.
Whom do you think she is.

Lesson Books.

1. Write the heads of a Lesson on the "Uses of the Stem and Stalk of Plants."
2. In what do the tendrils of the vine, and the fibres of the mistletoe differ? Why can neither be considered as *roots*?
3. Give examples of the provision made by Providence in the structure of the bodies of animals, for their sustenance and protection.
4. Explain how the mechanical process of admitting the air and ejecting it from the lungs is carried on in man.
5. How, in riveting iron plates together, is a close joint obtained?

Geography.

1. Explain why the time of high water varies from day to day.
2. Name the several principal groups into which the Islands of the West Indian Archipelago have been divided, and give the Sub-divisions of the *Caribbean* group?
3. Name and describe the course of the chief rivers of the Spanish Peninsula.
4. Why does the moon always present the same face to us?

History.

1. Mention the leading incidents in the mission of Moses.
2. Give a brief sketch of the reigns of the three earlier Roman Emperors of the second century.
3. Note the most important events of the 14th century in reference to France, England, Scotland, and Hindostan.

Lessons on Money Matters.

1. How is it shown that charity, from its very nature, is incompatible with communism.
2. If the National Debt were abolished by law without payment, would the effects reach the labouring classes, and if so, in what way?
3. State the conditions necessary in order that land may be properly cultivated.

Lessons on Reasoning.

1. Give an instance in which the mental process of *abstraction* is performed without *generalization*.
2. Write out in proper form one *categorical* and one *hypothetical* sentence.
3. What are the two apparent exceptions to the rule that the Predicate of an affirmative proposition is undistributed?

Arithmetic.

1. Extract the square root of ·7 and of ·07.
2. What vulgar fraction is equivalent to '7854'.
3. How much linen at 2*s.* and 2*s.* 5*d.* per yard must be taken with 216 yards at 3*s.* 4*d.* per yard, that the whole may be worth 2*s.* 6*d.* per yard.
4. Reduce 24 acres, 3 roods, and 14 perches Irish to statute measure, and calculate the rent at £1 3*s.* 9*d.* per statute acre, by the shortest method.
5. Give the rule of Mental Arithmetic for finding interest for months at 6 per cent. per annum, also the reason of the rule.

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Male Teachers.

ALGEBRA.

1. Determine the value of the unknown quantity in the following equation :—

$$\frac{5x+4}{2} : \frac{18-x}{4} :: 7 : 4$$

2. Divide the sum of $\frac{a+1}{a-1}$ and $\frac{a-1}{a+1}$ by their difference.

3. A farmer rents 100 acres of land for £150, part at £1 7*s.* and part at £1 17*s.* per acre, how many acres has he of each kind?

4. Given $\frac{10+x}{5} : \frac{4x-9}{7} :: 14 : 5$ to find the value of x.

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

1. Divide a given straight line into two such parts that the rectangle under the whole and one of the parts will be equal to the square of the other part.

2. Prove that the sum of the squares of the diagonals of a parallelogram are together equal to the squares of the sides.

3. Prove that in an acute-angled triangle the line drawn from one of the angles to the middle point of the opposite side is greater than half that side.

4. The following constants are of frequent use in working questions in mensuration,

3·1416, ·7854, ·07958, ·7071068.

State what each of these numbers may be considered as representing, and of what ratio each is the value.

5. In bricklayers' work how are chimneys estimated when there is no party wall? How, when there is a party wall?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What is the depth of a precipice, if a stone takes 5″ to reach the bottom from the top, and through what space does it fall in the fourth second?

2. Describe the "differential axle," and explain the principle upon which it depends.

3. In a wheel and axle, the radius of the former is to that of the latter as 6·5 to 2·25, required the power necessary to raise a bucket of water, weighing 168lbs.?

4. How is the *barometer* of use in measuring the height of mountains, and in what proportion to the ascent does the mercury fall?

5. Enumerate the component rays of a sunbeam. State which is least refrangible, and which is most calorific.

6. Account philosophically for ink, which is *black*, becoming, when spilt on linen, ironmould of a *yellow* colour.

BOOKKEEPING.

1. When goods are received to be sold on commission, mention the various cases that may arise, and what entries will have to be made in each case.

2. When as factor I buy goods upon trust, and send them directly to my employer with the charges paid on them, how am I to record the transaction in the Journal and in the Leger?

3. Write out as they will appear in the Waste Book, examples of the several kinds of transactions for which the Journal and Leger entries will be "*A. Dr. to B.*"

C.

GRAMMAR.

The (*applause*) of listening (Senates) to (command),
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter (plenty) o'er a smiling land,
And *read* their history in a nation's eyes.
Their lot *forbade:* nor (*circumscribed*) alone
Their growing virtues, but their *crimes* (confined).

1. Parse the words in italics, and transpose and explain the entire passage.

2. Give the derivation of the words in parenthesis, and name any other words derived from the same roots.

3. When is the relative *which* used, although relating to persons?

4. State, with examples, under what circumstances two nominatives coupled by *and* may take a verb singular.

5. Name some adjectives which, though comparative in Latin, cannot be so considered in English, and give the three reasons advanced in support of this opinion.

LESSON BOOKS.

1. Write out the substance of Judah's appeal to Joseph, when the latter expressed his determination to detain Benjamin, in whose sack the cup had been found.

2. Mention some of the commands found in the law of Moses, the object of which was to make the Israelites kind and considerate to each other.

3. In the manufacture of paper, what are the various processes gone through, from the time the pulp is put into the copper of warm water until the sheets are ready to leave the finishing rooms?

4. In what does the cultivation of the small Belgian farms differ from that of the Irish? On what does the success of the Belgian farmer mainly depend, and why?

5. Name the mammalia mentioned in the Third Lesson Book, and state to what order each belongs.

6. In what respect do *worms* resemble the *reptiles;* in what do they differ from them.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the three principal rivers of the Italian Peninsula, and describe their course.

2. Name the Capes or Headlands by which the following mountain chains terminate, respectively, towards the sea:—the Andes, the Pyrenees, the Appenines, the Dofrine.

3. In what parts of the Earth does rain fall most abundantly, and why? In what parts are rainy days fewest?

4. Define what is meant by *Great,* and what by *Small,* circles of the Globe; and state the number of the latter generally marked on a Map of the World; naming, also, the four most important of them.

LESSONS ON MONEY MATTERS.

1. When are high profits and high wages likely to correspond, and *vice versa,* low profits and low wages?

2. Name the conditions under which *it would be a grievance* that one man should be paid higher wages than another who works as hard as himself.

Appendix H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

3. How is it shown that certain substances, which in general are worth little or nothing, may yet, under certain modifications of one of their economic elements, become of great value?

Male Teachers.

Arithmetic.

1. Give a definition of Simple Division that will be applicable equally to whole and to fractional numbers.

2. What sum, put to interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, will give £13 in seven months?

3. Extract the square root of 70486, and account for the several steps of the work.

4. Give the rule for finding at once the decimal of a pound equivalent to any number of shillings. Give an example in a case when the number of shillings is odd, and explain the reason of the rule.

5. Bought £18 10*s.* worth of wheat, at £1 5*s.* per barrel, part of which, being damaged, was lost; for the remainder, which was sold at 30 per cent. profit, I received £24. How many barrels were lost?

Mensuration.

1. What is the difference between the areas of two Isosceles triangles having equal bases 26—each of the equal sides of the one being 16, and of the other 18?

2. What is the area of a lake whose circumference is 76 chains?

3. What is the area of a trapezoid whose parallel sides are 1,648 and 2,486 yards, and perpendicular height 344 yards?

4. What weight of zinc, one-tenth of an inch thick, will cover a floor 16 feet 8 inches by 12 feet 3 inches, the zinc weighing 4 lbs. to the square foot?

Bookkeeping.

1. Name the several sorts of personal accounts, and the titles under which they are kept.

2. How will the following entry be journalized:—"*Paid my acceptance to John Black and Co., due this day,* £50?" Give the reasons for your answer.

3. When goods of one sort are sold for part goods of another sort, part ready money, part trust, and part bills, state how the transaction is to be entered.

4. On examining my books, I find that 60 dozen of Port, sold to Peter Kane on the 3rd of November, were placed to the account of Thomas Murphy. How is the error to be rectified?

Female Teachers.

No. 2.—Female Teachers.

A[1].

Grammar.

1. Parse the following:—

"Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'er head!"

2. In what cases—and give examples—may the comparative form of the adjective be substituted for the superlative, and *vice versa*, without altering the sense?

3. Account for the errors in the following sentences :—

Stephen's party was entirely broken up. The river had overflown its banks. Neither of these men seem to think their opinions objectionable.

4. Give some examples under each of the three modes by which derivative words are formed from their primitives.

5. Supply Anglo-Saxon synonymes for the following words derived from the Latin :—*custody, external, insipid, pensive, deplore, sylvan, arms, perspire, ineffable, aqueous.*

6. Explain the difference between the *metaphor* and *simile*, and give examples of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the two chief causes of the great currents of air in the equatorial regions ?

2. Name at least *five* of the most important rivers in Asia, giving their sources, the names of the countries through which they flow, and of the seas into which they empty themselves.

3. Where are the following places :—Anam, Sennaar, Albany, Auckland, Appleby, and Cromarty ?

4. Into what three classes are winds divided, and state which is most steadily advantageous to navigation ?

5. Give the boundaries of the Deccan, and the names of its principal rivers.

6. Name the two mountain systems of Africa, and their directions.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Write out the heads of a lesson showing that "We are all of one race—all brethren."

2. How will you explain to children what a useful thing money is ?

3. Give some details concerning the prophet Daniel.

4. What circumstances led to the separation of the American States from the mother country, in the eighteenth century ?

5. Describe briefly the whale tribe.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Give the rule for working a sum in Compound Proportion, and show how the work may be abbreviated.

2. If $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards cost $15\frac{1}{3}s.$, what is the price of $5\frac{3}{8}$ yards ?

3. Find the interest of £476 15*s.* at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

4. Find the price of 28 oz. 17 dwts. and 16 grs. at 13*s.* 6*d.* per oz., by the shortest method, and account for the work as you proceed.

A².

GRAMMAR.

Erin ! thy silent tear never shall cease !
Erin ! thy languid smile ne'er shall increase !
Till, like the rainbow's *light,*
Thy various tints unite,
And *form* in Heaven's sight
One arch of peace.

1. Parse the words in italics, and write a short paraphrase of the whole passage.

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

2. Point out any error you observe in the sentence—

Are the bag and the parcel arrived which were coming from the country?

3. Give an example of each of the following figures of speech :—*syncope, pleonasm, climax, ellipsis, irony,* and *metaphor.*

4. What is the origin, and give examples, of words which preserve the sound of their final *e*? Also state the general tendency as to placing the accent in English words, and the manner in which this is often counteracted.

5. Frame sentences to exemplify the use of *may* in expressing—1st, liberty; 2nd, possibility; 3rd, purpose; 4th, wish; and 5th, probable futurity.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. To what properties of the atmosphere do we owe the evening and morning twilight?

2. Name some lakes that appear and disappear periodically, and state how the phenomenon is accounted for.

3. Write out *ten* questions of *examination* on the Map of Europe, to test the general knowledge of a fourth class pupil on the subject.

4. State where the following places are, and prefix to each its geographical designation :—Murcia, Goa, Benares, Enesei, Dembea, and Sego.

5. Mention any thing you know of the source, the course, the length, and the mouth of the Niger.

6. To what circumstances is it owing that the western table-land of Iran resembles Europe in its vegetation?

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. How would you explain to the pupils of your school the mode of action of the Sucking Pump?

2. "It is best for all that each should work in his own way, and supply his neighbours, while they in their turn supply him." How is this proved?

3. Who was Zacharias? Mention the circumstances connected with his death.

4. Give some account of the reign of Charles I.

5. Write a short description of the Geysers of Iceland.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Give the Rule of Practice for finding the price of any number of yards, when the complement of the price of one yard is the aliquot part of a pound.

2. Divide $7\frac{3}{8}$ by 15, and add $\frac{4}{7}$ to the quotient.

3. If 24 yards of cloth, 5 quarters wide, cost £18 10*s.*, what cost 84 yards of the same quality, but 7 quarters wide?

4. Find the interest of £496 for 131 days, at £$4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

A[3].

GRAMMAR.

Great source of day! *best image here below*
Of thy Creator, *ever pouring wide,*
From world to world, *thro' vital ocean round,*
On nature write with ev'ry beam *his praise.*

1. Parse the words in italics.

2. Supply some of the interjections which are used to express the following emotions:—1. Surprise. 2. Aversion. 3. Wonder. 4. Salutation. 5. Languor. 6. Joy.

3. Form sentences, each having a subject, predicate, object, and adjunct, in which the following words occur:—The school, a state, an apple, cattle, goodness, and Dublin.

4. Give four derivations, with their meanings, from each of the following words:—*via, gamos, metior, sentio,* and *liber*.

5. Under the first rule of syntax, what simple caution is given which, if attended to, the pupil will find no difficulty in preserving concord between the verb and its subject?

6. Correct the following:—

The Nile marks on either side the extent of fertility, by the measure of its inundations. Will I go home, Sir? Scotland and thee did in each other live. As when the sun new risen.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What was the origin of the division of the circle into 360 equal parts?

2. Where are the Natron lakes, and what articles of commerce do they supply?

3. Write out the capital cities of the following countries:—Abyssinia, Labrador, Paraguay, Ecuador, Saxony, and Dutch Guiana.

4. When the lower edge of the sun is *apparently* resting on the horizon, what is the *real* position of his disc? Explain and illustrate your answer.

5. Name the chief groups of islands in the Northern Pacific.

6. Enumerate the boundaries of the five physical regions into which South America has been divided.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. "Habits of cleanliness and of order are to be taught first;"—why? What means do you adopt to inculcate them in your school?

2. How could the use of coin first begin?

3. Give an account of the state of Palestine and of the tribes by which it was inhabited, from the time of Moses to that of David.

4. Mention any facts you know connected with the history of Louis XVI.

5. Describe the customs, manners, and food of the Swedish peasants.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Explain the terms "aliquant" and "aliquot," and show how the aliquot part of any number may be found.

2. Multiply $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{4}{7}$, and add $\frac{2}{3}$ to the product.

3. What principal, at 5 per cent. per annum, will bring £125 in 3 years?

4. If a person walking 9 hours a day travel 120 miles in 5 days, in how many days of 10 hours will he complete a journey of 410 miles?

A⁴.

GRAMMAR.

Force, *cunning*, speed, *which* Nature gave
The various *tribes* throughout her plan,
Life to enjoy, from death to save,—
These are the lowest powers of man.

1. Parse the words in italics: how many powers is it here said Nature gave?

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

2. Frame sentences to exemplify the following applications of the auxiliary *would:*—1, past willingness; 2, past determination; 3, past habits; 4, future; and 5, wish.

3. Trace the derivation of the following words: *hospital, crutch, adorn, Cheapside, Stratford, pipkin,* and *profound.*

4. Give examples to show that the possessive case is not always resolvable into the objective, with the preposition *of.*

5. Conjugate the verb to *speak* in the second future tense, negatively and interrogatively in the one form.

6. State how you would proceed to present a first lesson on concord and government to a junior class.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. In which continents do the isothermal lines recede farthest from the equator, and on which side of the continents, east or west, is the temperature highest?

2. How would you explain to your advanced pupils that one hour corresponds to 15 degrees?

3. Name all the British possessions in Africa.

4. Describe the course of the river Rhone, naming the chief towns on its banks.

5. What are the chief inlets of the oceans connected with Asia.

6. Write out the capitals of Rhode Island, Brazil, Argyle, Essex, Mayo, and Down.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. "Knowledge, skill, labour, ordained by God to be the means with which man must work up his gifts."—Write the substance of a lesson proving this.

2. How is it shown that nations by trading peaceably together will be richer and better off than if they hold no commercial intercourse one with another?

3. Write a short sketch of the history of the Israelites, from Joshua to Samuel.

4. Relate the particulars you know concerning the Spanish Armada.

5. Describe briefly the climate of Egypt, and its four distinct seasons.

ARITHMETIC.

1. If the $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of a piece of cloth come to £1 5*s.*, what is the price of the whole?

2. Find the price of 4 yards 3 qrs. and 1 nail of cloth, at £1 2*s.* 8*d.* per yard, by the shortest method, and explain every step of the work.

3. In what time will £140 amount to £180, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum?

4. If the sinking of $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$ of a well cost £6, what will be the cost of the remaining part?

B[1].

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse the words in italics:—

"That orbèd *maiden*, with white fire *laden*,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
By the midnight breezes *strewn*."

2. What must be the subject of the verb when the latter may be either in the singular or the plural?

3. Annex appropriate prepositions to the following verbs:—*abut, comply, admonish, contend, alienate, intervene, weep, taste, pronounce,* and *sympathise.*

4. Form six derivatives, stating their several meanings, from each of the following roots:—*clamo, plico, spiro, unus.*

5. Refer to and write out the rules for spelling to which the following words are exceptions:—*singeing, befall, myrrh, piteous, trammelled, lodgment.*

6. Give an example of the nominative absolute.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Why did the Saxons visit England, and what reward did they receive for their services from the Ancient Britons?

2. Name the exports of Prussia, and its principal seaport.

3. By what route would you sail from the city of Aden to Vancouver's Island?

4. Upon what principle was the old subdivision of the earth into climates made to depend? State if the same ratio is observed the whole way from the equator to the poles.

5. Why is the *snow line* higher 20° from the equator than at the equator?

6. Refer any *six* of the following places to their respective countries:—Ghent, Paisley, Allahabad, Malaga, Smolensko, Pittsburg, Vera Cruz, Hobart Town, Gratz, Ferns, and Funchal.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Write out the heads of a lesson intended to explain to your pupils how the waters of the earth preserve their freshness, and how their waste is repaired.

2. What use did the Jews make of the ass? For what purpose was the horse chiefly employed among them? Mention instances.

3. How are wild elephants caught and tamed?

4. What use is made of the worn-out saucepans and tin-ware of our kitchens?

5. Give some account of the persecutions endured by the Christians during the first three centuries.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Give the rule for performing Compound Division when the divisor and dividend are both applicate.

2. Multiply 16 yds. 3 qrs. and 2 nls. by 18, and find the cost of the result at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard.

3. Write down the rule of Mental Arithmetic for finding the price of 120 articles.

4. If a stone of sugar be bought for 6*s.* 8*d.* and sold for 7*s.* 10*d.*, what is the gain per cwt.?

B².

GRAMMAR.

"*Slow* sinks, more *lovely ere* his race *be run*,
Along Morea's hills, the setting *sun*;
Not, as in northern climes, obscurely *bright*,
But one unclouded *blaze* of living light.

Parse the words in italics.

2. Give the derivation of *soak, manual, gangway, grotesque, dray,* and *burly.*

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

3. Write sentences showing the different applications of the double forms of the following verbs :—

hung / *hanged*	*heaved* / *hove*	*born* / *borne*

4. Of the twenty diphthongs in English there are only three in which both vowels are distinctly heard ; give an example of each of these, and enumerate examples of ten of the other seventeen.

5. State how you would first proceed to teach young children how to point out and use the adjective and the adverb.

6. How do you distinguish between separable and inseparable prepositions ? Give examples of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the principal plains of Europe, and any remarkable circumstance connected with them that you may remember.

2. In the reign of what English Monarch, and in what year of our Lord, was Ireland annexed to the English crown ?

3. Describe the course of the Jordan, and the meaning of the word.

4. What is the general principle upon which the temperature of a place depends, and to what modifications is it subject ?

5. Name a city on each of the following rivers :—Hoogly, Neva, Vistula, Tigris, and Rio de la Plata.

6. Name three lakes in Ireland, the sources each of a river ; give the names of the rivers, and of the county or counties at their mouths.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Write out the heads of a Lesson to show that water when converted into ice is not without its uses.

2. How is the dog generally spoken of in Scripture ? Why despised by the Jews? Mention some of the circumstances in which the word "dog" is used as a term of reproach.

3. Describe the manner in which the lion takes his prey.

4. Enumerate the various classes of workmen requisite to produce a pair of scissors.

5. Who was Attila ? Mention the principal events with which he was connected.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Write down the rule for working a sum in Simple Proportion, when the third term contains more than one denomination, and show how the process may be, in many cases, abbreviated.

2. Divide 18 cwt. 3 qrs. of meal among 14 persons, and make up the price of each one's share, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per stone.

3. Write down the rule of Mental Arithmetic, when the number of articles does not consist of exact dozens.

4. If a piece of cloth be bought for £24, and sold for £22, what is the loss per cent ?

B³.

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse the words in italics :—

"*Oh ! blest retirement ! friend* to life's decline !
Retreat from care, *that never must be mine !*
How blest is he who crowns, in shades *like these,*
A youth of labour with an age of ease."

2. Of the four sorts of adjective pronouns, inflect such as are liable to inflection.

3. Give the derivation of the following words :—*artist, senator, intersperse, puerile, construction, pastoral.*

4. Conjugate the following verbs in the infinitive mood, past tense; indicative mood, past tense, progressive form; same mood, prior perfect tense; and same mood, second future tense, negative form :—*drink, eat, speak.*

5. Correct the following, and assign a reason for any change you may make :—

There let him lay. The boots were bought at Clarke's the shoemaker's. He wrote bolder and loftier than any other writer.

6. Frame sentences which will distinguish the special meaning of the following words :—

hire	pale	lean	worship
salary	pallid	incline	adore
wages	wan	bend	venerate

Geography.

1. Describe the event known by the name of the Norman Conquest.
2. Why did Captain Parry fail in his attempt to reach the North Pole, by travelling over fields of ice?
3. Given the difference of time between any two places, how will you find the distance between them in miles?
4. Refer the following to their respective countries, prefixing to each its geographical term :—Truxillo, Matapan, Lena, Baikal, Potomac, Guadaloupe, and Novogorod.
5. Name three rivers in Munster, and the towns on each.
6. Name the two highest mountains in Scotland, and the county in which they are situated.

Lesson Books and History.

1. Give the heads of a lesson on the change of water into steam.
2. The dove is much spoken of in the Bible.—Enumerate the several instances given in the Third Lesson Book.
3. Write the substance of the "Anecdote of a Lion."
4. Mention the uses of flowers to us.
5. Give some details regarding Julian, the apostate.

Arithmetic.

1. Write down the rule for dividing by a number which is greater than 12, but the product of two or more factors each less than 13.
2. At 7*s.* 4*d.* per oz., what is the value of a silver cup weighing 8 oz. 13 dwts. and 11 grs.?
3. Write down the rule of Mental Arithmetic, when the price of each article is small.
4. If a cwt. of sugar be bought for £2 16*s.*, at what price must it be sold in order to gain 5 per cent.?

B⁴.

Grammar.

1. Parse the words in italics :—

"*Lives* of great men *all remind us*
We *can make our lives sublime,*
And, *departing, leave* behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

2. Give synonymes for the following words—*compassion, whiten, cure, soften, cloke, boyish, virile, feminine,* and *annual.*

3. What classes of verbs do not admit of what is called the progressive form?

4. Assign the reason for any correction you may make in the following:—

Their accent as well as their pronunciation were criticised. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture as well as read them in a description.

5. In what sense may the article *a* be said to be definite?

6. Give the derivation of the following words—*pattern, spice, twist, nostril, protest, crusade.*

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the position of the earth with reference to the sun when it is summer with our antipodes?

2. Name the counties in which the following towns are situated—Reading, Bangor, Portpatrick, Cupar, Dingle, and Portadown.

3. Mention the chief towns of Galilee, and say from what people the inhabitants were chiefly derived.

4. State any thing you know of the Great Salt Desert.

5. Give three causes for the difference of temperature between the northern and the southern hemispheres.

6. Write out the *latitude* and *longitude* of your antipodes.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Write the heads of a lesson on the formation of sand, mould, peat, and coal.

2. Solomon says in the Book of Proverbs: "As the swallow by flying, so the curse causeless shall not come."—What explanation of this is given in the Third Lesson Book?

3. Write out a brief description of the wolf.

4. Enumerate the various uses we make of the seed of plants.

5. Give a short account of the principal events in the time of Constantine.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Write down the Rule for dividing by a number which is greater than 12, and is not produced by factors below 13.

2. If the fare of a coach for 132 miles be £2 4*s.* 6*d.*, for what distance would £1 8*s.* 9*d.* pay at the same rate?

2. How is the price of 68 articles, at $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ each, found by Mental Arithmetic?

4. Divide 27 yards, 3 quarters, and 1 nail of silk among 6 persons, and make up the price of each one's share at 3*s.* 8*d.* per yard.

C[1].

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse the following:—

"Worth, not birth, shall rule mankind
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given—
Wait a little longer."

2. Show, by an example, that *interrogative* pronouns are really *relatives.*

3. Write out the conjugation of the verb *to drink*, indicative mood, past and second future tenses.

4. Is there any, and what, error in the couplet,

"The sun upon the calmest sea
Appears not half so bright as thee."

5. Give the derivation of *ant, bloat, comely, enlist, embroider, perry, ostler*, and *starch*.

6. What preposition is sometimes used as a conjunction instead of *and*?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the three principal Duchies in the German Confederation, with the capitals of each.

2. Name the parallels of latitude between which Europe lies.

3. Refer the following places to the countries to which they belong:—St. Malo, Ajaccio, Coimbra, Leipsic, and Upsal.

4. Name the counties on the eastern and western banks of the Shannon in order from its source.

5. To what circumstances is the excess of humidity in the climate of Ireland attributed?

6. Name a town or city on each of the following rivers:—Suir, Foyle, Bann, Derg, and Ovoca.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. When Jacob was on his way to Padanaram what vision had he? What promises were made to him?

2. Give the substance of the anecdote regarding a shepherd's dog in one of the valleys of the Grampian Mountains.

3. Give a list of the animals enumerated in the Sequel as belonging to the *Non-Ruminants*.

4. When the cocoons of silk-worms are finished how is the silk obtained? What use is made of the cocoon after the silk is wound off?

5. Describe the American Indians—what their habits, and mode of subsistence.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures nine millions fourteen thousand and seven, and subtract from it twenty-nine thousand and nine.

2. If a person save £36 in $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, how much must he save per week at an average.

3. Make up the price of 5 lbs. 3 oz. of tea at 4*s*. 6*d*. per lb.

4. Divide one thousand and forty-four pounds ten shillings and eight pence among eighteen persons, and prove the truth of the result by multiplication.

C².

GRAMMAR.

1. Are there any, and what, errors in the following:—

"Who will I give them books to?"

2. Write out a sentence in which the subject of the verb is the relative *which*, with a clause of the sentence as its antecedent.

3. Parse:—

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

4. Set forth four phrases, each of which has the force of a preposition.

5. Prefix a root to each of the following, and define the force of the affix;—*ude, ist, ian, wick, ive,* and *ible.*

6. Supply the omissions in the following table:—

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Perfect Participle.
_____	_____	cloven,
_____	forsook,	_____
_____	_____	born,
_____	hid,	_____
strive,	_____	_____
ring,	_____	_____

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the boundaries of each of the five zones, giving the breadth in degrees of each zone.

2. Into what seas do the following rivers empty themselves:—Volga, Rhone, Ural, Ebro, and South Dwina?

3. Name the country in which each of the following towns is situated:—Gottingen, Kiel, The Hague, Bruges, and Riga.

4. Name one of the principal Capes or Heads in each of the four Provinces of Ireland.

5. Through what counties does the river Barrow pass from its source till it enters the sea?

6. Give the names of the Republics of Europe, and the history of the two smallest.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. How were the Ten Commandments delivered in the first instance to the Israelites? With what ceremonies did Moses accompany the reading of the Covenant in the hearing of the people?

2. Relate the anecdote given in the Sequel to show the gentleness and intelligence of the Elephant.

3. Name the animals classed as Digitigrades in the Sequel.

4. Describe the Hour-glass—in what respects useful, in what defective.

5. Name the chief animal and vegetable productions of the hot regions of South America.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in figures nine hundred and four millions forty-eight thousand and eight, and divide it by four hundred and six.

2. Find the price of 4 cwt. 3 qrs. of sugar, at 6*d.* per lb.

3. How much should a person save per week at an average in order to save £16 in a year.

4. Divide 104 yds. of calico among 24 persons, and find the cost of each one's share at 4*d.* per yard.

C[3].

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse;—

"If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find a better way.

2. State the simplest method of teaching the force and meaning of the *preposition* to children.

3. Frame such a definition of the *adjective* as would properly include under it the article, adjective pronouns, and numeral adjectives.

4. Give the name of the opposite gender of each of the following words, and say to which method of distinguishing the gender each is to be referred :—*daughter, she goat, sultan, uncle, lass,* and *beau.*

5. Point out the prefixes, with their meanings, in the following words :—*obstruct, ante chamber, epidemic, paraphrase, apologue,* and *epitaph.*

6. Write out fully the entire skeleton conjugation, that is, the several *terminations* only, of a regular verb.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the two motions of the earth, and the results of each.

2. By what route would you *sail* from Odessa in Russia, to Archangel in the same country?

3. Where are the following places situated with reference to the 50th degree of north latitude :—Hanover, Guernsey, Funen, Vienna, and Carlsruhe?

4. Where does the river Nore rise, and through what counties does it pass before it reaches the sea?

5. In what counties are the following towns situated :—Rathkeale, Clones, Callan, Leighlin, Boyle, Lisburn, and Bangor?

6. Name the islands connected with Ireland.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Give an account of Hagar and Ishmael after they were turned away from Abraham's household.

2. Relate the story of the White Bear and her cubs.

3. To what order of birds do the following respectively belong :—*Swan, Ostrich, Woodcock, Heron, Coot?*

4. In what places were slabs of rock-salt used for building purposes? How were these slabs cemented together?

5. Describe the Esquimaux, and their houses.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in words 8000046, and subtract from it 4059.

2. Divide 18 lb. 12 oz. of tea among eight persons, and make up the price of each one's share at 4*s.* per lb.

3. Multiply 14 cwt. 3 qrs. and 18 lbs. by 27, and prove the result by Division.

4. What cost 1 cwt. 2 qrs. of potatoes at 4*d.* per stone?

C⁴.

GRAMMAR.

1. Parse :—

> "Where now shall I go? poor, forsaken, and blind,
> Can I find one to guide me, so faithful and kind?"

2. Point out any distinction in the force and application of the two words linked in the following groups :—

shepherd,	charity,	ship,	illegible,
pastor,	love,	nave,	unreadable.

3. Give examples wherein the infinitive mood is governed by nouns or by adjectives.

APPENDIX H.

II. Questions proposed at the Examinations.

Female Teachers.

4. Correct the following :—

There is no situation so secure as cannot admit of change. My banks they are furnished with bees. From the progress he has made, he appears to study Homer for some time.

5. Write out the positive form of each of the following adjectives :—*worst, utmost, next, undermost, first, most, nethermost, and last.*

6. Give the derivation of the following words :—*left, tight, sorrel, grotesque, pike, and stud.*

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Mention the parallels of latitude that bound the *northern, middle,* and *southern* countries of Europe.

2. Name all the islands included under the term "The Ionian Islands."

3. By what different names was Ireland known to the Romans?

4. Refer the following to their respective countries, stating what each is :—Ferrard, Catania, Alicant, Leyden, Haemus, and Negropont.

5. What are the names of the counties bordering on Lough Neagh? Name them in order, and give the chief town of each.

6. Name three boroughs in Ulster, giving the population of each.

LESSON BOOKS AND HISTORY.

1. Relate the particular details given regarding Laban's conduct after the flight of Jacob from Padanaram.

2. In what two respects does the Dromedary differ from the Camel?

3. To what order of birds do the following belong, respectively :—*Quail, cuckoo, partridge, goldfinch, sparrow.*

4. Of what is the water-spider's cocoon formed? How fastened to bushes? With what filled? And why?

5. Mention the chief circumstances which render Egypt the most interesting to us of all the countries of Africa.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in words 60600044, and divide it by 808, and show how the accuracy of the result may be proved.

2. What is the rent of 25 acres 1 rood and 20 perches, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per acre?

3. Reduce 648076 yards to miles, (English.)

4. If the value of a pound, avoirdupoise weight, of silver be £4 0*s.* 2½*d.*, how many shillings may be had for one pound Troy?

APPENDIX I.

Page

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF PAID MONITORS, ... 223

APPENDIX I.

I.—Report on Examination of Paid Monitors.

No. 1.—Report of W. H. Newell, Esq., ll.d., on the Results of the Examinations of Paid Monitors in Districts under his charge.

31st December, 1853.

Gentlemen,—The Commissioners of National Education having ordered that the Paid Monitors of each district should be summoned, in the month of October last, to some convenient place, for the purpose of examination (see instructions in Appendix A), the several Inspectors connected with me held these examinations at the time appointed, and afterwards forwarded to me the written exercises, with their remarks thereon.

On receiving these papers I wrote to each Inspector, requesting he would be good enough to reply to certain queries, in order that I might be able to submit to the Commissioners some definite information upon the working of the Paid Monitorial system, and its advantages as an agency in the diffusion of sound elementary education.

Before proceeding to detail the results of these examinations, or to enumerate what appear to me to be the shortcomings of the present system, it may not be irrelevant to enter into a brief history of these appointments. It will, at least, show that they were made after mature deliberation, and not before the system of National Education had considerably developed itself.

The first intimation of the Commissioners' intention to appoint Paid Monitors is made in their Eleventh Report (1844), where the following passage occurs :—

"Moreover, arrangements are in progress for having Monitors appointed, and paid as assistants, in some of our best schools; so that we hope gradually to bring forward a body of Masters and Mistresses thoroughly qualified to undertake the management of schools, and to render them sources of solid instruction and improvement."

In their Twelfth Report the Commissioners say :—

"In accordance with the design expressed in our last Report, ninety-six Monitors—three being selected by each of our thirty-two Superintendents from the best schools in his district—have been put on salaries as follows :—for the first year they are to receive £4; for the second, £5; for the third, £6; for the fourth, £7. They will then undergo a training at our normal establishment, and afterwards be sent out as Teachers.

"We hope, not only to keep up the present number of Paid Monitors from year to year, but to increase it; and we anticipate the best effects from the continued supply of qualified Teachers which we hope thus to provide for the public."

In 1847 the number was increased to four male and three female Paid Monitors in each district, and next year the Commissioners raised the number to nine in each district—six males and three females—as "further experience convinced them that no more suitable means could have been devised for improving the education of the best pupils in their schools, and thereby preparing them to become efficient Teachers."

The Commissioners did not make any further increase in the number until 1850, when they decided on having eight male and four female Paid Monitors in each district; and in that year the salaries of Paid

APPENDIX I.

I. Report on Examination of Paid Monitors.

Dr. Newell.

Monitors of the third and fourth years were raised respectively, from £6 and £7, to £7 and £8.

These young persons are required to possess a certain amount of literary acquirements, as specified in the "Paid Monitors' Programme." Their selection has been intrusted to the District Inspectors, who recommend the appointment in such schools as have the largest attendance, and are in other respects most deserving of this distinction. The Commissioners ordered that a register of their proficiency should be kept in each district, and that this proficiency should be recorded yearly, after due examination. Various circumstances, however, prevented this course from being steadily pursued, but the chief difficulty was the absence of any provision for defraying the travelling expenses of the Paid Monitors. By the new arrangement this difficulty has been entirely removed, and there is every reason to hope that the present plan will be attended with much success.

The number of the Paid Monitors in some of the districts connected with me is not complete, but, except in four instances, the explanations of the Inspectors are satisfactory. In October there were in all the eight districts seventy-nine Paid Monitors—fifty-two male and twenty-seven female. In *one* district only was the number complete; among the others there were eleven vacancies for male, and five for female Paid Monitors. Of these, seven vacancies for males, and three for females were filled up before the end of November, so that there are now but four vacancies for males, and two for females; and I am not satisfied that even these have not been filled up.

There were in attendance, in the eight districts, seventy Paid Monitors.

	Males.	Females.
Present,	48	22
Vacant,	11	5
Absent,	5	5
	64	32

In seven instances the absences were satisfactorily accounted for.

I have drawn up two tables—No. 1 setting forth the answering of each Paid Monitor at the written, and No. 2 at the oral examinations.

The names of the schools and Paid Monitors are arranged by Districts; and in Table No. 2 the name of the Monitor only is given.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the ANSWERING of each PAID MONITOR at the WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Name of School.	Name of Paid Monitor.	Age in Years.	Years of service.	Grammar			Geography.			Lesson Books.			Arithmetic.		
				Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.
DISTRICT 22.															
Arva, m.	Michael Smith, .	16	2	.	2	1	2	1	.	1	3	1	.	2	1
Ballinagh, m.	Edward Connolly, .	18	4	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	3	2	1	2	2
Cavan, m.	John M'Cready, .	14	2	3	2	.	2	2	.	4	1	.	2	1	.
Edgeworthstown, m.	John Fitzpatrick, .	15	2	2	1	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	2	.
Gortnagorry, .	John Murphy, .	16	3	2	3	.	4	.	.	1	3	1	3	2	.
Granard, m.	Edward Duffy, .	15	1	2	2	.	1	1	.	1	3	1	2	3	.
Cavan, f.	Mary M'Cready, .	16	1	.	3	.	2	2	.	3	2	.	1	.	.
Granard, f.	M. A. Murphy, .	15	2	2	2	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the ANSWERING of each PAID MONITOR at the WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Name of School.	Name of Paid Monitor.	Age in Years.	Years of service.	Grammar			Geography.			Lesson Books.			Arithmetic.		
				Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.
DISTRICT 37.															
Ardmore, m	Declan Mansell, .	15	2	4	1	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1
Cahir, m.	John Moran, .	15	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	2	2	1	4	1	.
Clashmore, . .	William Kehoe, .	14	1	1	3	.	.	3	1	3	1	1	1	.	.
Glengarra, m.	Edward Downing, .	14	2	3	1	.	3	1	.	3	1	.	4	.	1
Fermoy, prep.	Patrick Crowley, .	14	3	5	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	*	.	.
Lismore, m.	Edward Hallahan, .	16	1	2	2	1	3	1	.	3	1	.	4	.	.
Lismore, No. 2, f.	Anne Kennelly, .	16	3	2	4	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.
Cappoquin, f.	Catherine Cavanagh,	15	1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
DISTRICT 39.															
Abbeyfeale, m.	John Quinlivan, .	14	2	.	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	.	.	3	3
Charleville, m.	Patrick Lillis, .	20	4	4	.	2	4	.	.	4	1	.	4	1	2
Drumcollogher, m.	Francis Bennis, .	19	4	3	1	2	4	.	.	2	3	.	3	4	.
Feenagh, m.	William Cronin, .	19	4	3	.	2	3	1	.	1	3	.	.	4	2
Rathkeale, m.	John Cosgrave, .	16	3	1	3	1	4	.	.	2	3	.	1	2	3
Shanagolden, m.	Thomas Hartnett, .	17	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	.	3	1	1	4	1
Tour, m.	Richard Scanlan, .	15	2	4	1	.	3	1	.	2	2	1	4	1	1
Charleville, f.	Margt. Shanahan, .	20	4	4	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	4	.	2	2
St. Catherine's, f.	Bridget Morrissy, .	16	2	2	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	4	1	2	2
DISTRICT 40.															
Ballyoughtra, .	Daniel Slattery, .	16	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2
Blennerville, m.	Denis Foley, . .	18	4	1	3	1	3	1	.	5	.	.	2	1	3
Castlemaine, m.	John Coffey, . .	18	3	2	1	2	3	1	.	2	1	.	5	.	.
Listowel, m.	James Shanahan, .	15	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	3	1	.	3	2	.
Keel, . . .	Morgan O'Brien, .	16	2	1	3	1	3	1	.	.	2	.	2	2	.
Tarbert, m.	Jeremiah Sheahan,	13	1	.	2	2	1	1	2	1	.	.	3	3	.
Tralee, m.	William M'Guire, .	15	1	2	1	1	4	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.
Listowel, f.	Margaret Grant, .	19	4	1	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	1
Milltown, f.	M. A. Dowd, .	16	1	1	3	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	1
Tralee, f.	Cath. Vaughan, .	16	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1
DISTRICT 41.															
Caherciveen, m.	John Sullivan, .	16	3	2	2	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	*	.	.
Gortagullane, .	Thaddeus Toomy, .	17	2	1	3	.	.	1	.	*	.	.	*	.	.
Kenmare, m.	Michael Phelan, .	16	1	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	*	.
Killarney, m.	John Keleher, .	18	1	3	2	.	4	.	.	*	.	.	*	.	.
Rathmore, m.	Patrick Lynch, .	15	1	.	4	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	*	.	.
Tiernaboul, . .	Jeremiah Finnegan,	16	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	*	.
Caherciveen, f.	Bridget Clifford, .	16	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	*	.	.	*	.	.
Killarney, f.	Teresa Quin, * .	16	2	.	5	.	.	*	.	*	.	.	*	.	.
Rathmore, f.	Mary Moynahan, .	14	1	2	1	1	.	3	1	*	.	.	*	.	.
DISTRICT 42.															
Ballydehob, . .	James Clifford, .	14	1	.	2	.	.	3	1	3	.	1	3	.	1
Clonakilty, m.	John Sullivan, .	15	1	2	2	1	1	2	.	1	2	.	3	2	1
Old Chapel, . .	Patrick Hayes, .	15	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	.
Skibbereen, m.	Tim. O'Driscoll, .	15	1	1	3	.	1	3	.	2	2	1	4	2	.
Castletown Bear, m.	Boetius Sullivan, .	17	2	.	3	1	2	2	.	.	3	1	3	.	1
Ardagh, f.	Mary Finn, . .	18	1	2	2	1	.	3	1	2	3	.	4	2	.
Clonakilty, f.	Hanna Leary, .	16	2	3	2	.	4	.	.	2	2	1	2	1	.
Lislevan, f.	Abby O'Donohoe,	15	3	4	1	.	4	.	.	3	2	.	2	1	1
Skibbereen, f.	Ellen Daly, . .	14	1	2	3	.	3	1	.	1	3	.	1	2	.

* No exercises.

Table No. 1.—Showing the answering of each Paid Monitor, at the Written Examination—*continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Paid Monitor.	Age in Years.	Years of service.	Grammar			Geography.			Lesson Books.			Arithmetic.		
				Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Imperfect.	Unsatisfactory.
District 43.															
Ballykerwick, m.	Timothy Sexton, .	15	1	1	1	3	2	.	2	.	.	5	1	.	5
Banteer, m.	Michael Lehane, .	17	2	4	.	1	2	.	2	2	3	.	1	3	2
Dromleigh, m.	John Barry, . .	17	4	1	2	3	1	3	.	.	2	3	4	1	1
Kanturk, m.	Edward O'Callaghan	15	2	3	2	.	3	1	.	1	1	3	1	1	4
Lyre, . . .	Charles Morley, .	17	2	3	.	2	4	.	.	1	2	2	2	1	3
Newmarket, m.	William Connell, .	15	1	1	4	.	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2
Ballykerwick, f.	Hannah Morrissy, .	15	2	2	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	5	1	.	4
Macroom, f.	Mary O'Leary, .	15	2	2	2	1	2	2	.	.	2	3	.	3	2
Millstreet, f.	Ellen Keliher, .	19	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	.	.	5	.	.	5
District 44.															
Ballinora, . .	John Connell, .	15	1	1	1	1	.	3	1	.	3	.	2	1	.
Ballinagrath, .	Daniel O'Brien, .	13	1	.	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	2	4	.	.
Ballindangan, .	John Birmingham,	16	4	2	1	1	2	2	.	1	1	.	4	1	.
Clonmult, . .	John Lynch, .	16	3	3	.	1	4	.	.	3	.	.	4	2	.
Farrahy, m.	John Lysaght, .	15	2	*	.	.	*	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	1
Rathcormack, m.	Thomas Fenton, .	16	1	1	2	.	3	1	.	.	1	2	3	2	1
Bandon, f.	Catherine O'Driscoll	16	1	1	3	1	4	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	3
Kinsale, f.	Ellen Barry, . .	16	2	2	2	.	4	.	.	2	2	.	2	1	.
St. Patrick's, convt	Ellen Canavan, .	15	1	2	1	1	4	.	.	1	2	.	2	1	.

* No exercises.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the NUMBER of QUESTIONS asked in each DISTRICT, and answered by each PAID MONITOR, at the ORAL EXAMINATION.

Explanation.—A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, bad, or indifferent; E, very bad.

Name of Paid Monitor.	Grammar.		Spelling Book.		Outline Maps.		Geography.		Lesson Books.		Arithmetic.		Algebra.		Geometry.		Mensuration.		Book-keeping.		Agriculture Reasoning.				Writing.	Composition.	Dictation.
	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Reading.	Parsing.			
Michael Smith,																							C	C	D	D	
Edward Connolly,																							D	D	D	D	
John M'Cready,																							D	D	D	D	
John Fitzpatrick,	*																						D	D	D	D	
John Murphy,	*																						D	D	D	D	
Edward Duffy,																							D	D	D	D	
Mary M'Cready,																							D	D	D	D	
M. A. Murphy,																							C	C	D	D	
Declan Mansell,	12	7	8	5			12	10	8	6	9	8											C	D	C	C	
John Moran,		8		4				9		3		7											C	B	C	C	
William Kehoe,		6		3				5		6		3											B	C	D	D	
Edward Downing,		7		6				9		7		8											B	C	B	A	
Patrick Crowley,		9		5				9		2		8											C	B	B	C	
Edward Hallahan,		5		7				7		3		6											B	D	B	C	
Anne Kennelly,		4		6				7		3		6											B	C	B	C	
Catherine Cavanagh		6		5				6		4		3											B	C	B	B	
John Quinlivan,		3		7				1		4		2											D	D	C	D	
Patrick Lillis,		10		13				6		10		3											D	C	C	D	
Francis Bennis,		5		8				5		8		2											C	B	C	C	
William Cronin,		4		9				2		5		2											C	C	C	C	
John Cosgrave,		5		7				4		5													C	D	C	D	
Thomas Hartnett,		4		4				2		7		3											C	D	C	D	
Richard Scanlan,		6		10				2		4		1											C	C	C	D	
Margaret Shanahan,	15	11	16	13			15	9	27	21		3											C	*	D	D	

* No returns.

† Remaining branches not in the course for these Paid Monitors.

‡ No returns of answering in these branches.

§ No dictation exercise.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the Number of Questions asked in each District, and answered by each Paid Monitor, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Paid Monitor.	Grammar.		Spelling Book.		Outline Maps.		Geography.		Lesson Books.		Arithmetic.		Algebra.		Geometry.		Mensuration.		Book-keeping.		Agriculture		Reasoning.		Reading.	Parsing.	Writing.	Composition.	Dictation.
	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.	Asked.	Answered.					
Bridget Morrissy,	.	12	.	13	.	.	.	10	13	10	.	4	.†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	†	B	C	++
Daniel Slattery,	4	1	2	1	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	D	C	C	D	D
Denis Foley,	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	7	5	.	3	5	4	3	1	2	2	4	1	5	3	.S	.	C	B	C	B	B
John Coffey,	.	4	.	1	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	.S	.	.S	.	.S	.	B	B	C	C	D
James Shanahan,	.	4	1	1	.	5	.	4	5	5	5	5													B	C	B	D	E
Morgan O'Brien,	.	4	2	2	.	5	.	4	.	4	6	3													E	C	B	C	D
Jeremiah Sheahan,	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	3	.	2	5	3													C	B	C	C	D
William M'Guire,	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	5	.	4	.	5	.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	B	C	C	C	C
Margaret Grant,	5	2	4	3	7	5	10	9	9	4	8	4													B	C	B	D	C
M. A. Dowd,	.	3	.	.	.	6	11	8	8	4	8	6													B	C	D	D	C
Catherine Vaughan,	6	4	.	.	.	5	.	6	9	3	.	5													C	D	D	E	E
John Sullivan,	7	3	7	5	.	.	14	7	18	8	9	5	.†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	B	B	B	
Thaddeus Toomy,	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	11	.	3													C	D	D	D	
Michael Phelan,	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	12	.	8													B	C	C	B	
John Kelleher,	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	8	.	6	.	9													B	A	B	B	
Patrick Lynch,	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	15	.	7	.†	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	B	B	B	
Jeremiah Finnegan,	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	4													C	C	C	C	
Bridget Clifford,	.	5	1	4	.	.	.	8	15	4	6	4													B	B	D	D	
Teresa Quin,	.	4	8	3	.	.	12	6	.	.	.	4													B	C	B	B	
Mary Moynahan,	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	4													C	B	C	D	
James Clifford,	.	9	4	3	5	4	10	6	6	3	8	3													B	C	C	C	
John Sullivan,	.	6	.	3	.	4	.	7	.	4	.	5													C	C	C	C	
Patrick Hayes,	.	4	.	4	.	3	.	6	.	4	.	5													B	B	D	C	
Timothy O'Driscoll,	.	5	.	3	.	3	.	8	.	3	.	6													B	B	C	C	

| | | |

A close inspection of Tables Nos. 1 and 2 will enable one to form a fair idea of the proficiency of each Monitor. All the Inspectors, save one, agree in reporting satisfactorily of the answering of the majority of those examined. I conducted the examination of one district, in conjunction with the Inspector, and the answering was better than what I am accustomed to hear from the probationary Teachers, so far as it went; but the Monitors were all of less than three years' standing.

These examinations have already stimulated the Paid Monitors and their respective Teachers to increased exertion, and impressed both with the importance and mutual relation of their duties. They have brought into the *foreground* a class of subordinate Teachers whose services—present, but chiefly future—cannot be over-estimated. These advantages have been gained at a very trifling cost. The expenses of the attendance of the seventy Paid Monitors amounted, in all, to £30 16*s.* 4*d.*, or 8*s.* 9½*d.* each. In other parts of Ireland, where the distances to be travelled are less, the expense will be proportionably smaller.

As the Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers constitute the only regularly organized nursery for Teachers, too much care cannot be exercised in their selection. In the case of the Pupil-Teachers there is every reasonable security that great caution is used in their election. I am not prepared to extend this remark to the case of the Paid Monitors. To insure the latter receiving a due amount of instruction from their Teachers, some gratuity should be awarded to the Teacher, whenever his Paid Monitor would have succeeded to the charge of a National School. This encouragement should be extended to every Teacher whose pupils may have become National Teachers, and the arrangement should have a retrospective effect.

On this point I beg to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the following extract from the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, in 1846, under the head of "Remuneration for Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses:"—

"At the close of each of these years, if the Pupil-Teachers have received a certificate of good character and of satisfactory progress, the Master or Mistress by whom they have been instructed and trained shall be paid the sum of £5 for one, of £9 for two, of £12 for three Pupil-Teachers, and £3 per annum more for every additional apprentice; and, *on the like conditions*, £2 10*s.* for one stipendiary Monitor, £4 for 2, £6 for three, and £1 10*s.* in addition each year for every additional Stipendiary Monitor."

It is only by an inducement of this kind that the Commissioners need expect that the Teachers will generally devote, *before* and *after* school-hours (for a Paid Monitor should never be examined or taught with the ordinary school pupils), additional time to the instruction of the Monitor.

I have added, in Appendix B, some answers on the *use* and *abuse* of the monitorial system in schools, which were given by Teachers, at an examination held in 1847, by Mr. Fletcher, at the Normal School of the British and Foreign School Society.

The increase from three to twelve Monitors in each district raised the number from 96 to 528, because there are now forty-four instead of thirty-two districts. This number, although apparently large, and such as would induce a person, at first view, to conclude that the Commissioners have a good and sufficient nursery for Teachers, will not admit of this interpretation when more carefully inquired into. In the eight districts, not more than twenty-nine male and six

female Monitors, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have, within the last three years, become National Teachers. This number, 35, would not quarter supply the vacancies caused by emigration, resignations, and deaths. The increase to the number of Paid Monitors did not take place until the year 1850, and, with few exceptions, none of those then appointed would be fit to take charge of a National School for another year. In the course of a few years it is to be expected that there will be a greater proportion of them added to the ranks of the Teachers. But, too often, a pupil becomes a Paid Monitor with no intention of becoming, ultimately, a Teacher—accepting the situation either for sake of the salary or self-improvement. It is on this account that mere literary attainments should not form the sole consideration in the selection of these appointments. A youth's natural aptitude for teaching, the probability that he will continue in the profession of a Teacher—which may generally be known by considering what are his parents' circumstances in life—and the character of the Teacher whose school is selected for the appointment, should be all carefully weighed.

Although the Commissioners may not at present increase the number of Paid Monitors, I respectfully submit that a different distribution of the whole number might be advantageous. The arrangement of allocating to each district the same number has nothing that I can see to recommend it but its staff-like uniformity; however, the wants of all the districts are not the same. It is well known that in some districts the National Schools are much more closely situated than in others, and that the attendance is comparatively smaller in the former. For instance, in District 22, the Inspector reports that he finds it difficult to select schools requiring the services of a Paid Monitor; while in each of at least four of the other districts connected with me, twenty-four Paid Monitors might be introduced with advantage.

Those who think that a large increase of Paid Monitors is not desirable, lest there should not be employment, subsequently, for them as Teachers, take, in my opinion, an erroneous view of the subject. While the Schoolmaster's social position is so low, and the standard of his literary qualifications so high, the temptation to follow other pursuits offering more favourable results so great, and the tide of emigration daily carrying with it persons from every grade of life, there is no ground for apprehending that there will be an over-supply of candidate Teachers—at least suitable ones—in the market. This apprehension was entertained by some persons in England, when the number of Pupil-Teachers was increased, but experience has proved that it was groundless.*

It is asserted that if the Commissioners should increase the number of Paid Monitors, numbers of them would not become Teachers. It would, no doubt, be impossible to make any conditions that would insure that all should remain in the service of the Board. A careful selection would afford the best security. But if many should leave it, will they not bring their intelligence with them? Will the training and the habits, the instruction and the information they received, be lost? The general answer to these and all similar questions is, that in whatever pursuit men so trained may be afterwards employed, the community must be benefited.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. H. NEWELL.

* "There are now nearly 6,000 Pupil-Teachers in various stages of apprenticeship. They cost, in stipends and gratuities, about £100,000 per annum; and 1,200 of them in each year are completing their term of service."—*Committee of Council, 30th Sept.*, 1852.

APPENDIX I.

I. Report on Examination of Paid Monitors.

Dr. Newell.

APPENDIX A.

SIR,—The Commissioners having decided that there should be a General Examination of all the Paid Monitors, male and female, in the service of the Board in each district, we are to direct that you will make arrangements for holding an examination of those attached to your district in the first week of next month.

The males and females are to be examined on separate days, and the place of meeting selected should be as easy of access as possible. One day only, at each place, is to be devoted to the examination of the males, and one day to the examination of the females.

The examination, in each case, is to be in part oral and in part written. The questions for the latter we herewith forward to you, and should you want any more, you can have them on application to this office. You are to supply the stationery required for the written exercises, which are to be gone through in the same way as those by the Teachers, and on your furnishing us with the account you will be remitted the amount expended.

The oral part of the examination is to be conducted, in the absence of the Head Inspector, wholly by yourself; and you are to keep an accurate record, on the forms herewith sent, of the answering of each Monitor on the several subjects specified in the "Programme;" this record, together with the written exercises marked and corrected, and the Monitor's "Docket," properly filled up, to be forwarded to the Head Inspector connected with your district.

An allowance of 2½*d.* per mile (English) for travelling, and of 2*s.* a day for personal expenses, is to be granted to each Monitor; the payment to be made by you, in the first instance, at the time of the examination; but upon your forwarding afterwards to the office, on the forms which will be supplied to you, an account of the sums paid, the amount will be refunded to you on the Head Inspector countersigning the return.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS,
JAMES KELLY, } *Secretaries.*

To

_____ *Esq.,*

District Inspector.

MEMORANDA TO BE OBSERVED IN THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Docket.—This is to be filled up carefully the first thing after the Monitors have taken their seats, and is to be attached afterwards to their papers.

Written Exercises.—These to be given on *separate half sheets* or single leaves; each half sheet or leaf to have written at top the name of the Monitor and that of his school; to be written on *one side only.* In the same leaf or page no more than one subject to be entered on, and each answer to be separated from the next following by a black line drawn right across from side to side of page. The subject of the questions to be written in large characters immediately under the Monitor's name at top.

Margin.—A margin of one inch and half to be marked off on left-hand side of each leaf, and nothing to be written therein except the numbers of the questions and the words of the parsing exercise.

Style of Answers.—*Yes* or *no* is not to be taken for an answer, unless

accompanied with some development or expansion of the thought; and in algebra, arithmetic, and mensuration, the whole work must be transferred to the paper, if previously wrought out on slate, and not the *result* or *answer merely*.

Printed Questions.—The Written Examination may extend from 10 to 1½ o'clock, and the Oral from 2 or 2½ o'clock to 5 o'clock. The papers given out in the morning are to be taken up by the Inspector at 1½ o'clock, with the answers furnished thereto by the Monitors, and are not to be *again given to them.*

Conduct of Monitors.—No books, prepared notes, or manuscripts of any kind to be allowed in the hands of the Monitors; no prompting, or conversation among them, nor any questions permitted, except those which may be addressed to the Inspector. As a *general rule*, no one to leave the room during the examination, except at intermission; but should any be obliged, the paper he may be engaged on is to be given up before going out, and is not afterwards to be restored, *or the subject of it again taken up.*

In noting the answers, the following marks, in *red ink*, to be used for the sake of uniformity, viz:—"*satisfactory*," "*imperfect*," or "*unsatisfactory*," as the case may be, including under the last head answers either wholly wrong or so defective as not to admit of being ranked under the second.

Note.—These marks should be entered in the *margin*, immediately under the number of the question to which the answer refers. All bad spelling should be marked thus (I), in *red ink*, wherever observed throughout the exercises, and a list of the words thus misspelled given at the close of each Monitor's papers; and all grammatical errors should be *underscored.*

Appendix B.

Teacher No. 1.

1. How will you endeavour to have good Monitors?

By paying great attention to their training; by teaching them, as far as possible, the importance of their office and work; by honouring them with your confidence; and *by setting before them an example worthy of their imitation.*

2. State some of the uses of the monitorial system, and of the defects which may be indulged under it?

Uses.—1st. It is economical.

2nd. Monitors are better able to sympathize with the difficulties of their pupils than an adult, and consequently better able to assist them.

Defects.—1st. An idle Teacher may trust that work to boys which he ought to perform himself.

2nd. By trusting too much to the judgment of Monitors, some boys may be kept in drafts, where they have no exercise for their minds, while others are promoted before they are fit.

3rd. From being accustomed to rule, the Monitors themselves may become insubordinate and haughty, and so be spoiled for servants and subjects.

Teacher No. 2.

Question 1 repeated.

By a judicious choice, and by good training.

Question 2 repeated.

Uses.—The most obvious use of the monitorial system is the comparatively small expense at which a large number of children may be taught.

Defects.—If boys are not well looked after, they will waste a great deal of their time in drafts, in doing nothing, or in play.

Monitors, from the position they occupy, have considerable influence, which, if the Teacher is not able to direct into a proper channel, may be used against him and the order of the school.

Teacher No. 3.

Question 1 repeated.

By observing the habits and dispositions of boys, both in and out of school, prior to selecting them for the offices; by having a special class for their instruction in the art of teaching; and by consulting their feelings, and freely conversing with them on the working of the school.

Question 2 repeated.

Uses.—One great advantage is, that boys are constantly employed, which they could not be, under one Teacher, without the assistance of Monitors.

Economy. A great number can be taught by one individual, through the aid of Monitors.

The boys are under constant supervision.

Monitors can simplify their language and explain the difficulties of a class much easier than an adult.

Defects.—The Teacher may trust too much to his Monitors. Without constant supervision they will not teach effectually. They may become capricious in the management of their drafts, if not carefully watched.

Teacher No. 4.

Question 1 repeated.

By training them:—*i. e.*, by devoting one hour or more per day, as the case may require, to their instruction; by making choice of the boys of good moral character, and of superior tact for teaching.

Teacher No. 5.

Question 2 repeated.

Monitors are a great assistance in maintaining order; they can bring ideas better within the capacity of children than adults. If they be well trained, they reflect the mind and principles of the Master; thus there will be *one mind* working through the whole system.

Female Teacher No. 1.

Question 2 repeated.

The monitorial system relieves the Teacher of much mechanical labour, and is beneficial to the Monitors, by fixing in their minds what they have learned, as well as stimulating them to the acquirement of knowledge, and inducing habits of thought.

Too much must not be trusted to the Monitors, or this system will become an evil. The Teacher should carefully superintend every class.

APPENDIX K.

Page

I.—Report on Agricultural Schools, by Dr. Kirkpatrick, . 237

II.—Appendix to the foregoing :

No. 1. *Statistics of Agricultural Schools.*

No. 1. Tabulated Statistics of Agricultural Schools, . . 256

No. 2. *Reports on Model Agricultural Schools.*

No. 1. Report on the Albert National Agricultural training Institution, ... 260

,, 2. ,, Albert National Garden and Nursery, . 279

,, 3. ,, Glasnevin Industrial School, . . 281

,, 4. ,, Bailieborough Model Agricultural School, 285

,, 5. ,, Dunmanway, ,, . 289

,, 6. ,, Athy, ,, . 293

,, 7. ,, Munster, ,, . 308

,, 8. ,, Glandore Central, ,, . 314

,, 9. ,, Farrahy, ,, . 318

,, 10. ,, Tervoe, ,, . 323

,, 11. ,, Gormanstown, ,, . 326

,, 12. ,, Leitrim, ,, . 329

,, 13. ,, Ballymoney, ,, . 333

,, 14. ,, Bath, ,, . 334

,, 15. ,, Mount Trenchard Central, ,, . 338

,, 16. ,, Woodstock, ,, . 342

,, 17. ,, Larne, ,, . 348

,, 18. ,, Kilwaughter Central, ,, . 361

,, 19. ,, Markethill, ,, . 366

,, 20. ,, Carrick, ,, . 374

,, 21. ,, Drumhilla, ,, . 379

,, 22. ,, Loughash, ,, . 382

,, 23. ,, Sallybank, ,, . 388

,, 24. ,, Belvoir, ,, . 393

,, 25. ,, Rahan, ,, . 397

,, 26. ,, Dromisken, ,, . 402

,, 27. ,, Loughrea, ,, . 406

,, 28. ,, Ballinakill Central, ,, . 410

,, 29. ,, Castlehacket, ,, . 416

,, 30. ,, Gloungarragh, ,, . 420

No. 3. *Reports on Ordinary Agricultural Schools.*

No. 31. Report on the Ballycarry Ordinary Agricultural School, 424

,, 32. ,, Taniokey, ,, . 429

,, 33. ,, Lough Ramor, ,, . 434

,, 34. ,, Balleighan, ,, . 436

,, 35. ,, Carradoan, ,, . 440

,, 36. ,, Crislagh, or Tooban, ,, . 447

,, 37. ,, Ballyougry, ,, . 450

,, 38. ,, Bohill, ,, . 453

,, 39. ,, Kednaminsha, ,, . 454

,, 40. ,, Dressog, ,, . 458

,, 41. ,, Drumnafern, ,, . 462

,, 42. ,, Kildinan, ,, . 466

,, 43. ,, Clonkeen, ,, . 470

,, 44. ,, Ballynalacken, ,, . 473

,, 45. ,, Cahersherkin, ,, . 474

,, 46. ,, Feakle, ,, . 480

,, 47. ,, Parteen, ,, . 483

Page

No. 3. *Reports on Ordinary Agricultural Schools*—continued.

No. 48. Report on the Killacolla Ordinary Agricultural School, 486
,, 49. ,, Garryhill, ,, . 489
,, 50. ,, Twomilehouse, ,, . 493
,, 51. ,, Kilberry, ,, . 496
,, 52. ,, Ooning, ,, . 499
,, 53. ,, Piltown, ,, . 502
,, 54. ,, Ratoath, ,, . 508
,, 55. ,, Kilskyre, ,, . 510
,, 56. ,, Woodpole, ,, . 514
,, 57. ,, Clonmellon, ,, . 515
,, 58. ,, Ballinvally, ,, . 519
,, 59. ,, Delgany, ,, . 523
,, 60. ,, Esker, ,, . 527
,, 61. ,, Cappaduff, ,, . 527
,, 62. ,, Cornafulla, ,, . 532
,, 63. ,, Glanduff, ,, . 537
,, 64. ,, Killenagh, ,, . 542
,, 65. ,, Geevagh, ,, . 548
,, 66. ,, Upper Arigna, ,, . 551

No. 4. *Reports on Workhouse Agricultural Schools.*

No. 67. Report on the Belfast Workhouse Agricultural School, 555
,, 68. ,, Ballymoney, ,, . 555
,, 69. ,, Ballycastle, ,, . 559
,, 70. ,, Larne, ,, . 562
,, 71. ,, Clones, ,, . 563
,, 72. ,, Castleblayney, ,, . 569
,, 73. ,, Kilmallock, ,, . 573
,, 74. ,, Newcastle, ,, . 577
,, 75. ,, Monaghan, ,, . 581
,, 76. ,, Clonmel, ,, . 581
,, 77. ,, Carrick-on-Suir, ,, . 587
,, 78. ,, Tipperary, ,, . 588
,, 79. ,, Cashel, ,, . 592
,, 80. ,, Nenagh, ,, . 592
,, 81. ,, Glasnevin Auxiliary to Nth. Dublin Union 595
,, 82. ,, Kilkenny, ,, . 598
,, 83. ,, Enniscorthy, ,, . 601
,, 84. ,, Dangan, ,, . 606
,, 85. ,, Ballina, ,, . 609
,, 86. ,, Ballinrobe, ,, . 610

III.—Analyses of Soils of some of the Model Farms, . . 614

IV.—Circular: Forms of Annual Returns of Statistics of Cropping of Agricultural Schools, . . . 615

V.—Prospectus of the Model Agricultural Schools, . . 619

VI.—Directions for Obtaining Aid to Ordinary Agricultural Schools, ... 621

APPENDIX K.

I.—Report on Agricultural Schools, for the year 1853, by Dr. Kirkpatrick, Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

Albert National Agricultural Training Institution,
Glasnevin, Dublin, May, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, my Fifth Annual Report (for the year 1853) on the Agricultural department of the system of National Education.

The following Table will afford a comparative view of the number of Agricultural Schools in connexion at the date of last Report, and at the present date :—

Schools.	In connexion 31st Dec., 1852.	Received into connexion during the Year.	Struck off during the year.	Net Increase.	In connexion 31st Dec., 1853.
Model Agricultural, .	29	4	–	4	33
Ordinary, . .	40	6	3	3	43
Workhouse, . .	23	27	–	27	50
School Gardens, .	–	–	–	3	3
Total, . .	92	37	3	37	129

The classification of the Model Agricultural Schools, on the 31st December, 1853, was as follows :—

State.	31st Dec., 1852.	31st Dec., 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Full operation, . . .	24	28	4	–
Partial operation, . . .	3	2	–	1
Building, ...	2	3	1	–
Total, ...	29	33	5	1

It will be observed from the above table, that the class of schools in "full operation" has been increased by four, viz., Bath, Gormanstown, Tervoe, and Gloungarragh ; the class of "partial operation" has been decreased by three, and increased by two (Munster and Ballymoney), thus leaving a decrease of one ; while the "building" cases have been decreased by one (Ballymoney), brought into partial operation by the appointment of an agriculturist, and the carrying out of the farm cultivation, and increased by two (Limerick and Templedouglas) ; thus leaving a net increase of one in this class, as above shown.

Of the Ordinary Agricultural Schools, six new cases were received

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

into connexion during the year, viz., three in Munster, two in Ulster, and one in Connaught; one (Knocknageehy, county Clare) was struck off, and two were transferred to other classes, viz., Gloungarragh, county Waterford, to the class of "Model Agricultural," and Glasnevin, county Dublin, to that of "School Gardens;" thus leaving a net increase of three schools in this class.

SUMMARY of AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS in the several PROVINCES and COUNTIES of IRELAND, on the 31st December, 1853.

	Counties.	Agricultural Schools.					Increase over 1852.
		Model.	Ordinary.	School Gardens.	Work-house.	Total.	
1	Antrim,	3	1	.	6	10	1
2	Armagh,	1	1	.	.	2	.
3	Cavan,	1	2	.	.	3	.
4	Donegal,	2	3	.	.	5	3
5	Down,	.	.	.	2	2	.
6	Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	1	.
7	Londonderry,	.	2	.	2	4	2
8	Monaghan,	2	1	.	3	6	.
9	Tyrone,	1	3	.	.	4	.
	Total in Ulster,	11	13	.	13	37	6
10	Clare,	2	5	.	1	8	1
11	Cork,	4	2	.	5	11	7
12	Kerry,	.	.	.	3	3	3
13	Limerick,	3	1	.	3	7	1
14	Tipperary,	3	.	.	7	10	4
15	Waterford,	1	1	.	2	4	2
	Total in Munster,	13	9	.	21	43	18
16	Carlow,	.	1	.	.	1	.
17	Dublin,	1	.	2	2	5	1
18	Kildare,	1	2	.	2	5	2
19	Kilkenny,	1	2	.	3	6	2
20	King's,	1	.	.	1	2	1
21	Louth,	1	.	.	.	1	.
22	Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	Meath,	.	3	.	.	3	.
24	Queen's,	.	.	.	1	1	1
25	Westmeath,	.	3	.	.	3	.
26	Wexford,	.	.	.	1	1	.
27	Wicklow,	.	1	.	.	1	.
	Total in Leinster,	5	12	2	10	29	7
28	Galway,	3	2	.	2	7	2
29	Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	1	.
30	Mayo,	.	2	.	3	5	3
31	Roscommon,	.	3	1	1	5	1
32	Sligo,	.	2	.	.	2	.
	Total in Connaught,	4	9	1	6	20	6
	Grand Total,	33	43	3	50	129	37

The foregoing tables show a very gratifying increase (over forty per cent.) on the number of Agricultural Schools during the past year, and this increase appears to be very fairly distributed over the country. The greatest increase has been in Munster, which has now the largest number of Agricultural Schools. In my last Report I observed that there were then only three counties in Ireland which had not an Agricultural School of some kind; and I expressed a hope that they would

not long continue to form an unfavourable exception to the other divisions of the country. That hope has, to a great extent, been realized; two of these counties (Kerry and Queen's) now contain Agricultural Schools, and there only remains Longford as yet unprovided with such institutions; but I have reason to believe that it will not long continue a solitary exception.

Agricultural Boarders.—I continue to receive very satisfactory reports of the progress and general good conduct of the class of Agricultural Boarding Pupils. The increase during the past year in the number constituting this class has not been so large as I anticipated; but I still hope that the present year will show a more satisfactory amount of progress in this respect. Considering the very great advantages that are held out to young men entering this class, it might reasonably be expected that the applications for admission would far exceed the amount of accommodation available; yet the contrary is the fact, for in some of the more remote Model Agricultural Schools the boarders' places are all vacant. The comparative poverty of the class of small farmers in this country (from which, for the most part, these pupils are taken), is the cause generally assigned for this state of things; but until the cultivators of the soil become fully convinced of the value and necessity of affording their sons a good agricultural education, and until all impediments to the full and confident application of labour, skill, and capital, to the systematic culture and improvement of the land are removed, it is vain to expect that the people will evince any great desire for obtaining industrial knowledge, the profitable application of which may be impracticable and insecure. I would suggest that the vacant places in the Agricultural Schools referred to should be filled up by appointing, as "*free*" boarders, the most intelligent and deserving pupils in the Agriculture classes in these or the neighbouring Agricultural Schools. The following table will show the comparative numbers in this class at the close of the past and previous year :—

Date.	Agricultural Boarding Pupils.		
	Free.	Paying.	Total.
31st December, 1852, . . .	63	38	101
31st December, 1853, . . .	69	49	118
Increase, ...	6	11	17

Industrial Classes.—There have been a great number of applications for the endowment of "Industrial" Classes during the past year; but as the grants for this purpose are only awarded in very deserving cases as the reward of efficient services in conducting the Agricultural department, and then only on condition of an equal amount being contributed locally, the greater number were necessarily deferred or refused. Annexed is a statement of the number of pupils enrolled in these classes at the close of the past and previous year :—

Dates.	No. of Pupils, and by whom paid.			Total.
	Commissioners.	Patron.	Teacher.	
31st December, 1853, . .	210	51	37	298
31st December, 1852, . . .	141	41	25	207
Increase, ...	69	10	12	91

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

The following are the grants made towards the payment of these classes during the past year :—

School.	County.	Number paid.		Date of Grant.
		Board.	Locally.	
Cahersherkin,	Clare,	4	4	14th January, 1853.
Garryhill,	Carlow,	4	4	28th ,, ,,
Cornafulla,	Roscommon,	4	2	11th March, ,,
Bath,	Monaghan,	12	–*	27th May, ,,
Tervoe,	Limerick,	12	–*	10th June, ,,
Ballinvally,	Westmeath,	4	4	16th September, ,,
Killinagh,	Roscommon,	4	4	30th ,, ,,
Kildinan,	Cork,	4	2	,, ,, ,,
Lismore,	Waterford,	4	4	25th November, ,,
	Total,	52	24	

The reports of the conductors of the various agricultural schools in which these classes are established continue to bear the most favourable testimony to their progress in their studies, and their efficiency in assisting in the farm operations; and in the course of my inspection of these schools, I find that the pupils composing the Industrial Class evince the most creditable proficiency in agricultural subjects, and I am informed, in their literary studies likewise. Of course it must be considered, that in appointing boys to these classes, the most deserving pupils are selected, provided they are willing to serve; but there can be no doubt that the habits of order, carefulness, and industry to which they are trained during hours that might otherwise be uselessly or mischievously employed, must have a most beneficial effect in promoting their present progress, as well as in laying the foundation of their future prosperity.

In three of the Agricultural Schools to which grants were made for the payment of Industrial Classes during the past year (Glandore, Leitrim, and Tervoe), I regret to find that the pupils evinced such a reluctance to become members of these classes, that the agriculturists had to relinquish the intention of organizing them. I understand that if the rate of remuneration were increased, it would remove one of the principal objections; and considering the great advantages likely to result from the formation of those classes, and that the agricultural instruction cannot be properly effective unless the pupils are induced to assist and take an interest in the cultivation of the school farms, I think it might be advisable to increase the rate of payment (extending the time for working in a corresponding ratio) in those cases in which the existing arrangements may be found ineffective in forming a class.

Conduct of the Agricultural Teachers and Agriculturists during the past year.—The conduct of the agricultural teachers and agriculturists during the past year, and the efficiency with which they have continued to discharge their important duties have, on the whole, given me great satisfaction. There have been, I regret to say, two cases which must form an exception to this favourable commentary on their proceedings, viz., Kyle Park and Derrycastle, in which I was compelled to recommend the removal of the agriculturist for neglect and irregularity in the keeping of the farm accounts. Their conduct otherwise, especially that of the agriculturist of Kyle Park, was all that could be desired

* These Schools being under the exclusive management of the Commissioners, no local endowment was required.

be desired; but the neglect of accounts (after due caution and instruction) is an offence that must be promptly and severely dealt with.

Glasnevin Institution.—The Glasnevin Institution has been conducted very satisfactorily during the past year, and its working has engrossed more than an ordinary share of public attention. The details of the course of management, and the results obtained, will be found fully set forth in the Report of the Superintendent, Mr. Donaghy.

Change of Pupils to New Establishment.—In former reports I referred to the progress made in the erection of the new farm buildings. I have now the satisfaction to state that they have been brought to a satisfactory completion. The pupils were transferred from the old establishment on the 20th of February, and since that date they have been satisfactorily accommodated in the new institution, in which every provision is made for their domestic comfort, as well as for their efficient training and instruction. This in itself is a great improvement on the former arrangements, which necessitated their being divided over three establishments, thus rendering it a matter of great difficulty to ensure a proper degree of discipline; but now that they are all concentrated in the same institution, the task of preserving a constant and vigilant supervision over their conduct and studies will be comparatively easy. In the new establishment, also, there will be appliances and facilities for study and instruction in their profession, which could not possibly have been afforded in the old one. The live stock have been removed to the new offices, and the farm machinery, which has been put up in the most perfect and creditable style, is now in full working order. It consists of a steam-engine (ten-horse power), driving the following machines:—threshing and winnowing machines, straw-cutter, oat-bruiser, grinding-mill (capable of being adjusted for large or small seeds), root-washer and root-cutter, bone-mill, churning-machine. Seeing the highly interesting and successful application of the power of the steam engine to the distribution of liquid manure over the land, by means of a system of iron pipes, hydrants, &c., I suggested that the plan should receive a trial on this farm; and accordingly a liquid manure pump, with double horizontal cylinders, was put up in connexion with the steam-engine, and the necessary pipes laid for about 50 acres of the farm. As yet we have not obtained the proper gutta percha hose for distributing it, but from repeated trials with the short hose belonging to the fire-engine, I am so convinced of the great improvement it is on the old plan of distributing by carts drawn by horses or bullocks, that I think it should form a part of the machinery on every farm on which a steam-engine is required. Many persons of distinction, including some experienced and intelligent farmers, have seen the new machinery in full operation, and expressed themselves highly interested and gratified by its completeness and effectiveness.

Employment of several additional Lecturers.—But if the machinery for producing *material* results is calculated to create such an interest, that for effecting the mental improvement of our agricultural pupils has not been less carefully attended to. I am happy to say that the suggestions thrown out in my last Report, relative to an increase in the educational staff, have been acted upon by the appointment of the following additional lecturers and teachers, viz.:—

Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, .	Professor W. K. Sullivan, of the Museum of Irish Industry.
Animal Physiology and Pathology, &c.,	Professor J. F. Hodges, of the Queen's College, Belfast.
Botany, ...	David Moore, Esq., Curator of R.D.Society's Botanic Gardens.
Second Literary Teacher, . . .	Mr. J. F. Patterson.
Gardener, ...	Mr. J. Howitt.

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

More extensive and efficient apparatus, &c., for instruction have been, and are in progress of being collected, so that I confidently anticipate that in a short time this will form one of the most complete and well-organized Agricultural Educational Institutions in the Empire.

Visitors.—Visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Many eminent persons visited the Glasnevin Institution during the past year; but the very gratifying notice which it received from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, when he accompanied Her Gracious Majesty to honour our Irish Exhibition, claims our first attention, as it has called forth our warmest gratitude. We are aware of the many pressing calls that required the time and attention of His Royal Highness, and that he was unable to visit older, and more important institutions, and we therefore the more cordially appreciate the distinguished favour conferred on us. I think I cannot better describe the circumstances connected with this auspicious event than by submitting the following extracts from the November number of the "*Journal of the Albert National Agricultural Institution*:"—

"The Commissioners of National Education, in dedicating their Agricultural Training Institution in honour of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, paid a well-merited, and not inappropriate compliment to that illustrious individual; and nobly and gracefully has that compliment been reciprocated. On Saturday, September the 3rd, His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Earl Granville, the Honourable Colonel Gordon, and Major Ponsonby, took an opportunity of visiting the Institution, and of becoming *personally cognizant* of its orginazation and efficiency.

"Since this institution was founded, many illustrious personages have visited it, but by far the most important and most gratifying to those interested in its welfare was that with which it was so recently honoured by His Royal Highness. This visit was not one of mere formality. His Royal Highness minutely inquired into the system of management, working, and success of the institution, and afterwards heard the pupils examined on the following subjects:—

"By Mr. Donaghy—On soils; their origin, constitution, and improvement. Cropping; the principles on which rotations are founded, and those usually adopted by the skilful farmer.

"By Mr. Baldwin—Mechanics, as applied to Agriculture; and Physical Geography.

"At the conclusion of the examination His Royal Highness expressed, both personally and through Lord Granville, his approval of the satisfactory manner in which the pupils answered."

In anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the pupils had drawn up an address, which they intended to have read to him in the Examination Hall; but as circumstances did not admit of such a course, the address was presented through the Hon. Colonel Grey, from whom I received the following complimentary reply:—

"Holyhead, September 4th, 1853.

"SIR,—I am commanded to inform you that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has received, with much gratification, the address forwarded by you from the pupils of the Albert National Agricultural Training Establishment.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"C. GREY.

"Dr. Kirkpatrick, &c., &c."

As the address shows the loyal and laudable spirit by which these young men are actuated, and how they appreciate the benefits that are conferred in the superior education here afforded them, as well as the duty that will hereafter devolve on them, of exerting themselves to improve the condition of their country, it may not be out of place to lay it before you.

"To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, &c. &c.

"The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the PUPILS of the ALBERT AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTION, Glasnevin, Dublin.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

"With feelings of the most profound respect and devoted loyalty, we, the pupils of the Albert National Agricultural Training Establishment, hail your

presence amongst us, and bid you welcome to an institution established to promote the industrial training, and to improve the social condition of the working classes of this country, objects for the accomplishment of which your Royal Highness has given so many proofs of your solicitude.

"The idea of a 'Great Exhibition' of arts and manufactures, which originated with your Royal Highness, which has since been carried out in many states, and which is, at the present moment, being so successfully exemplified in our metropolis, with the view of promoting a higher and more refined taste among the public, and a higher degree of excellence in the design and workmanship of manufactured articles, afforded satisfactory evidence of the interest you feel in the progress and development of *manufacturing* industry; while, to farmers, the gratifying circumstance that you have considered the cultivation of the soil a pursuit worthy of Royal attention, shows that you are equally solicitous for the progress and success of *agricultural* enterprize.

"We feel painfully conscious that the condition of this country as regards industrial knowledge, and the low social status of the great majority of its inhabitants, has long been such as to make the name of Ireland synonymous with ignorance and wretchedness; and in accounting for such a lamentable state of things, we may notice as one of the most prominent causes, the want of a proper system of literary and industrial education, which would uproot and supplant, by sounder principles, the deep-seated prejudices of the people against what they conceive to be useless innovations on practices consecrated by time, and endeared by paternal affection and reverence for the skill of their sires. But now that this want has been supplied, and that an efficient system of combined literary and agricultural education has been established and endowed by the state, and cheerfully and gratefully accepted by the people, while many other agencies of improvement are at work, it is to be hoped that in due time a general and permanent change for the better will take place; and the interest evinced by your Royal Highness for the success of this desirable revolution in the habits and social condition of our countrymen, shows that the dawn of improvement shall not lack the sunshine of Royal favour and approval.

"Feeling deeply sensible of the kindness conferred upon us by the Government in affording us the benefit of an efficient course of education, at the public expense, and being fully conscious of the important duties that will devolve upon us when we go forth from this institution, we are, as in duty bound, most anxious to make the best use of the opportunity afforded us for acquiring a sound knowledge of the principles of our adopted profession; so that by diffusing, as far as possible, the knowledge we have here acquired, we shall render to the state an equivalent, at least for the expense of our education, besides securing to ourselves the gratification of being instrumental in elevating the social condition of our country.

"With the deepest feelings of gratitude for the distinguished honour conferred on our institution by this visit of your Royal Highness, and for the kind interest in our country's welfare which such an auspicious event betokens, we beg to tender to your Royal Highness the sincere expression of our admiration of the many amiable and virtuous qualities which adorn your Royal Highness and your august Consort, our beloved Sovereign, qualities which shed a greater lustre on your lives than the prestige of Royalty itself, and which endear you not less to the *Irish* than to the British people.

"Heartily praying that you may live many happy years to witness the full and successful development of those great industrial movements, of which you have shown yourself such a zealous patron and promoter, and that when it may please an all-ruling Providence to remove you and your beloved Consort, who now so beneficently holds the sceptre over this mighty empire, from a temporal to a spiritual crown, your son may, by inheriting and exercising the virtues of his august parents, emulate that wise, peaceful, and auspicious reign which will be chronicled by the future historian as the commencement of the golden age of English monarchy."

His Royal Highness appeared so much gratified and interested by what he witnessed here, that before leaving he expressed his intention of sending over his Farm Stewards to see the establishment. Accordingly these gentlemen visited on the 24th September, and after minutely examining and inquiring into the system pursued, and hearing the pupils examined by Messrs. Donaghy and Baldwin, they left the following observations in the Visitors' Book:—

Visit of His Royal Highness's Stewards.—"The inspection of the Model Farm and Agricultural Training Establishment has afforded us much pleasure. The farm appears to be well and neatly cultivated, the root crops being exceedingly

good and free from weeds. The examination of the pupils in the practical operations of the farm, the permanent improvement of land, agricultural chemistry, surveying, and mechanical appliances as relating to farming purposes, were highly satisfactory, reflecting much credit on both Teachers and pupils. When the building and machinery in course of erection are completed, it will afford still greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

"ANDREW TOWARD (Osborne).
"WILLIAM WILSON (Windsor)."

As a further proof of the very favourable estimate formed by His Royal Highness of the efficiency of our Agricultural Establishment, *as an Educational Institution*, I may adduce the fact, that he has sent a young man from the farm at Osborne, to be trained here, and who, I am happy to say is going on very satisfactorily.

There are two other visits which demand particular notice, as coming from men of great experience in matters of social progress, and whose opinions on educational questions are entitled to the highest respect. The Rev. W. Hickey, whose writings under the *nom de guerre* of "Martin Doyle," have been of so much public service, thus expresses his opinion of the present condition and efficiency of our Agricultural Training Establishment:—

"After an interval of several years, I have this day visited the Model Farm, and observed with great satisfaction the obvious improvements which have been made; and I have no doubt that it will occupy a position greatly in advance of many of the leading continental institutions of a similar kind, which have produced most beneficial results in their respective countries.

"It is truly gratifying to see, in this country, an institution so admirably calculated to diffuse through Ireland the benefits of a scientific and practical education.

"WM. HICKEY.

"Mulrankin Glebe, Co. Wexford,
"April 14, 1853."

Professor Nash, of Amherst College, United States, visited on the 7th July; and previous to his departure he delivered the following very impressive and encouraging address to the pupils, from which his opinions of the nature and utility of our exertions may be ascertained better than from any remarks I could offer:—

"I have come from America, a distance of three thousand miles, to learn something of European agriculture, and agricultural schools; but one of my principal objects was to see this school. Dr. Hitchcock, president of the College to which I belong, came here some time ago, and he stated that he saw no institution which gratified him more highly than this. I have come here, and I feel grateful to the gentleman who stands to my right (Dr. Kirkpatrick), both for the manner in which he has received me, and for having afforded me an opportunity of seeing the farm, and hearing the examination you have just passed through. We Americans always say, that while the soil is cultivating the mind should also be cultivating. If improvements are to go on, it must be by this combined system of cultivation. Now, this is what is just done here. I have gone over the entire farm, and I have to say that I never saw anything approaching to your cultivation and general management. I have heard you in your school, and have had thus means of judging how far your minds are being cultivated. I am most highly gratified with the prompt manner in which you have answered in agriculture. I am also most highly gratified with the prompt manner in which you have answered on general literature, and particularly on mathematics and surveying, at the black board. *That*, my young friends, is the right way to work. There is a thoroughness on your Teachers' part, and a thoroughness on your own. I see that your Teachers have been most faithful to you, whilst, at the same time, you have been faithful to yourselves. There cannot be such a school without directly and extensively benefiting your own country; and I am convinced what is doing here will, indirectly, produce very great benefits in other countries. I have often heard of honour due to public men by virtue of their rank, &c., but I think we should honour those who work for the advancement of others, and for themselves. Such persons I find in your Teachers and yourselves. Young friends, persevere in the course which has enabled you to stand this night's examination, and you will certainly be heard from. Be friends to yourselves, be grateful to

your Teachers who are labouring so faithfully for you, to your country which has liberally placed such an opportunity at your disposal; above all, be grateful to your Creator. Farewell." [*Journal of the Albert Agricultural Training Institution, No. 1, August*, 1853.]

New Quarterly Journal, establishment and success of.—The Quarterly Journal to which I referred in my last Report as proposed to be published under the editorship of Mr. Baldwin, the Literary Teacher, is now in course of publication. The first number was issued in August last, and the second in November; and I am happy to find that they were most gratefully received by our Agricultural Teachers, to whom it is supplied gratuitously, and who regard it as a very great boon, affording, as it does, a constant medium of intercommunication between them and the parent institution. But it is not merely the conductors of our Agricultural Schools who have evinced an interest in its publication. I have been informed by several of the Agriculturists that many of the gentry and intelligent farmers in their neighbourhoods have expressed their desire to subscribe for it; but as it is only intended to be supplied *gratuitously*, this desire could not be complied with. However, the Agricultural Teachers to whom they are supplied endeavour to diffuse the information they convey as widely as possible, by lending them to those in their respective localities who may evince a desire to read them.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the scope and objects of this publication, I beg to submit the following extracts from the Prospectus, contained in its first number:—

"It is of the greatest importance that the teachers of our several agricultural schools should be fully and regularly apprized, not only of the various improvements that may be going forward, but of the details of the system of management pursued, both in the cultivation of the farm and the keeping of the live stock, &c., so that they may be enabled to compare their own practice and its results with that adopted at head quarters. With the view of effecting this desirable object, and of thereby establishing a chain of intelligence, and a permanent and reciprocal bond of union and sympathy between the parent institution and its various off-shoots, scattered over the country, the publication of this Journal has been projected. It will, as its title imports, be devoted—

1st. To communicating a full and accurate report of all important details connected with the Glasnevin establishment—of the nature and results of all experiments that may be instituted, in order to test the superiority of new modes of cultivation—and the comparative effects of different kinds and quantities of manures.

2nd. To affording an accurate account of the progress of industrial knowledge, as obtained from the published reports of agricultural meetings, exhibitions, &c., that may appear from time to time in the various agricultural periodicals, and which it will be advantageous to present in a connected and condensed form.

3rd. To the publication of select essays on various agricultural and horticultural subjects, which, we expect, will be regularly contributed by the conductors of our agricultural schools, and by other intelligent agriculturists who have kindly volunteered their services in aid of our humble efforts.

4th. To the receiving and answering of all agricultural queries of a useful and practical nature, that may, from time to time, be sent to us by such of our correspondents as may be desirous of obtaining special advice in any cases of doubt or difficulty that may arise in the practice of their profession.

5th. To communicating a brief notice of new works, and new editions of existing works on agriculture, that may be hereafter published, so as to enable our readers to form an opinion of their merits before going to the expense of purchasing them.

"6th. To the recording of meteorological observations as noted in different localities, and other miscellaneous matters of importance to the agriculturist, with occasional select literary extracts, which will tend to elevate the mind, while they relieve the monotony of otherwise purely professional details.

* * * * * *

"We confidently usher our humble publication into the arena of agricultural literature, not with the view of *competing* with similar publications (with which

it is our desire to be on terms of reciprocal good-will and fellowship), but of *aiding* and *assisting* them, to the utmost of our humble ability, in the development and diffusion of those sound agricultural and economic principles which form the surest foundation of national prosperity."

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

Attendance of Pupils at Lectures.—In addition to the two sessions of Lectures delivered in the establishment during the year by the Superintendent of the farm and the Horticulturist, the pupils attended the following:

Geology,	12 Lectures, by Dr. Scouler,	Royal Dublin Society's rooms.
Natural Philosophy,	12 Lectures, by Dr. Barker,	
Botany,	12 Lectures by Dr. Harvey,	Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

They also attended regularly at the evening discussions of the members of the Royal Agricultural Society, where they had frequent opportunities of hearing valuable papers read by the members, and the most important practical questions connected with agricultural economy ably discussed. For the privilege thus so kindly accorded to them our pupils feel deeply grateful.

Garden and Nursery.—The working of these departments, of which a detailed account will be found in Mr. Campbell's Report, has been attended with a fair amount of success during the past year. An important change has now been effected in the arrangements for their future management. It is most desirable that this branch of instruction should be enlarged, with the view of enabling a number of our pupils to qualify themselves for conducting school gardens in large towns, where farms may be found impracticable, and for filling the situation of Steward and Gardener, where such may be required. It is therefore proposed to erect a range of glass for the growth of vines, peaches, &c.; and as Mr. Campbell has a valuable and extensive business of his own to manage, and could not devote sufficient attention to the management of such extended operations, it has been considered desirable to appoint a competent practical gardener, who shall reside on the premises, and whose entire time will be devoted to the superintendence of these departments, Mr. Campbell confining himself to delivering such courses of Lectures on Horticulture to the Pupils and Literary Teachers in training as may be deemed expedient.

Glasnevin National Industrial School.—This useful institution has been conducted very creditably during the past year, and the efficient management of the Industrial Gardens connected with it has, on several occasions, elicited the marked approval of many distinguished visiters, who, on their way to or from the Albert Institution, took an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which it is conducted. I am happy to find that its efficiency is likely to be considerably enhanced by the erection of offices for pigs and sheep, which will afford the means of turning a large amount of produce heretofore wasted, to profitable account, while it will further extend the beneficial system of industrial training provided for the pupils.

The allotments cultivated by the pupils on their own account have been managed satisfactorily, although nearly all have changed owners during the past year, those who previously held them having obtained situations, in which, I expect, the habits of forethought and thrifty management which they here acquired will be of essential service to them. A full statement of the accounts of these allotments, with the Balance Sheet of the Industrial Gardens cultivated for the Commissioners, will be found appended to Mr. Hawe's Report.

Workhouse Agricultural Schools.—There has been a very gratifying increase in this class of Agricultural Schools during the past year; the

number (50) in connexion on the 31st December, 1853, being more than double what it was at the corresponding date of the previous year. They have all been inspected once, and the greater number twice during that period, and the reports of the greater number show that they are working very satisfactorily. At the same time, I must observe, that there are very grave and serious difficulties in the way of having a proper system of management and instruction carried out in the agricultural departments of this class of schools. In the first place, incompetent persons are frequently appointed to superintend the agricultural training and instruction. Sometimes some old gardener, who understands but the mere practical management of a few crops; sometimes the schoolmaster, or some other officer of the workhouse, who has had no opportunity of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the subject, is entrusted with the direction of the agricultural training of the boys. It is in but the fewest cases that a properly qualified teacher or agriculturist is appointed, and that the instruction of the boys in the theory as well as in the practice of improved agriculture is efficiently carried out.

Secondly—It is extremely difficult to get any regular system of rotation carried out on the farms or gardens connected with the Workhouses. The cultivation is generally confined to a few green crops that will be most useful for consumption in the house, and these are generally grown in such unequal proportions that a judicious succession of cropping is almost impossible.

Thirdly—As most Boards of Guardians are averse to the keeping of live stock (though I have seen the experiment tried in a few cases with most successful and profitable results), it is impossible that the course of training can be thoroughly effective, or the entire produce of the farm turned to the most profitable account.

Fourthly—There appears in most instances a strong objection to the employment of hired labour, no matter how inadequate the supply of pauper labour may be for the requirements of the farm. I have sometimes witnessed the superintendent of a Workhouse farm endeavouring to perform the most laborious work of tillage with a few weak young lads, while other works more suitable for their limited strength were being neglected; and such attempts to get over a large quantity of work with but very inadequate means generally proving a failure; whereas, if instead of acting on this mistaken principle, the boys were required to perform only such kind and amount of labour as might reasonably be expected from them, and that the necessary amount of supplemental labour were hired, the result would be both profitable and satisfactory. A consideration of the foregoing defects will obviously suggest the most important points to be attended to in order to render the course of agricultural instruction in Workhouse Schools properly effective, and which may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

First. The appointment of properly qualified persons to superintend the agricultural training; and the making due provision for affording *theoretic* as well as practical instruction to the boys.

Second. The establishment of a regular system of rotation on the whole or a portion of the Workhouse grounds, and the cultivation of a judicious variety of crops, so as to make the boys familiar with the management of as many as possible.

Third. The keeping of some live stock, not only for the object of properly training the pupils in a knowledge of their judicious treatment, but also of securing greater economy in the disposal of the produce, by consuming all waste vegetable produce, instead of converting it back again into manure,

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

Fourth. The employment of hired labourers, whenever necessary, to assist the boys in the heavier labours of the farm, so that the work may be all done at the proper season, and in an efficient manner.

I annex a list of the gratuities awarded to Workhouse Agricultural Schools during the year 1853 :—

School.	County.	Amount paid.	Term for which gratuities were granted.	Recipients.	Office.
		£ s.			
Belfast, . .	Antrim, .	5 0	1 year,	H. Pettigrew,	Assistant Teacher and Agriculturist.
Ballycastle, .	,,	5 0	,,	George Butler,	Master and Agriculturist.
		3 0	,,	Alex. M'Alister,	Schoolmaster.
Larne, . . .	,,	10 0	,,	John Whyte,	Schoolmaster and Agriculturist.
Ballymoney, .	,,	15 0	,,	Robert Boyle,	Master and Agriculturist.
Ballymena, .	,,	5 0	,,	W. J. Bradshaw,	Master and Agriculturist.
		3 0	,,	John Peacocke,	Schoolmaster.
Banbridge, .	Down, .	12 0	,,	John Johnston,	Schoolmaster and Agriculturist.
Newtownards,	,,	5 0	,,	John Ritchie,	Schoolmaster and Agriculturist.
Rathkeale, .	Limerick,	7 10	9 months,	Hugh Delany,	Agriculturist.
Kilmallock, .	,,	10 0	1 year,	P. F. O'Hagan,	,,
		2 0	,,	Michael Harkin,	Schoolmaster.
Newcastle, .	,,	11 0	,,	L. O'Shaughnessy,	Agriculturist.
Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary,	5 0	6 months,	Richard Power,	,,
Clogheen, .	,,	12 0	1 year,	James Keane,	,,
Tipperary, .	,,	5 0	6 months,	John Moloney,	,,
Nenagh, . .	,,	3 0	,,	Patrick Crawley,	,,
		2 0	,,	Edwd. Reynolds,	Schoolmaster.
Roscrea, . .	,,	3 0	,,	William Hayes,	Agriculturist and Master.
		2 0	,,	John Fahy,	Schoolmaster.
Lismore, . .	Waterford,	13 0	1 year,	William Flood,	Agriculturist.
North Dublin, .	Dublin, .	6 0	6 months,	Matthew Casey,	,,
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford,	12 0	1 year,	Robt. Hawkins,	,,
Galway, . .	Galway, .	6 0	1 year,	Edward O'Brien,	,,
		162 10			

In my former Report I referred to the establishment of Agricultural Schools on an extensive scale at Cork, Limerick, &c. I will now proceed to state the progress that has since been made.

New Agricultural Schools: Cork.—As an Agriculturist had been appointed at the date of my last report, and there being an excellent residence and some farm offices on the land, the farm operations were actively carried out during the past year, and the results, which will be found fully detailed in Mr. Cunningham's Report, have been much more satisfactory than I expected under the circumstances. The plans for the new farm buildings are now nearly perfected. The design is very complete and compact; it will be a "covered steading" somewhat similar to that which has been brought before the notice of the public by Lord Kinnaird.

Limerick.—An Agriculturist (Mr. John Kenny, promoted from Glandore Model Agricultural School) has been appointed. The farm buildings have not yet been commenced, but I understand that the contract has been entered into for their erection. I have heard, with much pleasure, that it is contemplated by the Committee, who were instrumental in effecting the purchase of the land now available, to purchase

additional land with the residue of the funds. The proposed increase would give an extent of upwards of 130 acres.

Ballymoney.—No progress has yet been made in the erection of the farm buildings, and the delay has given great dissatisfaction to the local gentlemen interested in its establishment. I trust, however, that prompt steps will now be taken to carry out the intention of the Commissioners, and meet the anxious wishes of the friends of industrial education in that locality.

Templedouglass.—Having referred to this applicant case in my last Report, in which I expressed a hope that it might be favourably entertained, I have now the pleasure of stating that the land has been taken possession of for the Commissioners, and that the plans for the farm buildings are now prepared.

Kilkenny.—The expectations expressed in my last Report respecting the feasibility of procuring a suitable model farm on eligible terms have been doomed to disappointment, and for the present the intention of having an agricultural department in connexion with the District Model Schools now in progress of erection must be abandoned. I deeply regret that our efforts in this instance have been so fruitless, as I anticipated very gratifying results from the establishment of a good Agricultural School at Kilkenny.

Belfast proposed Model Agricultural School.—The friends of Agricultural Education in and around Belfast have long been desirous of having a Model Farm established near that city; but it was not until the Board of National Education undertook the establishment of a District Model School that a prospect appeared of having this desire realized. When it became definitely ascertained that the District Model School was to be established, those who felt desirous of having agricultural education introduced suggested that an agricultural department should be connected with it, as at Limerick. At first it seemed very difficult to obtain an eligible farm, but I am happy to find that this obstacle is now about being obviated, as a portion of land, of about 100 acres, situated on the new Lisburn road, at about two miles from the centre of the town, has been offered on reasonable terms, and will form a very suitable model farm. I trust that the necessary arrangements may soon be completed, and that in my next Report I may be enabled to state that considerable progress has been made in the erection of the buildings.

The establishment of an Agricultural School on an adequate scale at Belfast, I regard as a most important step in the progress of the system of Agricultural Education, now so steadily enlarging the sphere of its operations. It will form a provincial Agricultural Training Establishment for Ulster, while those at Cork and Limerick will serve in the same manner for Munster. Leinster is provided for by the principal establishment at Glasnevin, which is ably seconded by the District Model Agricultural School at Athy, on the estate of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who, with his usual generosity, gave the Commissioners the original farm of 19 acres rent free. There will then only remain Connaught to be furnished with a similar institution, and I do hope that this want will not long exist. I need scarcely remark that if it were supplied by the establishment of an extensive Agricultural School in one of the western counties, the organization of the agricultural branch of our system of education would be then very complete. With the present institution at Glasnevin, and four provincial institutions at Cork, Belfast, Athy, and, suppose, Galway, aided by the minor Model and ordinary Agricultural Schools now in operation, or

APPENDIX K.

I. Report on Agricultural Schools.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

that may be hereafter established, the prosperity of this country would be in no danger from a deficiency of industrial intelligence.

Experiments.—During the past year experiments were carried out on several of the Model Farms, with the object of ascertaining the comparative effects of different manures, and from which to deduce their economic value to the agriculturist; also the comparative produce of green crops grown at different distances or intervals apart. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, the long drought having in many instances retarded vegetation for several weeks, and caused an uncertain and irregular growth, the results of these experiments are not so satisfactory or conclusive as would warrant their being put forward as data for the safe guidance of the farmer; but I trust that they will be repeated on a more extensive scale during the coming season, and that they will be so accurately and succesfully conducted as to entitle them to be received with perfect confidence by those for whose instruction they are designed. The particulars of these experiments will be found detailed in the Reports of the conductors of the several model farms on which they were tried, viz.:—Glasnevin, Munster, Athy, Loughashe, Ballinakill, Markethill, Enniscorthy Workhouse, &c., &c.

As in any system of social improvement the condition of the labourer should be a matter of primary consideration, and as that condition must mainly depend on the remuneration afforded for his daily toil, I beg to submit the information contained in the following table:—

TABLE showing the Rates of Wages for Agricultural Labourers in the different Counties in Ireland, as returned by the Conductors of the National Agricultural Schools, on 31st December, 1853.

Schools.	Counties.	Men.	Women.	Boys.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*
Larne,	Antrim,	15	7	–
Markethill,	Armagh,	12	6	4
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	11	7	6
Balleighan,	Donegal,	12	10	7
Carrick,	Fermanagh,	9	3	3
Bohill,	Londonderry,	12	8	6
Drumhilla,	Monaghan,	8	6	6
Loughashe,	Tyrone,	10	–	3
Sallyhank,	Clare,	10	4	6
Munster (2 miles from city),	Cork,	12	6	4
Tervoe,	Limerick,	9	5	5
Gormanstown,	Tipperary,	11	6	–
Gloungarragh,	Waterford,	11½	5¾	–
Glasnevin,	Dublin,	16	–	–
Athy,	Kildare,	12	6	8
Woodstock,	Kilkenny,	8⅛	5⅛	6
Rahan,	King's County,	9	4	6
Dromisken,	Louth,	11½	5	4½
Kilskyre,	Meath,	11½	–	–
Ballinvally,	Westmeath,	12	–	6
Delgany,	Wicklow,	12	–	6
Castlehackett,	Galway,	8	4	4
Leitrim,	Leitrim,	10	–	4
Cappaduff,	Mayo,	7½	4¾	5
Glanduff,	Roscommon,	8	4	4
Geevagh,	Sligo,	11½	–	6

In cases where there were several returns from the same county, that which appeared an average has been given. By furnishing similar returns in succeeding years, it will be seen whether the condition of the labourer is improving or the contrary.

Having been very much occupied with the organization of the new establishment at Glasnevin during the past year, I was unable to devote much of my time to the business of inspection; but Mr. Brogan, on whom that duty principally devolved during that period, and who has discharged the duties of his situation with great zeal and efficiency, has furnished me with a report, from which I beg to submit the following extract:—

"During the past year (1853), I have visited all the Agricultural Schools, now in connexion, once; thirty-six, twice; and nine, a third time; being 174 visits in all. Were it not for the length of time I was necessarily occupied with the examination of the Agricultural Reports, Accounts, and Returns, in the early part of the year, and with the correction of the proofs at a subsequent period, I would, perhaps, have been enabled to visit all three times. The following will show you how my time was employed during the year:—

Inspecting Agricultural Schools, . . .	140 days.
On duty at the Education Office, . . .	143 ,,
Absent in consequence of illness, . . .	18 ,,
Sundays and Holidays, ...	64 ,,
Total, . .	365 ,,

"I was much gratified with the progress and efficient management of the greater number of the Agricultural Schools. In those cases in which the Agricultural Department was found to be in an unsatisfactory state, I was enabled to offer suggestions, which I have since had the pleasure of seeing carried out with beneficial results; and in several instances in which the management was very fairly and creditably carried out, but where special circumstances rendered an extension or modification of the system necessary, I gave instructions, which, I trust, will promote their more successful working. The only serious difficulty I experienced in the discharge of my duties was in dealing with Workhouse Agricultural Schools, in which, from the diversity of circumstances that are found to exist respecting the organization and management of their agricultural departments, the different views entertained by Boards of Guardians as to the most judicious course to be adopted, and the fact of the Agriculturists being rarely allowed to act according to their own judgments, it is impossible to have any thing like a regular or uniform system adopted.

"I am happy, however, to be enabled to state, that there seems a prospect of a better state of things; and I trust, in a short time, that in every workhouse in which the system of juvenile agricultural instruction and training may be carried out, competent persons will be selected to superintend it; and that they will not only be allowed to exercise their own judgment in adopting and following out whatever system they may deem most suitable, but be promptly supplied with the means of doing so."

Having in my previous Reports quoted extracts from various educational and other works to show the importance and necessity of affording a suitable agricultural as well as literary education to our rural population, and believing that there still remains much to be said on this important subject, many unfounded prejudices to be removed, many sceptics to be convinced, and many improvements to be introduced; and that the best mode of effecting these desirable objects, as well as of arriving at sound principles on which to base our proceedings, is by carefully collecting and considering the opinions of men of superior intelligence and experience on matters of social progress, I beg to lay before you the following extracts from the published Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in England, for the year 1852, which appear to me to contain much useful and interesting information on this subject:—

Extracts from the Rev. H. W. Bellair's General Report for the Year 1852.

"The subject of out-door manual industry is occupying more attention in this district than it did, and in some places the Managers are incorporating it in their daily routine of school work.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

My own impressions are, that it should form an important element in our system of National Education. Our object is, to train up children for their future career in life. The children of the labouring poor will be employed hereafter in manual work, either in-doors or out-of-doors. Out-of-door occupation in the garden or the field will not be useless to the former class, and will be absolutely necessary for the latter.

There is, I suspect, a large class of theorists, who, from ignorance of the real question before us, suppose that great gain would accrue to the country by the introduction of a National System of Education which should remove children altogether from manual labour in their early years, and confine them to intellectual pursuits. Such a course might answer with a nation whose population was exclusively engaged at the desk; it would not answer with us. The demand for juvenile labour is, no doubt, in some respects, a legitimate cause of complaint among the friends of education, inasmuch as it interferes considerably with that course of instruction which would insure intellectual success; but it has its fair as well as its dark side. It may deprive—as it undoubtedly does—a great number of children of that amount of knowledge and intellectual exercise which would increase their information, their perception, and general intelligence; but it trains them up in manual dexterity and mechanical skill in the works of their calling, and in these respects fits them for their future work in life. The evil is not that there is a demand for juvenile labour, but that there is so great a demand. The demand, in fact, is so great that it presses unfairly upon the child, not only giving him that physical exercise in his future calling which is necessary, but absolutely precluding him from that intellectual exercise which is equally necessary. Out-door industrial employments forming part of the day's school work have the effect of preserving this balance in the training of the labourer's child, and are, therefore, so far valuable. Besides this, when well educated, they accustom him to a skilful mode of horticulture or agriculture, as the case may be; they have a tendency to promote health, to develop the physical structure, and may be made a source of wealth to the children, thereby encouraging a longer residence at school.

The importance of manual work, especially in out-door employments upon the soil, as an instrument of moral, mental, and intellectual training, has yet, I think, to be seen. The question is almost in its infancy."

From Rev. H. Mosley's General Report.

"Now that a public opinion is awakened favourable to the education of workmen, it is, therefore, not surprising that one has arisen favourable to the education of farmers and tradesmen. The village school, attended by the labourer's as well as the farmer's children, may often be made to serve the purpose of an agricultural school. In towns and manufacturing districts Trade Schools will have to be established; nor will any one who knows how much painful instruction boys endure in the dead languages before they reach the age of fourteen or fifteen years, question that it would be an easier thing to give them a sound knowledge of the elements of chemistry, as applied to manufacturing art and to agriculture, than to teach them to read Horace; and that it would be less laborious to imbue them with mechanics than with Greek. Between these two competing forms of instruction there is this difference, that the whole future life of the tradesman's, or the skilled workman's, or the farmer's son, will be an application of the one, but not of the other.

"Dr. Lyon Playfair, in his able lecture on industrial instruction on the Continent, delivered at the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, has borne testimony to the recent remarkable success of the Trade Schools in Prussia, in Saxony, in Austria, and in Denmark. Schools of Arts and Manufactures have been established with the like results in France. The success with which the principles of science, in their application to practical questions, are beginning to be cultivated in France was made very apparent at the Great Exhibition; and it is but reasonable to expect that the superiority which that country has professedly attained in the products of art, by means of its Schools of Design, will eventually appear in the other branches of manufacture, through its Ecoles des Artes et Manufactures. In adverting to this subject, I cannot but express a hope that your Lordships may be pleased to sanction grants in aid of the purchase of scientific apparatus of a popular kind for the use of elementary schools—the qualifications of the Teachers to use such apparatus being first ascertained.

"I believe that the adoption of this measure would tend very greatly to diffuse a knowledge of science, not only in towns, but in villages and agricultural districts. The use of the apparatus would not be limited to the use of the children of the school; it would be applied—and permission should be given to that effect—for lectures to village audiences in the winter evenings, and for the in-

struction of evening classes. It would not only be used by the Schoolmasters; the Clergyman would take his part in the good work, and would often be aided by some of his parishioners, among the better educated and more intelligent of whom there often exists an earnest desire to contribute to the improvement of their humbler brethren.

Dr. Kirkpatrick.

"No expedient of secular instruction would, probably, be found, in practice, so effectual to elevate the character of the labouring man, as to teach him the knowledge of those great principles of scientific truth which admit of an application to his own calling. If put on this path in his youth, he would be likely to follow it out; and becoming thus a reflective and a thoughtful man, elements would be collected out of which the Christian character might, under more favourable circumstances, be built up."

Rev. H. Longueville Jones's General Report.

(From a Paper received by Mr. Jones from the Rev. W. Reid.)

"The grand impediment to the profitable cultivation of land is unskilfulness in the cultivator. Hench the failure of many Industrial Schools; hence the vast difference between the results arrived at by persons trying the same experiments. If land, then, is to yield a profit, it must be in the hands of skilful cultivators. This proposal contemplates the rearing up of such persons, in the persons of Schoolmasters, and by the following arrangements:—

"1st. To any Training School occupying a site proper for the object, let twenty or thirty acres be attached, to be cultivated by spade husbandry as a farm garden. This term embraces two ideas—high and extensive cultivation. The economy of the cow, the sheep, the pig, and poultry, would be especial objects of attention.

"2nd. Let a number of exhibitions, enough to maintain and clothe the individuals holding them, be bestowed on a number of young men, carefully selected, and destined to be trained as Schoolmasters for country places; their residence in the Training School to be full three years; their time daily to be occupied between study and farm labour; the subjects of study to embrace a sound but limited range, including agricultural subjects; their out-door training to inure them, by a systematic progress, to every variety of labour necessary for a farm-garden; such students not to be appointed to schools before they obtain a certificate."

Rev. F. Watkins' General Report.

"I am glad to be able to report favourably on the School fields and gardens towards the cultivation and superintendence of which your Lordships have made grants of money this year. They are yet only few in number in my district, and are chiefly situate on the estate of the Earl of Dartmouth, whose judicious liberality, aided by the intelligent exertions of his agent, Mr. Thynne, and of the clergymen of the different parishes, Revds. C. A. Hulbert (Slaithwaite), L. Jones (Almondbury), C. Wardroper (Farnley-Tyas), and R. Collins (Kirkburton), has been the main cause of any successful results in this branch of juvenile education. I add in an appendix the reports of the Schoolmasters of Upper and Lower Slaithwaite, Farnley-Tyas, and Almondbury, to which I am anxious to direct public attention, and especially to those of Mr. J. Mellor, and Mr. G. Jannain. They all agree in these important points:—1st, the willingness of the children to work, and the general encouragement given by their parents to this kind of labour; 2nd, the actual, though small profit of their allotments; and 3rd, the healthy effect produced on their work in school by their work in the garden, shown by their standing in the school, and conduct in it. To these may also be added the practical knowledge acquired by these young gardeners of a subject which will be useful and interesting to them in whatever situation of life they may be placed, the cultivation and refinement of their tastes by more observant acquaintance with the wonderful and beautiful works of nature, and above all the habit of healthy industry, and cheerful occupation of time, which will, by God's blessing, save them from many a temptation, and support them in many a trial of their after life.

I believe that it is hardly possible to overrate either the moral or economical value of School fields and gardens in MANUFACTURING, *quite as much as in agricultural districts of our country.* They are the only Industrial Schools which can be attempted in most parts of it. I regret, therefore, that in the great county of York so little has been hitherto attempted in this direction, and that so much juvenile labour is wasted in its schools, which might be thus healthily and profitably employed. Besides the schools above mentioned in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, I have seen no other gardening operations, except at St. James's, Hull,

where the Pupil-Teachers under the instruction of their Master, cultivate a piece of ground at some distance from their school, which will, I think, require both time and labour to get it into good heart."

From Appendix to Rev. F. Watkins' General Report.

Dr. Kirkpatrick. Extract from the Sixth Annual Report of the Lower Slaithwaite Cottage and School Gardens, by Mr. John Mellor, Schoolmaster.

"In the management of the land, (2¼ acres), I have been assisted by thirty free boys, who have gone to work in squadrons, according to the demands of labour. On the whole, they have conducted themselves very well, and with one exception, have always been ready to go at command. It has been my plan to do as much of the work as possible during noon hours, and after the duties of the school day, thereby depriving them as little as possible of the advantages of the school hours, though I have never yet found an instance of one of these children being inferior to the others in consequence of out-door labour, but rather, on the other hand, in the higher classes, they are invariably at or about the head. During the year these children have been engaged 552 days, (reckoning two hours to the day), or on an average of 18⅜ days, or 36¾ hours per child. For this they receive their education free of expense—an education which has fitted many a poor lad for a better paid employment than that of a loom or factory.

"The object that our managers have in view is the instruction of the children of the hand-loom weavers and others in the cultivation of the land, to promote hereafter in this manufacturing district an alliance between the spade and the loom, to infuse a taste for the simple pleasures of a delightful art, and thus to withdraw the cottager from the beer-house to the garden, in those hours when his loom is unoccupied; that, while deriving recruited strength from the fresh air, he may, by the healthiest exercise, almost unconsciously find that he has stored up two or three months' provision from a simple rood-garden, in potatoes and other vegetables, and thus teach the next generation habits of self-reliance, and keep them away from the parish officer."

From Rev. J. P. Norris' General Report.

"The more experience I have of industrial training, the more convinced I am of its good effects; it promotes habits of industry, and it teaches boys to use the head in connexion with the hands.

(Signed) "W. Bower, Master."

"The children take a lively interest in it. I have observed more general kindness and gentleness of manner towards each other since we began it; an important effect seems to have been produced on the boys' honesty: at first a case of purloining a turnip or carrot not unfrequently occured, but of late very rarely indeed. I consider their experience in marketing a very important item in their training. The parents and farmers look favourably upon.

(Signed) "W. Carter, Master."

"The industrial boys are not a whit behind the rest in their School work."

(Signed) "F. Cordwell, Master."

From a Circular of the Committee of Council.

"The object of industrial instruction should be the same as that from books, viz., to fit the learner for doing his best in life, not to prescribe definitely his sphere in it.

"In case of boys, labour upon land fulfils in a higher degree than any other kind of employment all the essential conditions of good industrial training. It is the most healthy of any, it teaches the use of *all* common tools and implements, including (in the repair or construction of out-buildings) many of those belonging to the carpenter, and to the mason. It affords unlimited scope for collateral information, and makes working men handy and fertile in resources for adding to the comfort and decency of every-day life in their homes.

"In the case of girls, household labour of every kind, including dairy work where the locality admits of it, is the proper subject-matter of instruction. Sewing, knitting, and cuting out, are generally taught now, and an intelligent Mistress may (without any additional or special apparatus), also effect a great deal by making the girls under her superintendence properly scour and sweep the school, dust the furniture, make and keep the fires, and clean the stoves or grates.

"Boys and girls thus educated will carry habits of neatness into their homes, and will, at every leisure moment, be resorting to those little labours of repairing

and cleaning, which make all the difference between a tidy and an untidy home, and are of far greater practical importance than they appear to carry when barely stated.

"The wider question with which this branch of education connects itself, the preparation of future colonists, is of that obvious importance which cannot fail already to have attracted your attention."

The progress and extension of the system of agricultural education during the year 1853 have been more than ordinarily satisfactory, and I believe a comparison of this progress with that of previous years will show an unprecedented increase in almost every particular. This will be best seen from the following tabulated statement of the results shown by the general table of statistics appended to this report, and which, (as well as all the preceding tables), has been ably and carefully compiled by my coadjutor, Mr. Brogan :—

TABLE showing the progress of the Agricultural Department of the System of National Education for the year 1853.

Items of Progress.	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Increase per cent. 1853.	Increase per cent. 1852.
Agricultural Schools of all classes,	92	129	37	40·2	13·5
Do. Boarders,	101	118	17	17·0	5·2
Do. Day Pupils learning Agriculture,	2,355	3,249	885	37·5	36·4
Do. Pupils receiving Payment in Industrial Classes,	207	298	91	44·0	14·3
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Land cultivated as Model Farms,	1,281 2 3	1,789 2 14	508 0 11	39·5	18·
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Amount paid for Labour,	1,680 5 8	2,244 13 0	564 7 4	33·4	25·4
Value of Labour of Pupils,	976 19 0	1,770 16 2	793 17 2	81·2	50·7
Net Acreable Profit on cultivation of Model Farms,	2 3 8	*2 13 10	0 10 2	23·2	40·

Hoping that this useful system may thus continue to progress until it shall become fully adequate to supply all the requirements of this country as regards the industrial intelligence necessary for the perfect development of the bountiful resources of our soil,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

To the Secretaries,
Education Office, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

APPENDIX. 1.—STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—Showing the Number of Pupils receiving kept, the Extent and Rent per Statute Acre of the Model Farm, the Expenses of and operation, as returned by their respective Conductors, and certified by the Managers, on

SCHOOL.	COUNTY.	PUPILS. Receiving Agricultural Instruction. Boarders. Free.	Boarders. Paying	Day Pupils.	Total.	Industrial Class. Paid by Board.	Paid locally. Patron.	Teacher.	Total.	Live Stock. Draft Animals.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Particulars of Model Farm. Extent.	Rent, or Value per Acre (statute).	Rotations followed.
															A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS																	
Under the immediate and exclusive management of the Commissioners.																	
Glasnevin Nat Mod.,	Dublin,	48	–	–	48	–	–	–	–	6	53	33	80	25	161 3 22	3 19 5	4, 5, 6, Course.
Do. Model Garden,	Do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 0 0	5 0 0	4, 6, 7, Course.
Do. Indust. Gardens,	Do.,	–	–	20	20	15	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	1 2 18	3 2 6	3, 4, 6, Course.
Ballieboro' District,	Cavan,	6	–	32	38	6	–	–	6	1	8	–	4	–	17 0 0	1 14 1	4, 5, Shifts.
Dunmanway Dist.,	Cork,	1	–	50	51	12	–	–	12	–	7	–	1	17	12 1 4	2 10 0	3, 4, Shifts.
Athy Dist. Model,	Kildare,	1	3	42	46	12	–	–	12	3	15	–	12	48	46 0 0	1 14 0	3, 7, Shifts.
Glandore,	Cork,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	1	12	3	5	15	24 3 8	1 5 0	3, 4, Shifts.
Farraby,	Do.,	1	2	10	13	6	–	–	6	1	7	1	6	12	18 1 0	0 10 0	Do.
Tervoe,	Limerick,	1	2	16	19	12	–	–	12	1	7	–	6	–	29 0 0	1 0 0	2, 4, Shifts.
Kyle Park,*	Tipperary,	1	2	9	12	3	–	–	3	1	2	–	1	27	16 0 0	1 0 0	3, 4, Shifts.
Derrycastle,*	Do.,	1	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	9	16	18 1 23	0 14 0	4 Course.
Gormanstown,	Do.,	–	1	12	13	4	–	–	4	–	10	–	18	31	21 0 0	1 0 0	Do.
Leitrim,	Leitrim,	1	5	10	16	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	10	13	15 0 0	0 16 0	3, 4, Course.
Bath,	Monaghan,	–	–	24	24	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	42 2 0	0 14 0	4, 5, Course
Ballymoney,	Antrim,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 1 38	2 5 0	—
Munster,	Cork,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	17	21	10	22	126 3 17	1 14 0	2, 3, 4, Course.
Limerick,†	Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Templedouglas,†	Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Mt Trenchard,	Limerick,	1	4	15	20	6	6	3	15	2	9	–	4	50	30 0 0	0 14 0	4, 5, Course.
Woodstock,	Kilkenny,	1	1	12	14	8	–	–	8	1	4	–	4	17	8 2 35	1 0 0	4, 5, 6, Course.
Under local management.																	
Larne,	Antrim,	–	3	31	34	6	–	–	6	1	4	–	2	–	7 1 1	3 0 0	3, 4, Shifts.
Kilwaughter,	Do.,	1	1	17	19	4	–	2	6	3	21	3	6	20	47 1 11	1 4 6	4 Course.
Markethill,	Armagh,	2	1	22	25	6	3	3	12	1	8	–	2	8	18 1 7	1 16 7	3, 6, Shifts.
Carrick,	Fermanagh,	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	5	33	21 0 0	1 0 0	4 Course.
Drumhilla,	Monaghan,	3	–	10	13	6	–	–	6	3	15	3	2	20	48 0 0	1 1 0	3, 4, Course.
Loughashe,	Tyrone,	–	14	16	30	–	–	–	–	2	32	8	19	50	40 0 10	0 13 10	5 Course.
Sallybank,	Clare,	–	–	18	18	4	–	2	6	1	5	–	10	20	8 0 0	0 12 6	6 Course.
Belvoir,	Do.,	–	–	30	30	6	–	1	7	1	1	–	2	26	12 0 0	1 0 0	3, 4, 5, Course.
Rahan,	King's Co.,	–	–	53	53	6	–	–	6	1	4	–	3	23	12 3 3	0 18 6	4 Course.
Dromisken,	Louth,	–	–	28	28	6	–	–	6	1	3	–	10	16	10 3 12	1 5 0	3, 4, Course.
Loughrea,	Galway,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	14	9 2 35	0 18 6	5 Course.
Ballinakill,	Do.,	–	1	53	54	–	6	–	6	–	9	–	2	66	12 0 0	0 15 6	4 Course
Castle Hacket,	Do.,	–	1	18	19	6	–	–	6	–	2	11	1	36	12 3 23	0 10 0	3, 5, Course.
Gloungarrah,	Waterford,	–	–	36	36	–	6	–	6	1	3	–	–	14	12 0 0	0 10 0	5 Shift.
Dunlewy,†	Donegal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.																	
Ballycarry,	Antrim,	–	–	25	25	4	–	4	8	1	3	–	2	12	7 1 20	1 4 8	4 Course.
Tanlokey,	Armagh,	–	–	21	21	–	–	1	1	–	4	–	1	13	10 1 20	1 5 6	3, 4, Shifts.
Drumkeard,	Cavan,	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	14	9 2 35	0 9 3	4 Course.
Lough Ramor,	Do.,	–	–	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	16	2 0 0	0 9 0	Do.
Balleighan,	Donegal,	–	–	15	15	4	2	2	8	1	4	–	–	30	12 0 0	1 0 0	5 Course.
Carradoan,	Do.,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	14	4 3 30	0 11 0	4 Course.
Crislagh,	Do.,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 3 30	1 1 0	Do.
Ballyougry,	Londerry,	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	2	10	6 0 20	0 17 6	Do.
Bohill,	Do.,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	5 0 0	0 12 0	Do.
Kidnaminsha,	Monaghan,	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	14 0 21	0 18 1	Do.
Dressog,	Tyrone,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	22	6 0 0	1 11 8	Do.
Drumnafern,	Do.,	–	1	8	9	4	2	2	8	–	3	–	1	18	5 1 16	0 11 0	5 Course.
Five-mile-town,*	Do.,	–	2	30	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 0	Free.	—
Parteen,	Clare,	–	–	30	30	2	2	–	4	–	3	–	2	17	2 1 0	3 11 0	4 Course.
Feakle,	Do,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	2	12	5 3 0	0 18 9	Do.
Cahersherkin,	Do.,	–	3	40	43	4	2	2	8	1	4	–	3	30	9 2 0	0 6 0	4, 5, Course.
Ballynalacken,	Do.,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	4	30	7 0 0	0 5 9	4 Course.
Bridgetown,	Do.,	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	3	6	3 2 0	1 14 2	3 Course.
Kildinan,	Cork,	–	–	12	12	4	–	2	6	–	1	3	–	10	7 0 0	0 10 0	4 Course.
Clonkeen,	Do.,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	24	6 0 0	1 10 0	Do.
Lismore,	Waterford,	–	–	12	12	4	8	–	12	1	5	–	7	50	5 0 0	1 10 0	5 Course.
Killacolla,	Limerick,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	4	14 0 0	0 13 0	3 Course.
Garryhill,	Carlow,	–	–	16	16	4	4	–	8	–	5	–	2	32	4 2 37	0 14 9	4 Course.
Two-mile house,	Kildare,	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	4 3 18	0 18 6	Do.
Kilberry,	Do.,	–	–	14	14	4	–	4	8	1	1	–	–	18	3 0 0	0 12 4	3 Course.
Piltown,	Kilkenny,	–	–	21	21	4	4	–	8	1	3	–	2	15	6 2 2	1 10 10	4 Course.
Ooning,	Do.,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	4 2 7	1 2 6	5 Course.
Rutoath,	Meath,	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	20	7 2 30	1 8 6	5 Course.
Woodpole,	Do.,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 2 22	1 0 0	5 Course.

* No Returns.

† Not yet in operation.

Agricultural Instruction, the Number in the "Industrial Class," the Quantity of Live Stock Profit or Loss on the Cultivation for the past year, for each of the Agricultural Schools in the 31st December, 1853.

Expenses of Cultivation.					Results of Cultivation.			
					Total Profit or Loss.		Acreable Profit or Loss.	
Amount paid for Labour.	Value of the free Labour of the Pupils, &c.	Cost of Seeds, Manures, Implements, &c.	Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
247 0 4	–	550 17 4	639 11 5	1,437 9 1	552 10 7	–	3 8 2	–
16 0 0	–	42 6 7	21 8 4	79 14 11	25 17 5	–	8 12 6	–
41 9 8	14 7 10	22 0 9	6 11 10	84 10 1	52 16 6	–	32 12 3	–
46 8 11	5 0 0	23 19 11	33 15 10	108 4 8	–	4 4 5	–	0 5 0
19 19 4	15 0 0	10 19 4	34 2 11	80 1 7	9 0 9	–	0 14 9	–
192 7 4	15 0 0	146 2 11	60 13 3	414 3 6	105 7 3	–	2 5 9	–
76 1 3	–	25 3 9	33 17 5	135 2 5	–	41 16 0	–	1 12 9
33 6 8	5 0 0	31 10 7	11 0 2	108 3 6	–	12 4 7	–	0 13 4
49 2 9	3 4 0	47 4 4	29 8 0	128 19 1	42 17 4½	–	1 9 6	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70 11 4	1 0 0	87 2 3	23 6 7	182 0 2	50 14 7	–	2 10 9	–
73 8 3	5 0 0	80 4 7½	13 7 0	171 19 10	30 14 8	–	2 1 0	–
19 1 4	7 10 0	14 14 3	18 3 3	59 8 11	–	14 9 2	–	0 6 9
73 9 11	–	37 4 8	47 16 3	158 10 10	22 16 7	–	0 19 6	–
143 14 1	–	186 17 4	265 9 3	596 0 8	42 10 4	–	0 6 8	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45 10 5	15 0 0	23 4 1	21 19 7	105 14 1	37 1 3	–	1 4 8	–
16 5 5	4 2 0	8 10 2	9 11 3	33 11 2	19 15 0	–	2 13 4	–
23 16 7	6 0 0	10 9 3	22 3 0	62 8 10	35 5 3	–	4 17 2	–
100 8 2	8 0 0	81 5 1	58 0 10	247 14 1	156 12 3	–	3 6 1	–
32 17 10	5 7 4	28 3 9	33 2 0	99 11 0	29 12 3	–	1 12 4	–
16 17 5	6 10 0	7 19 11	23 13 2	55 0 6	40 16 7	–	1 19 0	–
28 15 6	11 0 0	27 19 4	51 10 0	117 4 10	50 5 1	–	1 1 0	–
39 12 1	45 16 7	20 0 3	31 13 1	137 2 0	127 4 7	–	3 3 7	–
21 15 4	5 0 0	7 12 11	5 7 3	39 15 6	7 2 9	–	0 17 10½	–
8 8 0	4 10 0	5 12 4	12 0 0	30 11 0	20 8 8	–	1 14 0	–
9 16 6	6 10 0	13 14 3	13 3 5½	43 4 2½	45 15 0	–	3 12 0	–
22 12 5	4 15 0	9 9 3	15 2 0	51 18 8	27 15 6	–	2 14 6	–
13 8 2	4 10 0	2 4 4	11 6 4	31 8 10	21 11 11	–	2 3 4	–
15 18 6	5 5 4	0 12 10	9 6 8	31 3 4	50 13 5	–	4 4 5	–
2 19 0	6 10 0	8 12 2	6 5 0	24 6 2	16 2 6	–	1 5 0	–
11 17 8	3 0 0	20 16 9	7 16 9	43 11 2	20 1 1	–	1 13 5	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11 9 9	5 4 0	9 19 4	9 12 11	36 6 0	34 8 0	–	4 13 4	–
10 8 8	4 4 0	8 11 6	14 6 3	37 10 5	41 7 8	–	3 19 11	–
5 18 11	2 3 4	0 16 0	6 5 8	15 3 11	79 4 10	–	8 3 0	–
3 18 8	–	2 16 4	1 1 1‡	7 16 11	6 16 6	–	3 8 3	–
18 12 6	7 16 0	16 19 1	12 2 4	56 9 11	51 0 2	–	4 5 0	–
12 12 3	–	9 11 1	3 3 5	25 6 9	4 1 0	–	0 16 2	–
3 0 0	0 15 0	3 15 0	4 15 8	12 5 8	0 17 4	–	0 4 6	–
7 1 8	0 15 0	4 17 1	5 14 8	18 8 6	22 18 8	–	3 14 10	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16 4 9	–	6 9 0	14 7 0	37 0 10	30 4 11	–	2 2 10	–
16 11 10	0 10 0	15 18 8	9 10 0	42 10 6	11 1 0	–	1 16 10	–
6 6 9	4 0 0	1 10 3	4 3 5	16 0 5	6 12 7	–	1 3 6	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3 2 4	3 10 0	2 11 8	8 14 6	17 18 6	5 2 2	–	2 5 5	–
15 9 7	0 10 0	7 7 8	7 11 6	31 18 9	6 5 0	–	1 0 10	–
22 13 3	6 1 6	20 1 10	4 0 0	52 16 7	27 1 10	–	2 17 0	–
6 0 0	1 0 0	4 18 0	3 0 2	14 18 2	7 17 5	–	1 2 6	–
10 11 2	2 10 0	5 7 5	6 0 0	24 6 7	22 4 5	–	6 7 0	–
6 15 4	1 0 0	10 8 6	3 10 0	21 3 10	13 8 8	–	1 18 4	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 3 3	–	2 0 0	11 0 0	17 3 3	23 6 5	–	1 13 4	–
1 0 0	8 18 0	4 7 0	3 13 6	17 18 6	36 13 2	–	7 15 0	–
4 1 1	6 1 10	10 9 9	4 10 0	25 2 8½	16 19 11	–	3 9 11	–
1 8 0	9 12 0	4 3 8	2 10 0	17 13 8	15 3 0	–	5 1 0	–
7 17 5	10 8 0	12 8 0	9 9 3	40 2 8	9 7 10	–	1 9 9	–
1 8 9	3 15 0	3 0 10	5 18 10	14 3 5	8 0 11	–	1 15 6	–
10 4 3	0 15 0	6 5 10	11 0 0	27 10 1	21 12 11	–	3 1 8	–
27 4 11	–	13 16 4	6 18 9	48 0 0	7 6 6	–	1 6 6	–

‡ Only a short time Agricultural.

School.	County.	Pupils. Receiving Agricultural Instruction. Boarders. Free.	Boarders. Paying	Day Pupils.	Total.	Industrial Class. Paid by Board.	Paid locally. Patron.	Paid locally. Teacher.	Total.	Live Stock. Draft Animals.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Particulars of Model Farm. Extent.	Rent, or Value per Acre (statute).	Rotations followed.
															A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Ordinary Agricultural Schools —*continued.*																	
Kilskyre,	Meath,	–	–	30	30	4	–	–	4	–	6	–	3	24	2 3 13	0 15 10	3 Course.
Ballinvally,	Westmeath,	–	–	17	17	4	2	2	8	–	1	–	2	–	2 2 10	0 16 0	4 Course.
Clonmellon,	Do.,	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	2	5 1 20	1 4 8	Do.
Mullingar,	Do.,	–	–	30	30	4	–	4	8	1	7	–	–	–	11 3 12	1 0 0	6 Course.
Delgany,	Wicklow,	–	–	35	35	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	2	17	4 2 6	1 5 0	3 Course.
Esker,	Galway,	–	–	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Clonkeenkeryl,	Do.,	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	1	7	12	2	22	25 2 13	0 10 0	4 Course.
Cappaduff,	Mayo,	–	–	10	10	6	–	–	6	–	2	–	1	15	8 0 0	0 6 2	3, 4, Shifts.
Balla,*	Do.,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	10 2 0	0 15 3	4 Shifts.
Cornafulla,	Roscommon,	–	–	16	16	4	–	2	6	–	2	–	4	14	11 2 32	0 9 3	Dō.
Killenagh,	Do.,	–	2	42	44	4	4	–	8	–	1	–	3	14	9 1 10	0 18 6	Do.
Glanduff,	Do.,	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	3	6	4	3	32	20 3 10	0 7 10	3, 4, Shifts.
Geevagh,	Sligo,	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	2 0 0	1 10 0	4 Course.
Upper Arigna,	Do.,	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	4 0 0	0 12 6	5 Course.
Workhouse Agricultural Schools.																	
Antrim,†	Antrim,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	–	4 0 0	–	—
Belfast,	Do.,	–	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ballymena,	Do.,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 3 18	2 10 0	—
Ballycastle,	Do.,	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	8 0 11	1 3 5	4 Shifts.
Ballymoney,	Do.,	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	24	–	13 0 13	2 8 0	3, 7, Shifts.
Larne,	Do.,	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 3 30	2 11 0	4 Course.
Coleraine,*	L.derry,	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	12 0 0	2 16 3	—
Banbridge,	Down,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 2 24	2 5 0	—
Newtownards,‡	Do.,	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 2 0	–	—
Londonderry,‡	L.derry,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	8 2 0	–	—
Castleblayney,	Monaghan,	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 0	1 6 6	3, 5, Shifts.
Clones,	Do.,	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	11 0 4	1 8 5	5 Course.
Monaghan,	Do.,	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 0 18	2 0 0	4 Course.
Corofin,§	Clare,	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4 3 0	–	—
Bandon,§	Cork,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 0	–	—
Bantry,§	Do.,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 0 0	–	—
Castletown,§	Do.,	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 2 0	–	—
Skull,	Do.,	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 0	1 0 0	—
Skibbereen,§	Do.,	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 0 0	–	—
Kenmare,§	Kerry,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 0 0	–	—
Listowell,§	Do.,	–	–	82	82	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	—
Tralee,§	Do.,	–	–	29	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 3 0	–	—
Kilmallock,	Limerick,	–	–	84	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 1 6	1 14 0	4, 5, Course.
Newcastle,	Do.,	–	–	53	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 0 0	1 1 10½	3, 4, Course.
Rathkeale,¶	Do.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Carrick-on-Suir,**	Tipperary,	–	–	50	50	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	–	–	28 2 7	3 10 0	4 Shifts.
Cashel,	Do.,	–	–	120	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 0 0	2 0 0	—
Clogheen,	Do.,	–	–	122	122	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	13 1 23	0 16 9	2 Course.
Clonmel,	Do.,	–	–	100	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30 0 0	3 8 0	—
Nenagh,	Do.,	–	–	90	90	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5 2 0	3 0 0	—
Roscrea,	Do.,	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 3 30	2 0 0	—
Tipperary,	Do.,	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 3 10	1 12 4	4 Shifts.
Lismore,*	Waterford,	–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	13	–	18 3 0	2 0 0	—
Dungarvan,*	Do.,	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6 2 0	–	—
North Dublin,	Dublin,	–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8 1 28	8 0 0	5 Course.
Rathdown,*	Do.,	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 0 0	–	—
Athy,*	Kildare,	–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 0 0	–	—
Naas,*	Do.,	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 0 0	–	—
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 0 0	2 9 0	—
Thomastown,*	Do.,	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 0 0	–	—
Urlingford,*	Do.,	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 0 0	–	—
Tullamore,*	King's,	–	–	60	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 2 0	–	—
Abbeyleix,*	Queen's,	–	–	24	24	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	26 1 0	–	—
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	–	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	33 0 0	2 17 6	4 Shift.
Galway,	Galway,	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	25 0 0	2 0 0	—
Mount Bellew,*	Do.,	–	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6 0 0	–	—
Ballina,	Mayo,	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	25 0 0	2 0 0	4 Shift.
Ballinrobe,	Do.,	–	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 2 0	1 10 0	—
Belmullet,	Do.,	–	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3 2 9	1 0 0	—
Strokestown,*	Roscommon,	–	–	18	18	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	24 0 0	1 2 6	—
	Total for 1853,	69	49	3,249	3,367	210	51	37	298	80	430	107	382	1,216	1,789 2 14		
	Total for 1852,	68	38	2,355	2,456	141	41	25	207	63	349	24	327	899	1,281 2 3		
	Increase,	6	11	894	911	69	10	12	91	17	81	83	55	317	508 0 11		

* No Return, † No Balance Sheet. ‡ No return—Change of Teachers—New Case. § Agricultural Department but recently

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Expenses of Cultivation.					Results of Cultivation.			
					Total Profit or Loss.		Acreable Profit or Loss.	
Amount paid for Labour.	Value of the free Labour of the Pupils, &c.	Cost of Seeds, Manures, Implements, &c.	Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit.	Loss.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 16 1	2 10 0	5 6 10	2 7 1	17 0 0	12 5 0	–	4 6 8	–
3 5 4	1 12 0	5 0 3	2 2 10	12 0 5	10 8 10	–	4 1 6	–
7 5 0	1 14 0	2 6 5	0 10 1	11 15 6	10 15 3	–	2 0 0	–
27 19 4	10 0 0	16 16 0	12 4 8	67 0 0	10 0 0	–	0 17 0	–
2 15 0	14 0 0	8 5 1	6 9 4	31 9 5	17 15 1	–	3 16 6	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 0 8	–	18 14 8	15 18 0	54 13 4	45 9 8	–	1 15 0	–
9 17 5	7 16 0	5 19 2	2 13 7	26 2 2	–	4 2 0	–	0 10 3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29 14 1	3 0 0	10 2 6	7 8 7	50 5 2	14 18 5	–	1 5 6	–
36 7 0	4 10 0	4 5 8	9 4 9	54 7 6	7 14 9	–	0 16 8	–
31 9 3	1 5 6	13 11 0	11 11 6	57 17 3	33 6 4	–	1 12 0	–
2 1 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	8 13 0	9 6 8	–	4 13 4	–
3 1 11	1 0 0	3 7 5	4 8 8	11 18 0	13 10 9	–	3 7 8	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	36 16 1	5 19 11	20 6 7	63 2 7	36 16 1	–	3 15 0	–
4 16 7	30 0 0	7 4 7	9 7 3	51 7 7	40 12 0	–	5 0 0	–
2 17 5	120 0 0	12 16 4	34 10 2	176 8 9	126 4 9	–	9 13 0	–
1 11 3	21 0 0	2 8 11	10 13 6	35 13 8	24 18 5	–	8 10 0	–
1 5 6	100 0 0	12 10 9	26 13 5	140 9 8	107 15 11	–	8 19 8	–
10 1 6	11 13 6	4 7 10	13 12 4	39 15 2	40 19 8	–	4 12 7	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	40 0 0	3 2 3	6 0 6	9 2 9	41 19 4	–	10 9 10	–
0 6 0	29 0 0	9 6 11	17 11 9	27 4 8	21 17 5	–	2 0 0	–
–	12 17 10	1 2 1	5 0 0	19 0 0	12 17 10	–	11 2 9	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 17 6	10 0 0	3 5 6	4 0 0	20 3 0	9 9 11	–	2 7 8	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47 16 3	40 10 0	22 18 5	46 1 2	157 5 0	70 4 1	–	2 12 0	–
63 4 8	70 0 0	30 11 6	21 17 7	185 13 9	142 6 1	–	7 2 3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	86 5 3	20 12 0	51 8 10	158 6 1	86 5 3	–	3 9 0	–
–	31 0 0	15 4 1	11 4 3	57 0 4	46 6 4	–	3 8 0	–
76 5 6	60 0 0	18 0 10½	102 0 0	196 6 4	105 9 0	–	3 10 9	–
0 18 0	120 0 0	10 17 5½	27 10 0	244 5 5	101 15 9	–	18 7 3	–
–	50 0 0	6 6 6	10 0 0	66 6 6	53 18 4	–	11 0 0	–
30 0 0	80 0 0	27 13 5	15 18 3	153 4 5	79 12 9	–	8 7 0	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 0 0	105 16 11	28 13 7	64 0 0	112 13 6	105 16 11	–	12 11 3	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	54 9 0	14 10 10	39 15 6	108 15 4	54 9 0	–	2 17 0	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40 10 0	175 0 0	45 12 0	94 19 2	181 1 2	175 7 11	–	5 6 0	–
–	85 11 3	27 14 4	50 0 0	163 5 7	85 11 3	–	3 8 5	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 5 0	20 0 0	27 12 7	51 19 0	101 16 7	24 6 7	–	1 10 0	–
–	44 12 1	10 3 5	1 10 0	56 5 6	44 12 1	–	20 0 0	–
2 0 0	4 0 0	3 6 4	3 10 0	18 19 4	14 19 10	–	4 2 9	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,244 13 0	1,770 16 2	2,199 4 6	2,561 18 0	8,776 11 8	4,036 7 10	76 16 2	2 13 10††	
1,680 5 8	976 19 0	1,524 10 8	2,224 9 8	6,406 5 0	2,943 5 3	141 3 4	2 3 8	
563 7 4	793 17 2	564 13 10	337 8 4	2,370 6 8	1,093 2 7	64 7 2	0 10 2	

received into connexion. ¶ No return—Agriculturist left. ** Returns imperfect. †† Net acreable profit on cultivation.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

No. 2.—REPORTS ON MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—ALBERT NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN.

March, 1854.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to submit for your consideration the following Report in relation to the Albert (formerly the Glasnevin) National Model Farm, for the year commencing November 1, 1852, and ending October 31, 1853.

During the period mentioned the Training Department of the Institution has maintained the same position of practical usefulness which has characterized its operations of late years; whilst the pupils in attendance, with very few exceptions, have, both by their general good conduct and unremitting attention, merited the good wishes and approbation of all those connected with them.

The number of pupils in training in the course of the year has been high—as high as, under existing circumstances, could be accommodated, provision for fifty being all that has heretofore been forthcoming. The following Table shows the attendance on November 1, 1852, the number admitted and sent out since, and the number on the rolls on November 1, 1853 :—

	Agricultural Pupils.	Agricultural Teachers.	Total.
At the Institution on November 1, 1852,	4	3	45
Admitted from November 1, 1852, to October 31, 1853, inclusively,	36	1	37
	78	4	82
Left, from November 1, 1852, to October 31, 1853, inclusively,	31	3	34
At the Institution November 1, 1853,	47	1	48

In the Appendix attached to this Report will be found a list of the pupils who left, the counties to which they belonged, the names of their patrons, the length of time which they spent at the establishment, their destination when leaving, and, so far as correct information could be collected, their present occupation. To this list, therefore, I beg to refer you for any information on those points which you may be desirous of knowing. Some of them, it will be seen, received appointments as Land Stewards, Agriculturists, and Agricultural Teachers; others went home to farm either on their own or their fathers' account; whilst as regards others no definite statement can be made. Speaking generally, it is a very pleasing circumstance to find that, with very few exceptions, the young men who received appointments have given great satisfaction; whilst it is peculiarly gratifying to learn, from reliable sources, that most of those who received no appointments, but who returned to their homes, and took charge of the management of their fathers' farms, have been most signally successful in effecting improvements, and have, in fact, set an example of the utmost utility to the farmers of their respective localities. This has not only been, but it must be, the general result of an institution of this kind. I say *of this kind*, because a young man

trained here not only receives a superior literary education, but he is also taught how to perform every description of work connected with general farm management, not alone by lectures, but by actual engagement in the performance of all those operations which will constitute the business of his future life. Trained in this manner, industrial habits must be engendered, and superior knowledge attained; and these, when once possessed, will scarcely ever be abandoned.

Draining.—In the course of the year about sixteen statute acres were drained with pipes and collars. The pipes used for the parallel drains were 1½-inch, and those for the main drains three inches in diameter. The parallel drains were cut at twenty-four feet apart, and four feet deep, and the depth of the main drains was four feet six inches. Part of the work was performed by the pupils, and part by hired labourers; and, on the whole, the operation was exceedingly well executed.

Road-making.—A considerable amount of labour was expended by the pupils, in the spring and summer seasons, in the execution of this kind of work. The length of roads completed was forty-five perches by eighteen feet, and twenty-five perches by fifteen feet wide, together with a square, in front of the main building, of 5¾ perches long by 3½ perches broad. In addition to the roads referred to, 148 perches of borders for ornamental shrubs were formed, of about thirteen feet in width, and varying from two to three feet six inches in depth. A grass-plot, also, six perches long by eighteen feet wide, was constructed. In the execution of these works a great deal of useful information was derived by the pupils.

New Buildings.—The delay which has occurred in the completion of the new buildings has been very detrimental to both the *farming* and *training* departments of the institution.

As regards the farming department, want of accommodation compelled the crowding together of live stock of different kinds in the same house, from which, I have every reason to believe, some of the milch cows aborted; whilst the execution of works connected with the buildings, with the general spread of materials for their construction over the adjacent ground, prevented the cropping of eight or nine acres of the land. From these causes the yearly produce of the farm was very materially lessened, and those connected with its general management placed in very disadvantageous circumstances.

As regards the training department, the same drawback, want of accommodation, deprived the pupils of that facility for the proper pursuit of their studies, and of that amount of convenience, in many respects, which the new buildings were designed to afford—thus rendering this branch of the institution much less effective than, under apposite circumstances, it would have been.

Casualties.—We suffered pretty severely from pleura pneumonia, though not to the same extent as on the previous year. The number of animals lost by this disease was seven, and that from an attack of apoplexy, one, making in all eight. Every attention which was likely to prove effectual was given to the animals affected with pleura pneumonia, but, in most cases, with comparatively trifling success, unless when the disease was noticed at a sufficiently early stage. In fact, no remedy appears as yet to have been discovered capable of effecting a cure in those cases which have progressed beyond the second stage; indeed very few when it has reached this point.

We also lost four ewes in the month of March from apoplexy, a disease which was very prevalent throughout the country at that time among this description of stock. A fifth was severely affected, but

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

was effectually cured by bleeding copiously from the jugular vein. No casualties of a serious nature occurred among the rest of the stock.

Crops.—The grain crops were greatly superior, both as regards quality and productiveness, to those of former years; but the root crops, though generally excellent on this farm, yielded a much smaller acreable return than on former years. The quality, however, of the latter was good, with an almost total absence of disease, except in the potato crop.

Experiments.—As usual, a good many experiments were instituted, among which the following may be mentioned, viz. :—

No. I. This experiment had reference to the acreable return of the different descriptions of mangel, as compared with white Silesian beet, on land of the same uniform quality, thoroughly drained, and treated in every respect in the same manner. The previous crop was corn, the land was trenched with the plough and the fork in the winter season, farm-yard manure at the rate of twenty-five tons per statute acre was applied at the time of trenching, and an additional manuring of the same material at the rate of ten tons per acre was given to it at the time of sowing the seed. The period of sowing was the first week in May, and of lifting the first week of November. The following returns were obtained from each of the varieties, viz. :—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Long Red Mangel,	23	10	2	24	per statute acre.
Long Yellow do.,	19	15	2	24	,,
Orange Globe do.,	23	13	2	8	,,
Red Globe do.,	24	0	0	0	,,
White Silesian Beet,	18	16	1	20	,,

Samples of each of the above descriptions of roots were forwarded, for analysis, to Professor Sullivan, who will, no doubt, at his convenience, afford to the public the result of his investigation. In the absence of such information, therefore, any inferences beyond what would result from a comparison of the mere acreable return of each with one another, and which can be done by a slight glance at the Table, would be premature.

No. II. This experiment was made with the view of testing the efficacy of a *special* manure or *dressing*, compounded by a person of the name of Eaton, who asserted that, by means of it, he had completely overcome the disastrous attacks of the potato disease for some preceding years. My intention, in the first instance, was to give trial to this dressing on potatoes planted in the latter part of autumn; and, with this object in view, I got some seed dressed by Mr. Eaton in the month of October. The extreme wetness of weather, however, which ensued, and which was continuous for a considerable period, induced me to postpone the experiment to the following spring. During the period which thus intervened, the seed which had been dressed in October had, in great part, rotted, and could not be used. This was far from being a favourable omen; but, being anxious to afford an opportunity for testing properly the merits of the specific, I procured the services of Mr. Eaton again, and on the 16th of April got the varieties of seed embraced in this and the next experiment dressed, and in three days afterwards planted. The land on which the experiment was carried out was trenched in winter, and farm-yard manure, at the rate of twenty-five tons per statute acre, applied to it at the time the operation of trenching was being performed; also, at the period of planting, an additional manuring of ten tons per acre of the same material was made. The potatoes were cultivated in drills drawn at two feet six inches asunder,

and the land was kept perfectly clean and well pulverized throughout the entire after-culture. The following Table exhibits the results, as taken on the 9th of November, the time at which the crop was raised, viz. :—

EXPERIMENT No. 2.

DRESSED.

No. of Plot.	Variety of Potato.	Produce per statute acre. Sound.	Unsound.	Total.	Per centage diseased
		Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1	Cumberland Bangors, .	7 0 0 0	4 2 3 12	11 2 3 12	37¼
2	Scotch Apples, . .	9 0 0 0	1 15 2 24	10 15 2 24	16½
3	Brockley Bank Seedling,	1 6 1 20	8 10 0 0	9 16 1 20	86½
4	Talavera Bangors, .	0 12 0 16	7 5 2 24	7 17 3 12	92¼
5	Fortyfolds, . . .	3 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	7 0 0 0	57⅐
6	American Apples, .	10 10 0 0	2 12 3 12	13 2 3 12	20⅑

UNDRESSED.

1	Cumberland Bangors, .	6 8 2 8	5 4 1 4	11 12 3 12	44¾
2	Scotch Apples, . .	6 10 0 0	3 13 2 8	10 3 2 8	36⅐
3	Brockley Bank Seedling,	1 0 0 0	8 4 1 4	9 4 1 4	89⅙
4	Talavera Bangors, .	0 15 2 24	5 5 2 24	6 1 1 20	87
5	Fortyfolds, . . .	2 15 2 24	3 2 3 12	5 18 2 8	53
6	American Apples, .	9 17 0 16	3 0 0 0	12 17 0 16	23⅓

An examination of the foregoing Table will show at once that neither the dressed nor the undressed seed produced a crop free from disease; and that, consequently, Mr. Eaton's specific did not effect the object which he led the public to believe. A less amount of blighted potatoes in the dressed than in the undressed portions, with two exceptions, does appear; but this by no means seems to me to establish even the *partial* efficacy of Mr. Eaton's dressing, as such might have been the case had no dressing whatever been used. How frequently do we find some portions of a field of potatoes, the entire of which had been treated alike, more blighted than others.

No. III. To test the merits of Mr. Eaton's dressing still further, another trial in the same field as that in which the foregoing experiment was made was carried out with potatoes different in variety from the former, the land receiving the same treatment and culture as in the other case, with this exception, that the additional ten tons of farmyard manure were withheld. The following results were obtained, viz. :—

EXPERIMENT No. 3.

DRESSED.

No. of plot.	Variety of Potato.	Produce per statute acre. Sound.	Unsound.	Total.	Per centage diseased.
		Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1	Scotch Crowcups, .	3 13 1 8	7 3 1 8	10 16 2 16	66
2	Farmers, . . .	6 1 1 20	3 17 1 8	9 18 3 0	38¾
3	Old Irish Apples, .	0 9 0 0	4 12 3 12	5 1 3 12	91
4	Peelers, . . .	2 4 1 4	7 13 1 8	9 17 2 12	77½
5	Scotch Downs, . .	10 1 3 16	3 18 2 8	14 0 1 24	28
6	White Rocks, . .	2 8 2 8	4 11 1 20	7 0 0 0	65¼

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

EXPERIMENT No. 3—*continued.*

UNDRESSED.

No. of plot.	Variety of Potato.	Produce per statute acre. Sound.	Unsound.	Total.	Per centage diseased.
		Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	
1	Scotch Crowcups,	3 1 3 16	6 12 3 12	9 14 3 0	68
2	Farmers,	2 12 3 12	6 5 2 24	8 18 2 8	70¼
3	Old Irish Apples,	0 18 2 8	4 8 2 8	5 7 0 16	82½
4	Peelers,	0 12 3 12	5 13 1 8	6 6 0 20	89¾
5	Scotch Downs,	7 14 1 4	4 11 1 20	12 5 2 24	37¼
6	White Rocks,	8 2 3 12	3 1 1 20	11 4 1 4	27¼

It will be perceived from the foregoing returns, that, as in the other case, both the dressed and undressed varieties suffered severely from the disease; and that the same conclusion as that already expressed must be drawn from them.

No. IV. The object in view in this experiment was to ascertain as accurately as possible the returns, respectively, of mangel and carrots, when grown on alternate drills. A trial of this kind had been made on the previous year, but owing to circumstances, the carrots were not on that occasion sown at a sufficiently early period. To obviate this objection the present trial was made. It so happened, however, that though the carrot seed was sown at the proper time, it did not germinate; and consequently the experiment, so far as carrots were concerned, was a failure. Not to lose a crop of some kind, Aberdeen turnips of the yellow variety were afterwards sown on the drills on which the carrots had failed, and the following returns resulted—

EXPERIMENT No. 4.

No. of plot.	Variety of Crop.	Produce per statute acre. Roots.	Tops.
		Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	Yellow Globe Mangel,	12 17 3 12	4 3 2 8
	Aberdeen Turnip,	8 2 3 12	4 3 0 8
2	Yellow Globe Mangel, general crop,	23 13 2 8	5 3 2 8

It will readily be perceived that a general crop of mangel would be much more remunerative than one consisting of mangel and Aberdeen turnips, alternating with each other; indeed it was only in consequence of the circumstances detailed that any such experiment was made.

No. V. The object of this experiment was to test the efficacy of Irish peat guano as a top-dressing for grass. To effect this, two roods, statute measure, adjacent to each other, were marked off separately in the centre of a grass field which was yielding its second year's crop. In the first year it had been cut twice, and the aftermath eaten down by cattle; and in the second, once, previous to the present trial. Over one of the plots thus set apart a dressing of 1¼ cwt. (5 cwt. per acre) of Irish peat guano was strewed, immediately after the foregoing cutting;

whilst the other received no application. The average of two weighings in different parts of the plots gave the following returns, viz :—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Dressed Plot, . .	3	16	3	4	per statute acre.
Undressed do. . .	3	16	0	8	

The difference of produce is too trifling to justify the expression of a decidedly favourable opinion in relation to Irish peat guano, when applied as a top-dressing to grass lands ; and the more so, as no better opportunity than the one afforded could well have been given to it, to enable it to produce its best effects.

No. VI. This had reference to the probable effect which manures of different kinds would produce on the flax crop. The manures were supplied by the Secretary of the Royal Flax Improvement Society, with the view of ascertaining their comparative efficacy. The land on which the crop was grown had been in grass in the previous year, was not drained, but was in other respects in tolerable condition. Owing to circumstances, the seed was not sown till rather a late period ; and as two or three weeks of dry weather followed the operation, the return could not be expected to be so favourable as in other respects it no doubt would have been. In the absence of the requisite means for carrying out the experiment to a proper issue, little of a satisfactory nature could be arrived at. The Courtrai system of saving the crop was adopted, as well with the view of procuring seed of good quality as of preserving the flax straw in safe condition till a market for its sale should offer. The following statistical returns are all that I have been able to collect on the subject.

EXPERIMENT No. 6.

No. of plot.	Kind and quantity of manure applied per statute acre.	Estimate of the cost of manure per statute acre. £ s. d.	Quantity of seed sown per statute acre.	Produce of seed per statute acre.	Weight of seed per Imperial bushel.
1	1 cwt. Nitrate of Soda, dressed 9th June, .	1 4 0	3 bushels.	19 bushels.	52¾ lbs.
2	4 cwt. Rape dust, dressed at time of sowing, .	1 4 0	Do.	19 do.	52¼ lbs.
3	4 cwt. Guano, dressed at time of sowing, .	2 2 0	Do.	22 do.	53¾ lbs.
4	Dr. Hodges' manure, including Sulphate of Ammonia, . . .	Don't know.	Do.	20 do.	53½ lbs.

From the above it will be seen, that guano produced the largest return of seed, but at the greatest acreable cost ; that Dr. Hodges' manure, as regards return of seed, held the second place ; and that in the cases of nitrate of soda and rape dust, the produce may be said to be equal. On the whole, the crop was more branchy, and, in my own opinion, the worst in quality which I have grown for a number of years.

No. VII. This had reference to the comparative efficacy of different descriptions of manure on the turnip crop. The variety of turnip experimented on was the yellow bullock ; the period of sowing the 16th of June ; the time of lifting, the 18th of October ; and the land appropriated for the trial in pretty good condition and well suited for the crop, but not thoroughly drained. The following results were obtained, viz :—

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

EXPERIMENT No. 7.

No. of Plot.	Kind and Quantity of Manure per Statute Acre.	Cost of Manure per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	
			Roots.	Tops.
		£ s. d.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	No manure,	—	3 0 0 0	4 2 3 12
2	10 cwt. Irish peat guano,	1 15 0	4 4 1 4	4 0 0 0
3	15 tons farm-yard manure and 5 cwt. Irish peat guano,	3 2 6	11 18 2 8	7 15 2 26
4	30 tons farm-yard manure,	4 10 0	13 10 0 0	11 4 1 4
5	5 cwt. Peruvian guano,	2 12 6	10 4 1 4	8 15 2 26
6	15 tons farm-yard manure and 2½ cwt. Peruvian guano,	3 11 3	13 4 1 4	10 5 2 24
7	8 cwt. Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound,	2 16 0	10 3 2 8	6 13 2 8
8	15 tons farm-yard manure and 4 cwt. Ritchie's bone compound,	3 13 0	15 6 1 20	10 18 2 8

1. On examining the foregoing returns, the general lowness of produce first attracts notice. This may be accounted for, in part, by the season, and, in part, by the want of proper drainage, the field not having been drained. What may have affected the produce of one plot, however, must have acted similarly in reference to that of another, and therefore the conclusions legitimately drawn from the experiment may be fairly depended on, as general results, even under more favourable circumstances.

2. A comparison of the produce of plot 1, to which no manure was applied, with that of plot 8, which received 15 tons of farm-yard manure and 4 cwt. of Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound, exhibits a difference of upwards of 12 tons in favour of the latter. The land in both cases got the same culture—as good as could well be afforded it by the operations of grubbing, hoeing, and cleaning—so that the increased produce must have resulted from the effects of the manure. This, at least to me, is a convincing proof that something more than mere pulverization of the soil is necessary to ensure a good crop, and keep up the fertility of the land.

3. The unimportant effects of Irish peat guano, when used alone, is clearly shown by a comparison of the results of plots 1 and 2, also of plot 2 and any of the others. On plot 2 an application of it at the rate of 10 cwt. per statute acre produced merely an increase of one one-fifth tons of roots above plot 1, on which no manure was used: a difference which would by no means compensate for its cost. Its results, also, when compared with that of Peruvian guano (5), or of Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound, show in an equally convincing manner its inferiority as a root-crop manure.

4. In an experiment made in the foregoing year, the full quantity of farm-yard manure yielded a larger produce than any other manure with which it was tested. In the present instance half the usual quantity of Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound, and half farm-yard manure, surpassed the full application of farm-yard manure. This will be seen by comparing the result of plot 8 with that of plot 4. It is intended to repeat this experiment.

5. A comparison of the produce obtained respectively from plots 3, 6, and 8, indicates the superiority of Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound to either Irish peat guano or Peruvian guano, when used in conjunction with half farm-yard manure. It will be advisable to give a further trial to the respective values of Peruvian guano and Ritchie's

vitriolized bone compound—employed in a similar manner for the production of roots—as the use of either of them with half farm-yard manure would considerably lessen the expense.

6. Very little difference, either in produce or cost, resulted from the application of Peruvian guano and Ritchie's vitriolized bone compound, separately, and alone, as will be seen by the statistics and returns of plots 5 and 7.

No. VIII. The object of this experiment was to ascertain the distance to which mangel wurzel should be thinned so as to produce the heaviest return of crop, and, at the same time, afford sufficient room for the proper cultivation of the land. The soil was well drained, got 30 tons of farm-yard manure per acre, and was kept perfectly clean and pulverized throughout the season. The following table exhibits the returns obtained, together with the principal data connected with the experiment, viz.:—

Experiment No. 8.

No. of Plot.	Variety of Mangel.	Distance of Drills from Centre to Centre.	Distance of Plants in the Drill.	Produce per Statute Acre.
				Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	Long Red,	28 Inches.	13 Inches,	20 11 1 20
2	Do.,	Do.,	6 Do.,	25 11 1 20
3	Do.,	Do.,	8 Do.,	21 12 3 12
4	Do.,	Do.,	10 Do.,	27 4 1 4
5	Do.,	Do.,	12 Do.,	25 8 2 8
6	Do.,	Do.,	14 Do.,	24 17 0 16
7	Do.,	Do.,	16 Do.,	23 5 2 24
8	Do.,	Do.,	18 Do.,	23 1 1 20

In the previous year an experiment of a similar kind as the above was carried out here; and it is worthy of remark, that though an apparent anomaly existed between some of the returns obtained then, and also between some of those obtained in the present trial, the plants thinned to distances of 10 inches in the row, in both cases, gave the greatest produce. Further trials, however, require to be made before any definite conclusion can be safely arrived at.

No. IX. This experiment was instituted for the purpose of testing an opinion promulgated by some, viz., that by cutting off the tops of mangel wurzel in the latter part of summer, and planting a row of cabbages in each alley or interval, the produce of the mangel roots would be very little diminished, whilst, without trenching on the succeeding corn crop, a good crop of cabbages would be obtained. The results of this trial were as follow, viz.:—

Experiment No. 9.

	Roots per statute acre.	Tops per statute acre.
	tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
Mixed Crop, { Mangel Wurzel,	11 15 2 24	4 15 0 26
Mixed Crop, { Cabbage,	Worthless.	
General Crop of Mangel,	19 15 0 24	4 18 0 10

The foregoing returns show very clearly that mixed culture of this kind is rather chimerical and cannot be recommended.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

X. This was a trial given to M. Müller's specific manure, on the growth of Swedish turnips. It was made at his own request, and the operations of dressing the seed with the manure, and of sowing it were performed under his own surveillance. The period of sowing was rather late, as regards this locality—the 7th of June, but the produce obtained is compared in the following table, with that of seed sown on the same day on drills immediately adjacent to the ground on which M. Müller's experiment was made. The crop in both cases got the same culture, and the results obtained were as follow :—

EXPERIMENT No. 10.

No. of Plot.	Kind of Manure used.	Produce per statute acre.							
		Roots.				Tops.			
		tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1	M. Müller's Manure, .	8	15	0	0	4	12	0	16
2	Farm-yard Manure, .	14	15	2	24	6	15	2	24

It is almost unnecessary to remark, that M. Müller's manure seems to be quite worthless.

No. XI. The object of this experiment was to ascertain the acreable produce of the principal varieties of Swedish turnips, grown on the same soil, and receiving the same treatment. The field on which the trial was made had been just drained, and was in other respects well suited for the growth of turnips. The manure applied was farm-yard, at the rate of thirty tons per statute acre ; and the land received good cultivation throughout the entire season. The distance between the drills was thirty inches, and the plants were thinned to thirteen inches apart along the rows, All the varieties were sowed on the same day, the 21st of May, and weighed on the same day, the 11th of November. The annexed table exhibits the return, viz :—

EXPERIMENT No. 11.

No. of Plot.	Variety of Swede.	Weight per Statute Acre.								
		Roots.				Tops.				Per centage unsound.
		tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1	Laing's Swede, . .	24	4	1	4	4	10	0	0	None.
2	Skirving's do. . .	28	10	2	24	5	5	2	24	do.
3	Matson's do. . .	23	7	0	16	3	17	3	12	4½
4	Fettercairn's do. .	23	8	2	8	3	5	2	24	None.
5	Large green topped do.	24	15	0	0	3	11	1	20	2½
6	East Lothian, . .	24	15	2	8	2	15	2	24	18

An examination of the above returns points out decidedly the superiority of Skirving's improved Swede, as compared with any of the other varieties, at least so far as weight of crop and freedom from disease are concerned. The East Lothian Swede exhibits a loss of 18 per cent. of unsound roots, in a produce of 24¾ tons ; Matsons' 4½ in one of 23½ tons ; and the large green-topped Swede 2½ in one of 24¾ tons ; whilst Laing's Swede was altogether free from disease. This is somewhat singular, as in former experiments of a similar kind I have found Laing's Swede more diseased than any other variety with which it was

tested. Of all the varieties, however, at present cultivated by the farmer, Skirving's improved purple-topped appears to me to be the most valuable.

No. XII. This experiment was instituted at the suggestion of Professor Sullivan, of the Irish Industrial Museum. It had relation to the production of beet root on different descriptions of manure, with the view of ascertaining both the quality and acreable return of the crop grown on each variety. The manures used were sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, and animal offal. To some extent the experiment was a failure, owing to the circumstance that the drills to which the animal offal was applied were repeatedly levelled by the dogs of the neighbourhood, and thus the greater part of the seed either displaced or lost. Some few plants, however, came to perfection on the offal, whilst the crop produced on the other manures was tolerably fair. A sample of the roots grown on each of the manures was furnished to Professor Sullivan for analysis, the result of which I have not yet ascertained. In the absence of the analysis referred to, comment on the experiment seems unnecessary.

Visitors.—In the course of the year the establishment was visited by many eminent and distinguished persons, among whom may be mentioned His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by His Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant, the Right Honourable Earl Granville, Colonel Gray, &c. It affords myself and the other officers connected with the Institution much gratification to find that His Royal Highness approved of our labours, whilst the mark of Royal condescension and favour which his visit conferred upon us will long be remembered by its recipients with gratefulness.

As usual, a few extracts from the "Visitor's Book," together with the remarks of the valuators, the result of the transactions of the year, and a tabulated return of the crops, will be found in the appendix to this report, to which I beg respectfully to direct your attention.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN DONAGHY.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the
Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

TABULATED RETURNS of the CROPPING of the ALBERT AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION, GLASNEVIN, for the year ending 31st October, 1853.

Crops cultivated.	Extent of ground under each, statute measure.	Sowed or Planted.	Seed, per statute acre.	Time of reaping, lifting, or saving.	Average produce per statute acre.	Estimated cost of labour.	Observations.
WHEAT, viz.:—	A. R. P.					Average cost over the farm, about £1 16s. 11d.	
Talavera, . .	4 3 20	—	March 4, .	3 stones 3 lbs.,	August 31, .	9 barrels, . .	A good crop, free from disease, and very remunerative.
Raynbird's Red,	1 0 0	—	April 9, . .	2 bushels, .	Do., .	Not threshed, .	A tolerably good crop, but coarse in the grain.
Fenton, . .	5 1 6	—	March 3, .	9¼ stones, .	Do., .	Do., . .	A very good crop, with fine sample of grain.
	11 0 26						
BARLEY, viz.:—							
Chevalier, . . .	1 0 0	April 15, .	10 stones, .	August 24, .	Not taken, .	—	A tolerably good crop, the best of the kind I have yet grown on the farm.
OATS, viz.:—							
Russian Dun, .	4 2 8	—	December 3, .	9 stones, . .	August 18, .	13 barrels, .	— Part cut off by the wire-worm; lodged to some extent; suffered considerably from birds; top-dressed with 2½ cwt. common salt, per statute acre, with apparently good effect.
Early Angus, .	3 1 6	—	April 9, . .	8½ stones, .	April 26, . .	Do., . .	— A very good crop, top-dressed also with the same quantity per acre of common salt.
Hopeton, . .	11 1 13	—	Mar. 16 & 17,	8½ stones, .	April 26, . .	Do., . .	— Do., lodged to some extent, but gave a good return; sample fine.
Potato, . .	9 0 26	—	April 9, . .	4½ stones, .	September 6, .	Do., . .	— Do., a fine sample, and very plump.
Early Sandy, .	6 3 34	—	April 13, .	5 stones, .	September 6, .	Do., . .	— A good crop; not so well filled as the others.
	35 1 7						
Flax, Riga, ...	1 0 0	April 27, .	3 bushels, .	1st week of Sept.,	20 bushels seed, .	—	A tolerably good crop, but more branchy than in former years; no means for preparing the flax fibre for market.
POTATOES:—							
Experimental Plots, . .	0 2 2	—	April 19, .	10 cwt., . .	November 9, .	9½ tons, . .	— See experiments in body of my Report.
General Crop, .	3 2 12	—	April 6, . .	9 cwt., . .	October 24, .	10 tons, . .	— The "Protestant," or "White Rock" potato, freest from blight.
	3 3 14						

Turnips, viz. :—								
Swedes,	9 3 14	—	May 21,	3½ lbs.,	In November,	22 tons,	—	A greatly smaller produce than in former years, but very free from disease.
Aberdeens,	1 0 11	—	Middle of June,	3 lbs.,	In October,	16¼ tons,	—	Do., do.
		10 3 25						
Mangel Wurzel,		7 3 20	From 7 to 20th May,	4 lbs.,	In November,	24 tons,	—	A fair crop; but not so great a return as in former years.
Beet, Silesian,		0 0 14	May 21,	4 lbs.,	October,	19 tons,	—	A tolerably good crop.
Carrots,		1 2 26	April 25,	9 lbs.,	November 29,	6¼ tons,	—	A very poor crop; attacked by the wire-worm; bad seed.
Parsnips,		0 0 21	March 15,	8 lbs.,	In November,	3 tons,	—	An extremely bad crop; the subsoil, turned up in trenching, appeared to injure the plants.
Vetches,		3 1 37	Two sowings, Autumn & Spring,	3 bushels and 1 do. oats,	As required,	Not taken,	—	A good crop; stolen crops of soft turnips and rape taken off this ground after the vetches were used.
Cabbage,		0 2 1	In June,	—	Latter pt. of Autumn, & in Nov.,	—	—	An extremely good crop.
Beans, viz. :—								
Russian,	3 0 31	—	October 18,	2 bushels,	August 15,	About 40 bushels,		A very good crop; attacked to some extent by the black aphis; nipped off the extreme tops, and, by this means, did great service to the crop.
Mazagan,	0 2 8	—	April 8,	2 bushels,	October 3,	Not taken,	—	A very bad crop; greatly injured by the black aphis.
		3 2 39						
Grass, viz. :								
Old Farm,	22 0 9	—	Different periods	Previously given	Different periods,	From 12 to 14 tons in a green state,	—	A tolerably good crop in general.
New do.,	50 3 34	—	In 1851,	—	—	—	—	Part of the crop made into hay, and part pastured.
		73 0 3						
Uncropped, about		9 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	The work at the new buildings prevented the cropping of this ground.
Peas,		0 2 33	April 3,	2¾ bushels,	In September,	Not taken,	—	A poor crop.

Note.—The vegetable garden, nursery grounds, sites of buildings, yards, roads, &c., are not taken into account in the above table.

Names of Agricultural Pupils and Teachers who left the Albert Agricultural Training Institution, Glasnevin, between 1st November, 1852, and 31st October, 1853, inclusively.

No.	Names of Pupils and Teachers.	County to which Pupils and Teachers belong	Address of Patrons.	Date of entrance of Pupil and Teachers.	Date of leaving of Pupils and Teachers.	Destination on leaving.	Present occupation.
1	John Miller, . .	Monaghan, .	R. Foster, Esq., Dungannon, Tyrone, ...	Nov. 3, 1851,	Nov. 3, 1852,	Got an appointment as land steward, .	Land steward.
2	William Noonan, .	Cork, . .	Rev. R. O'Riordan, Charleville, Cork, ...	Oct. 14, 1852,	Nov. 5, 1852,	Went home without terminating his apprenticeship, ...	Unknown.
3	Matthew Casey, .	Sligo, . .	W. Fetherston H., Esq., . .	July 1, 1851,	Nov. 15, 1852,	Appointed agriculturist to the North Dublin Poor Law Union, . .	Agriculturist.
4	William Cullen, .	Wicklow, .	The Hon. Miss Plunket, Old Connaught, Bray, Wicklow,	Dec. 2, 1850,	Nov. 22, 1852,	Got an appointment as land steward and gardener, ...	Land steward.
5	James Donovan, .	Clare, .	Jas. Tracey, Esq., Belfast, Antrim,	Oct. 19, 1852,	Nov. 23, 1852,	Admitted to the Special Junior Class, Marlboro'-street, . . .	Being trained as a teacher.
6	John Jameson, .	Tyrone, .	Rev. John G. Porter, Kilshery, Omagh, Tyrone, . . .	Dec. 8, 1851,	Dec. 9, 1852,	Teacher of an Agricultural School, .	Agricultural teacher.
7	James Byrne, .	Cork, . .	Rowland Campion, Esq., Doneraile, Cork, . . .	Oct. 5, 1852,	Dec. 17, 1852,	Went home without terminating his apprenticeship.	Farmer.
8	John Haire, . .	Donegal, .	Rev. H. Kingsmill, Letterkenny, Donegal, . . .	Oct. 9, 1852,	Dec. 17, 1852,	Went home without terminating his apprenticeship, ...	Unknown.
9	William Quinn, .	Wicklow, .	The Hon. Miss Plunket, Old Connaught, Bray, Wicklow, .	August 5, 1852,	Dec. 21, 1852,	Education deficient; therefore withdrawn,	Unknown.
10	Philip Blackmore,	Kilkenny, .	J. Blackett, Esq., Piltown, Kilkenny, ...	Jan. 1, 1851,	Dec. 24, 1852,	Went home after terminating his apprenticeship, ...	Farmer.
11	William Winter, .	Cork, . .	Sir Edw. Turner, Bart., Churchtown, Buttevant, Cork, .	Dec. 21, 1852,	Dec. 29, 1852,	Went home without serving the usual time, ...	Unknown.
12	Hugh Delaney, .	Cork, . .	J. Hamilton, Esq., Dunmanway, Cork, ...	May 3, 1851,	Jan. 3, 1853,	Appointed agriculturist to Kilkenny Poor Law Union, ...	Agriculturist.
13	Michael Shine, .	Cork, . .	Rev. R. O'Riordan, Charleville, Cork, ...	Dec. 2, 1850,	Jan. 10, 1853,	Got an appointment as an agricultural teacher, ...	Teacher.
14	Robert Burns, .	Cavan, .	Rev. W. Bell, Bailieborough, Cavan,	July 9, 1852,	Jan. 11, 1853,	Went home without serving the usual time, ...	Farmer.
15	George Walker, .	Galway, .	P. Lynden, Esq., 23, Bachelor's walk, Dublin, . . .	Jan. 3, 1853,	Feb. 4, 1853,	Left on account of bad health, . .	Unknown.
16	Patrick O'Neill, .	Cork, . .	Rev. Patrick Hortnett, P.P., Clonakilty, Cork, . . .	Jan. 29, 1851,	Feb. 8, 1853,	Appointed to the Kilkenny Union, .	Agriculturist.

17	Denis Ryan, .	Dublin, .	A. Fox, Esq., ——, Dublin, .	Feb. 3, 1851,	Feb. 10, 1853,	Got an appointment in the City Police,	Unknown.
18	Charles Keyes, .	Waterford, .	Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin,	Sept. 24, 1852,	Feb. 12, 1853,	Went home without terminating his apprenticeship, ...	Unknown.
19	Jeremiah Lynch, .	Limerick, .	—	Dec. 2, 1852,	Feb. 18, 1853,	Ditto, ditto, . . .	Agriculturist.
20	MatthewFitzpatrick,	Dublin, .	Mattw. Fitzpatrick, sen., Dublin,	Feb. 25, 1851,	March 1, 1853,	Went home after serving the usual time, ...	Unknown.
21	Bernard Hughes, .	Louth, .	Colonel Tisdale, Dunleer, Louth,	June 30, 1851,	March 9, 1853,	Appointed temporarily to Ballymoney Agricultural School, . . .	Agriculturist.
22	Timothy O'Sullivan,	Cork, . .	Rev. Jas. O'Driscoll, Macroom, Cork, ...	March18,1851,	March 30, 1853,	Went home after serving his apprenticeship, ...	Farmer.
23	Patrick Clarke, .	Sligo, . .	E. A. Conwell, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, .	June 10, 1851,	March 30, 1853,	Appointed agriculturist to Thomastown Poor Law Union, ...	Agricultural teacher.
24	Thos. E. Wildman,	Louth, .	Thomas W. Filgate, Esq., Ardee, Louth, ...	April 2, 1853,	April 6, 1853,	Left on account of bad health, . .	Unknown.
25	Luke Walsh, .	Down, .	Rev. James M'A'Leenan, Castlewellan, ...	March16,1853,	April 15, 1853,	Ditto, ditto, . . .	Unknown.
26	Patrick O'Shea, .	Tipperary, .	Rev. M. O'Brien, Newport, Tipperary, ...	March 18,1852,	May 2, 1853,	Went home to farm on his own account, ...	Farmer.
27	William Ross, .	Edinburgh, .	John Gordon, Esq., 21, East Claremont-street, Edinburgh,	July 31, 1852,	May 3, 1853,	Normal School of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh,	Agricultural teacher.
28	John Wauchope, .	Cavan, .	Rev. Classon Porter, Larne, Antrim, ...	Nov. 23, 1852,	May 28, 1853,	—	Farmer.
29	David Connor, .	Waterford, .	Joseph M'Kee, Esq., Markethill, Armagh, . .	June 19, 1852,	July 18, 1853,	Enlisted in the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, ...	Sapper and Miner.
30	Patrick O'Brien, .	Cork, . .	Rev. James O'Driscoll, Macroom, Cork, ...	July 14, 1851,	August 8, 1853,	Went home after serving his time, .	Agriculturist.
31	Denis Dullea, .	Cork, . .	John Hamilton, Esq., Dunmanway, Cork, . . .	August 7,1852,	August 12,1853,	Got leave of absence on account of bad health, ...	To return again to the Institution.
32	James Crossan, .	Cavan, .	Rev. Jas. Dunne, Bailieborough, Cavan, ...	Jan. 10, 1853,	Sept. 23, 1853,	—	Unknown.
33	Joseph Burns, .	Cavan, .	Rev. W. Bell, Bailieborough, Cavan,	Nov. 24, 1851,	Oct. 6, 1853,	Got an appointment as land steward, .	Land steward.
34	Wm. Thos. Graham,	Meath, .	James L. Foster, Esq., 6, Fitzgibbon-street, Dublin, . .	Nov. 1, 1852,	Oct. 13, 1853,	Got an appointment as land steward, .	Land steward.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year commencing 1st November, 1852, and ending 31st October, 1853.

Dr. FARM.

			£	s.	d.
1853, October 31,	To amount of Valuation of Stock, Crop, Implements, &c., on 1st November, 1852,		3,093	9	6
,,	To amount of Implements purchased,		133	16	9
,, ,,	Live Stock purchased, viz.:—				
	Cows, £234 9 4				
	Sheep, 49 0 0				
			283	9	4
,, ,,	Seeds,		69	1	1
,, ,,	Feeding of Horses,		130	5	6
,, ,,	,, Cattle and Pigs (purchased food),		97	18	4
,, ,,	Manures purchased,		3	1	2
,, ,,	Rent, Cess, and Poor Rates,		639	11	5
,, ,,	Salaries and Wages,		83	18	6
,, ,,	Miscellaneous Expenses, including Repairs, Toll, Smithwork, Coal, &c.,		180	3	9
,, ,,	Permanent Improvements for which Cash was paid,		236	12	5
			4,951	7	9
,, ,,	Profit,		548	10	7
			£5,499	18	4

CONTRA. *Cr.*

			£	s.	d.
1853, October 31,	By amount of Sales of Dairy Produce,		407	10	9
,, ,, ,,	Wheat,		6	0	0
,, ,, ,,	Oats,		133	5	7
,, ,, ,,	Barley,		6	11	6
,, ,, ,,	Sheep,		10	18	8
,, ,, ,,	Beans,		43	17	6
,, ,, ,,	Potatoes,		25	12	6
,, ,, ,,	Carrots,		5	11	10
,, ,, ,,	Hay,		51	7	6
,, ,, ,,	Fat Cows,		91	12	8
,, ,, ,,	Pigs,		100	10	6
,, ,, ,,	Miscellaneous Produce,		8	8	10
,, ,, ,,	Valuation of Stock, Crop, Implements, &c., on 1st November, 1853,		4,608	10	6
			£5,499	18	4

NOTE—The labour of the Pupils is not charged in the above from the difficulty of estimating it accurately.

REMARKS of Mr. BRADY, one of the Valuators, for the year ending 31st October, 1853, on the ALBERT AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

In submitting the foregoing Valuation Sheet for 1853, I may here observe, that having been a frequent visitor to, and anxiously watched the progress of, the "Albert Model Farm," since its first establishment in 1838 to the present time, it affords me sincere pleasure to be able to say, as far as I am competent to judge, that its onward course in every department, especially during the last three or four years, has been no less marked than gratifying.

Well may this truly national establishment *now* be called a "Model," and looked to by the friends of progress as *one*, at least, of the most powerful means yet devised for promoting the prosperity of the country; for, after all, it must be admitted that it is in the education of our people, and the full development of our agricultural resources, we must hope to find that prosperity; and this noble institution is the agent for effecting both—affording our agricultural youth an education of the highest and most useful order, and showing them, *practically*, how to call forth to their fullest extent the rich resources of our soil.

JAMES BRADY,
Land Steward, &c., &c., to the Earl of Charlemont, Marino, Co. Dublin.

REPORT by THOMAS HARKNESS, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, upon the GLASNEVIN MODEL FARM and FARM STOCK, for the year from November, 1852, to November, 1853.

This is the third year in which the Reporter has assisted in taking stock on this Model Farm, and putting a valuation thereupon. He first inspected it in 1847—saw the stock, and examined the management then pursued upon it; and he has since had occasion to inspect them very often. With such experience, he is happy to say that each succeeding year seems to outstrip its predecessor, every class of the animal stock being, at the date of my last valuation, superior in breed, in better condition, and much more valuable than the stock of previous years. The crops, both white and green, were excellent, and the cultivation and pastures in good order.

The preceding appraisement of the farm, stock, &c., in Glasnevin, was made by Mr. Brady, Land Steward to the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont, and myself, and the values put upon the several items in the inventory are just and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Following out the principle and practice of the valuation of last year, the Reporters estimated as produce the manure of the year, and the manure or lime of former years, so far as not exhausted.

The permanent improvements on the farm have again been brought forward as enhancing its value, subject to a deduction, as in the case of drains, for their deterioration or gradual exhaustion.

Thus, whether as regards farm-stock, cultivation, or agricultural management, the Albert Model Farm is entitled, at present, to be ranked as one of the first agricultural training establishments in the world; while, when its enlarged offices and agricultural appliances are brought into full operation, these good results will be both enlarged and made more perfect—Irish agriculturists thus obtaining, through

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution.

the enlightened exertions of the National Board of Education, ocular demonstration of the successful application of liquid manure, and of the national and individual value of this system of growing all kinds of crops and grasses.

The educational system pursued both in this institution and in the Agricultural lecture-rooms of the National Board, form, to a very great extent, the basis on which the farming operations of Glasnevin are conducted. We do not think that a better or more useful system of agricultural or general education can be found in any country; and we hesitate not, therefore, in saying, that steadily, energetically, and expansively carried forward, there are no available means existing in her Majesty's dominions which afford so good a prospect of immediate social amelioration to Ireland as the agricultural system of the National Board of Education.

THOS. HARKNESS.

EXTRACTS from the VISITORS' OBSERVATION BOOK.

"I have this day walked over the Model Farm, and feel much pleasure in stating that its appearance reflects great credit on the manager and conductors. This branch of truly National Education is calculated to confer substantial and permanent benefits upon Ireland.

"JOHN REYNOLDS,
"Esker House, Rathmines, and
"Adragoole, Ballinasloe.

"7th June, 1853."

"I have great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of Mr. Donaghy in explaining to me the several details connected with the management of the Model Farm, which will form (after the completion of the buildings at the homestead) one of the most useful institutions in the United Kingdom, and, I trust, of inestimable advantage in improving the agriculture of Ireland.

"THOMAS BIESLEY.

"7th June, 1853."

"We have been very much pleased in seeing this Model Farm, and we give our best thanks for the kindness with which it is shown to us.

"LULIUS DIESTEL, from Germany.
"LUDURG FEDDERSON, do.
"L. JOHANSJEN, from Lubeck.
"L. LOHLONN, Sweden.
"ARCHD. TURNBULL, Bellwood, Perth.

"13th June, 1853."

"I have this day visited this Farm and School, and I cannot leave without expressing the high gratification I have felt in witnessing the evidence afforded of the improvement of the young men.

"J. A. NASH,
"Amherst College, Massachusets.

"6th July, 1853."

"I have examined the farm-buildings and crops, with which I have been much pleased and delighted.

"ALEXANDER LAWSON,
"Burnturk, Fifeshire, Scotland.

"2nd August, 1853."

"I have very great pleasure in expressing the gratification afforded me in inspecting the Model Farm, both the old and new buildings. It excels any thing of the kind that I have seen.

"CHARLES DAYMOND, Clerk,
"Normal Master of St. Mark's College, London.

"5th August, 1853."

"We have been much gratified by the inspection of the farm.

"VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN.
"COLONEL UPTON.

"6th August, 1853."

"Having attentively gone over this establishment, and having some practical experience in farming, I cannot too strongly express my approbation of the principles on which it is conducted; and there is no doubt that it will tend to raise the agricultural character of this country.

"JOHN CONROY, Bart.

"23rd August, 1853."

"Was shown over the farm and establishment by Dr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Donaghy, and was extremely gratified at the admirable arrangements in progress at the new building, as well as the crops and stock on the whole farm.

"BESSBOROUGH.

"31st August, 1853."

"I have walked over the farm, and through the new farm-buildings, accompanied by Mr. M'Mahon, and have to express my satisfaction with every thing which I have seen. I look forward with sanguine hopes to the immense advantage that will be derived by the agriculturists of this country from this institution.

"EDMUND MURPHY.

"12th September, 1853."

"I have had the pleasure of accompanying Professor Murphy in his examination of the farm buildings and crops on the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, and have no hesitation in stating that, in every respect, both the one and the other merit my humble but unqualified approbation.

"JAMES BRADY.

"12th September, 1853."

"I have walked through the grounds, buildings, &c., here to-day with much pleasure, observing very considerable improvement in every part. The crops are in splendid order.

"BENJAMIN C. FISHER.

"12th September, 1853."

"The inspection of the Model Farm and Agricultural Training Establishment has afforded us much pleasure. The farm appears to be well and neatly cultivated, the root crops being exceedingly good and free from weeds. The examination of the pupils on the practical operations of the farm, the permanent improvements of land, agricultural, chemistry, surveying, and mechanical appliances, as relating to farming purposes, were highly satisfactory, reflecting much credit on both Teachers and pupils. When the buildings and machinery in course of erection are completed, it will afford still greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

"ANDREW TOWARELL.
"WILLIAM WILSON.

"21st September, 1853."

"I have this day visited and minutely inspected the Model Farm and new buildings, stock, crops, &c.; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to say, as a whole, the establishment is admirably adapted to afford the means of imparting not only practical but scientific instructions to the pupils fortuate enough to gain admission to it. In a word, I am proud, for this reason alone, to have lived to see the day when Ireland can afford such a source of education to our countrymen.

"EDWARD CARROLL,
"Phibsborough, Dublin.

"19th October, 1853."

"We have this day visited the entire of the farm and buildings, and have been very much pleased with all the arrangements, and feel much indebted to Mr. M'Mahon, who accompanied us, for his kind attention and explanations.

"WILLIAM KEOGH, Solicitor-General.
"HENRY WEST.
"IFORE JONES.
"WILLIAM KEOGH, Jun.

"28th November, 1853."

"I strongly recommend any one at all interested in agricultural pursuits to visit this Model Farm; and I am very much indebted to Dr. Kirkpatrick for the trouble he has taken in showing and explaining every thing connected with the establishment in the most able and perfect manner.

"T. W. TOMKINSON,
"3, Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood,
"London.

"24th December, 1853."

2. ALBERT NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL TRAINING INSTITUTION—GARDEN and NURSERY.

Albert Agricultural Institution—Garden and Nursery.

1st January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report for the year 1853, on the horticultural department of above institution.

As the system of cultivation carried out was fully explained in my Report for 1851, and has been found to answer the requirements of the establishment up to the present time, it is unnecessary again to enter upon an explanation of it, particularly as our Pupils and Teachers are regularly supplied with large printed diagrams explanatory of it, and which may be had by any person wishing for further information on the subject, by applying to the Secretaries.

It affords me the utmost pleasure to say that the conduct of the Monitors and Pupils during the past year has been most satisfactory, there not having occurred, to my knowledge, during that period, a single instance of misconduct requiring to be reported.

I am also happy to say that never were the crops in the kitchen garden more successful, or the operations carried out in a more satisfactory manner, than during the past year.

I regret to state, that the improvements suggested in previous Reports have not, up to the present time, been carried out, owing to the delay in the completion of the necessary arrangements for conducting the new establishment. However, as those arrangements are now nearly perfected, I hope that before the end of another year much progress will have been made, as every succeeding day's experience tends to show the necessity of putting this department in an efficient way of working, so that our pupils may become thoroughly versed in all the practical details of horticulture.

I also regret to say, that from the cause above alluded to, no progress has been made in the nursery department, it being in contemplation to change its site to a more convenient part of the grounds.

I may, perhaps, be allowed to suggest that a larger extent of ground may be allocated, not only for the production of vegetables and fruit, but also for experimental purposes.

I herewith enclose the Balance Sheets of the kitchen garden and nursery, and in so doing beg to remark that the balance in favour of the former is not so large as I expected. First, the pupils having been employed for a very considerable part of the spring in making a road, forming borders, and planting trees and shrubs along the approach to the new farm buildings, labourers had to be hired to do a large part of the work of the garden during the months of April, May, and June. Great expense was also incurred by trenching and levelling that portion of ground at the entrance to the old farm building now laid off as pleasure ground, also in purchasing grass seeds for it. Again, a large portion of the crops had been reserved for the supply of the new training establishment about to be opened, by which a considerable part of them was lost, owing to the severity of the winter. Besides, the full value of the produce has never been received heretofore, the greater part being sold wholesale to green-grocers; but as the principal part of the produce will be required hereafter by the Commissioners for the use of their own establishments, the real value of the horticultural department will then be made more apparent.

Hoping that the foregoing Report will meet with your approbation,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

Horticulturist to the Board of National Education.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,

Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Albert Agricultural Institution—Garden and Nursery.

BALANCE SHEET of the KITCHEN GARDEN attached to the GLASNEVIN MODEL FARM (containing 2 Acres, 1 Rood, and 22 Perches, Statute Measure, of which 2 Roods, 7½ Perches, are under Trees and Hedges, leaving 1 Acre, 3 Roods, 14½ Perches, available for cultivation), for the Year ending 31st December, 1853.

Dr. GARDEN.	£	s.	d.
To Amount Valuation, 1st January, 1853,	70	7	4
,, Cart-hire and Labour,	12	18	1
,, Flower Pots,	1	3	10
,, Seeds,	7	8	8
,, Manure,	11	18	6
,, Incidental Expenses,	1	9	0
,, Rent and Taxes,	16	8	9
,, Profit and Loss for Balance, being gain on the year,	14	5	10
The above Account includes Manure, Flower Seeds, &c., for the ornamental department.			
	£136	0	0

CONTRA.	*Cr.* £	s.	d.
By Amount Sales of Produce,	48	12	10
,, Valuation, 1st January, 1854:—			
,, Fruit Trees transferred to Nursery,	5	6	0
,, Implements,	3	10	0
,, Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb,	28	0	0
,, Strawberry Plants,	5	9	0
,, Hotbed Frames,	9	5	0
,, 850 Dozen Cabbages, at 4*d.* per dozen,	14	3	4
,, 7 Tons Table Turnips, at £1 per ton,	7	0	0
,, Onions, Leeks, Parsnips, Brocoli, &c.,	6	10	0
,, 40 Tons Manure, at 3*s.* per ton,	6	0	0
,, Seed Potatoes,	0	10	0
,, Cabbage Plants,	0	10	0
,, Flower Pots,	1	3	10
	£136	0	0

BALANCE SHEET of the NURSERY attached to the MODEL FARM, GLASNEVIN, containing 3 Roods, 34 Perches.

Dr. NURSERY.	£	s.	d.
To Amount Valuation, 1st January, 1853,	7	11	4
,, Labour and Cart-hire,	3	1	11
,, Seeds,	1	16	0
,, Manure,	3	0	0
,, Fruit Trees imported,	10	4	7
,, Do., from Kitchen Garden,	5	6	0
,, Rent and Taxes,	4	19	7
,, Profit and Loss for Balance, being gain,	10	11	7
	£46	11	0

CONTRA.	*Cr.* £	s.	d.
Sale of Produce,	3	15	0
By Amount Valuation, 1st January, 1854:—			
,, Fruit trees from Kitchen Garden,	5	6	0
,, Enhanced value of imported Fruit Trees,	15	0	0
,, 300 Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Cherries, produced by budding and grafting, at 6*d.*,	7	10	0
,, 150 Roses, at 1*s.* each,	7	10	0
,, Forest Trees,	7	10	0
	£46	11	0

3. Glasnevin Industrial National School.

May, 1854.

Glasnevin Industrial School.

Sir,—I beg leave to submit to you my report on the Industrial Department of this School for the year 1853, with the statistics and cropping of the gardens, the "Balance Sheet" of the Industrial Department, and the accounts connected with the "Allotments" of the Pupils.

I. *Course of Cropping.*—The course of cropping, so minutely detailed in my report for 1852, has been attended with such success, and the results have been so highly satisfactory, that, after a year's experience of its working, I do not find it expedient to introduce a single change, with the view of ensuring greater practical utility. As the diagram given in illustration (*vide* page 405 of the last report) contains all the particulars necessary to enable a person of ordinary abilities to adopt a similar course of cropping, I would respectfully suggest, that some separate copies be printed for distribution among the pupils of the "Albert Training Institution," the various Agricultural and Workhouse Schools, in the country, and such visiters as may express a wish for them. It is peculiarly adapted to the wants of Workhouse establishments, where, it is to be presumed, the primary object should be to raise the largest possible amount of vegetable dietary for the use of the house, in order to render the agricultural department in those institutions, as far as practicable, self-supporting, and ministering to the wants of the inmates.

II. *Permanent Plantations.*—The permanent plantations of gooseberries, currants, raspberries, sea-kale, rhubarb, and asparagus, have done extremely well, and promise to be the source of considerable profit during the present and ensuing years. The rhubarb consists of the "Victoria," "Linnæus," and "Royal Albert," the three best varieties at present in cultivation. The "Albert" is the earliest;* next in season comes the "Linnæus," and then succeeds the "Victoria," equal to the other two in point of quality, but vastly superior to them in produce, in consequence of its enormous size. It is much to be regretted that sea-kale, rhubarb, and asparagus, are rarely grown in Ireland, except for private use, *while in England they are most extensively cultivated, even for the purpose of supplying our market in Dublin*, for which purpose large quantities are imported annually. Here, then, is a most profitable branch of industry, by attention to which much capital may be retained in this country; and I would strongly urge that, in connexion with the Model Agricultural Schools throughout the country, portions of land should be allocated for the growth of these vegetables, from whence they could be forwarded by rail to our market in Dublin at a trifling expense; and from what I have seen of the home-grown article, as compared with the imported, I have no doubt that, with ordinary skill and industry, we would be able to drive the latter from our market, by selling a much superior† article at a lower figure. They are most remunerative crops, require a mere nominal outlay after the first year, and command at all times a ready market. A small portion of the gardens, planted with asparagus in March, 1852, and cut in April, May, and June, 1853, realized the enormous sum of £246 13*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre (and I expect it will considerably exceed that amount during the present year), besides yielding a superior crop of early

* The Albert is also the best variety for forcing.

† I say *superior*, as I have been informed by dealers in the imported produce that they find it necessary to purchase some home-grown to *put around* the former, in order to facilitate its sale.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Glasnevin Industrial School.

cauliflowers between the alleys, more than sufficient to cover the entire expense of cultivation.

III. *Industrial Class.*—This Class at present consists of 15 boys from 10 to 16 years of age; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the general good conduct and industry exhibited by them in the discharge of their several duties in the literary and industrial departments. No difficulty has been experienced in inducing the advanced boys to become members of this class according as vacancies occurred.

IV. *Allotment System.*—Since my last report an entire change has taken place in the holders of the allotments: five of the six pupils then holding them having been sent to business during the past year, their respective allotments were committed to the other most deserving pupils of the "Industrial Class." That the system continues to work with success and entire satisfaction may be seen by an inspection of the several accounts which I have annexed to the "Balance Sheet," of the gardens cultivated by the pupils in general.

V. *Piggeries and Sheep Sheds.*—It is most gratifying to have to state that those buildings, so much required and so frequently alluded to in former reports, have been completed within the present year. The plan was furnished by Mr. Morris, one of the Board's clerks of works, to whom much credit is due for the novelty and compactness of the whole design. The animals (6 store pigs at present) move, stand, and sleep without bedding of any description, on flooring consisting of 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch spars, with inch spaces between, to admit the free passage of urine and excrement into V-shaped recesses constructed underneath, from which the droppings are removed by an ordinary road-scraper into a channel-course connected with the manure heap. The animals for the first few days felt quite uneasy and infirm on foot; but, having since become quite accustomed and reconciled to their new mode of life, they move about with such confidence and firmness of footing, and lie so contentedly together as to induce one to think that they have forgotten, altogether, their old habits. They are fed twice each day with the refuse vegetables of the gardens, which, when cooked, and mixed with a little bran and salt, they eat with great avidity, and seem to be in good condition and thriving very rapidly. Each animal, previous to entering, has been weighed, in order to ascertain at any future time its relative thriving qualities. The feeding system will not only be the source of considerable profit in favour of the industrial department, but will likewise afford us an opportunity of fixing and inculcating among the pupils habits of industry, carefulness and economy.

Hoping the foregoing report may be found satisfactory,

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WALTER HAWE, Teacher.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, Albert
Training Institution, Glasnevin.

TABLE of CROPPING, followed during the Year ending 31st December, 1853.

Crops cultivated.	Extent. A. R. P.	Time of sowing or planting.	Time of Harvesting.	Observations.
Swedish Turnips, . .	0 1 8	Middle of May, . .	November & December,	The Swedes succeeded flat Dutch and German greens, cut in October, November, December, &c.; yielding also a most valuable crop of sprouts in January, February, March, and April, in full time for the preparation of the ground, and sowing of Swedes (May). It may be well to notice here, that the seeds saved by ourselves produced a far superior crop to that raised from seeds purchased in the shop.
Dutch and Stone do., .	0 0 23	In succession from March,	In succession from June,	We made the July sowing of York where the very early sowing of turnips were; transplanted the York into a nursery in August, and, according as the turnips were taken off, the ground was *highly* manured, forked over, and planted out with York of the last-mentioned sowing, 28 by 14 inches in the line, to be interlined with potatoes the ensuing March and April, to be reinterlined with broccoli, Savoy, German greens, &c.
York and Cauliflowers, .	0 1 4	Sept., Oct., and Nov.,	April, May, to middle June, . .	We interlined the York and cauliflowers in March with York, reinterlined the latter York in June with celery in the alternate rows, and planted lettuce between the remaining alternate lines, thus raising four crops within the same year from the same portion of ground, which is at present under early table turnips in the rotation, a crop that succeeds well after celery, in consequence of the richness of the ground.
Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips, Red Beet, &c., . . .	0 1 0	In succession (peas and beans) from Nov., carrots and parsnips in March, and beet root in the middle of April, . .	Peas and beans *in succession*, from June, parsnips, carrcts, and beet in October,	When the crops were taken off in October, the ground was manured, forked over, and planted with York of the July sowing, 28 by 14 inches in the line, to be interlined with potatoes in March and April, to be reinterlined with broccoli, Savoy, and German greens, in end of June.
Onions and Leeks, .	0 0 20	Middle of March, .	End of August, . .	Where the onions were taken off, the ground was treated in every particular as the above, and planted in a similar manner, and for the same purpose.
Flat Dutch Cabbage, .	0 1 7	March and April, .	August to December, .	If the stalks, after the cutting of the cabbage, are allowed to remain, they shall produce an immense crop of the most valuable sprouts, at a time when greens are extremely scarce and command a high price.
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Sea-kale, Rhubarb, and Asparagus, . .	0 1 15	. . . . .	April, May, June, July,	Interline sea-kale, when cut in April, with York, and the asparagus, when dressed in March, with cauliflowers between the alleys; and interline the gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, with such dwarf-growing crops as most required, viz.—ash-leaf kidney and fortyfold potato, York cabbage, or stone and orange jelly turnips.
Total, . .	1 2 37			WALTER HAWE, Glasnevin.

Industrial Department of the Glasnevin Industrial National School in Account with the Commissioners of National Education.

1853. *Dr.* Garden.

		£	s.	d.
December 31,	To Amount of Stock and Value in Garden on the 1st of January, 1853,	47	18	3*
,,	,, Seeds purchased to this date,	2	1	9
,,	,, Manure, do., do.,	16	2	4
,,	,, Miscellaneous expenses, do.,	3	16	8
,,	,, Fees paid Pupils of the Industrial Class.	14	7	10
,,	,, Wages paid for extra labour,	37	2	2
,,	,, Cart hire,	4	7	6
,,	,, Lattice Rail for Espalier Fruit Trees,	7	4	9
,,	,, Rent and Taxes of Garden, 1a. 2r. 18p., Statute =1a., Irish, at £5 per Irish acre,	6	11	10½
	To Balance in favour of the Industrial Department at the close of year, being £32 12s. 3d. per Statute acre, and £52 16s. 6½d. per Irish acre,	52	16	6½
		£192	9	8

* This represents merely the value of "Stock on hands," at the commencement of the year, as I think it best not to include the value of "permanent improvements" remaining at the close of the preceding year, but to confine the account of such improvements to the year within which they have been executed.

1853. Contra. *Cr.*

		£	s.	d.
January 31,	By Amount of Receipts for the Month ending this date,	2	4	7
February 28,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	18	7
March 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	9	5
April 30,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	14	7
May 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	1	6	5
June 30,	,, Do., do., do.,	1	0	0
July 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	6	5
August 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	14	6
September 30,	,, Do., do., do.,	6	19	1
October 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	6	8
November 30,	,, Do., do., do.,	7	0	11
December 31,	,, Do., do., do.,	4	13	1
,,	,, Vegetables for my own use, 52 weeks, at 2s. per week,	5	4	0
,,	,, Debts due on this date,	3	15	8
	Total amount Receipts,	59	13	11
	By Value of Stock in Garden on the 1st of January, 1854,	122	2	0
	,, Permanent Improvement,†	10	13	9
	Total,	192	9	8

† These improvements have been effected during the past year, no part of the improvements of preceding years being taken into account.

4. Bailieborough District Model Agricultural School.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

March, 1854.

Sir,—I beg leave to lay before you my fourth Report (for the year 1853), on the Agricultural Department of this institution.

Bailieborough Model Farm.

Agricultural Class.—This class numbers generally from 28 to 30 boys, selected from the three highest classes in the male school; many of them come from the surrounding districts. I was much pleased with their general conduct and proficiency in their agricultural studies during the past year. They do not work on the farm; but many of them come up to the farm after school hours, and witness the progress of the various operations. The hours of instruction are the same as mentioned in my last Report; the time is too short, but I believe it cannot be lengthened. The Head and District Inspectors, at the public examinations held in December last, expressed themselves well pleased with the answering of all the Agricultural Classes, and distributed, as formerly, 8 premiums to the best answerers in this department.

The subjects of examination were the same as specified in my Report for last year.

Industrial Class.—I am happy in being able to bear testimony to the good conduct of the members of this class for the past year. Many of the young lads who served in it, and who have now returned into the country, could not fail to carry away with them much valuable information that may be of use to them hereafter. They have now the advantage of a library of choice books, varying in price from 6*d.* to 5*s.*, which has been purchased from funds derived from the fines for non-attendance, &c., as set forth in the rules framed for the direction of such classes. The Agricultural Pupil Boarders and Pupil Teachers, who were in preparatory training here during the year, have given me entire satisfaction. Some of these young men went to Glasnevin, some to farm on their own account, and some to teach schools in this and the neighbouring county, Monaghan. From the agricultural knowledge which they acquired during their training at the Model Farm, I anticipate the best results in those districts in which they are located.

Labour.—The ordinary labour account has been less than that of any previous year; but there was a considerable amount expended on permanent improvements, such as draining, levelling banks of earth, and removing fences, &c. The drains were opened at 30 feet apart, the depth 4 feet; the materials used were broken stones, which were put in to a depth of 12 inches. I still anticipate a large reduction in the item of labour, which weighs so heavily on the returns of cropping, but which must, owing to the position and situation of the farm, be always considerable. The lower portions of the farm are becoming yearly more friable and easily worked, owing to the preparatory labour having been done by digging deeply with spade and pick, and to large applications of farm-yard manure, and bog-mould, &c. The beneficial effects of trenching are also becoming more apparent.

Cropping.—I continue to crop the farm on two divisions; on one portion I follow out the four-course shift, on the other the five. I have this season changed the four-course shift into the five, and the five into the four. This change was necessitated by the allocation of a field contiguous to the farm-yard as a paddock, and converting the one hitherto appropriated to that purpose into one of the rotation fields. The space occupied with green fallow crops last season was all cultivated by spade labour. One portion was trenched two spadings deep in Autumn and Winter, and drilled with shovels in Spring: it received a liberal quantity of farm-yard manure and guano. The carrots, turnips, and mangel

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Bailieborough Model Farm.

were fair average crops. The other portion dug one spading deep, manured and drilled at the same time: it grew an excellent crop of Swede turnips. This portion was trenched in 1850.

In order to ascertain the relative weights of roots per acre when grown in wide and narrow drills; I instituted an experiment early in May on a portion of ground trenched in the previous Autumn. It was marked out into beds of equal area, each bed receiving the same quantity of farm-yard manure and guano (25 tons manure and 1½ cwt. guano per acre).

The following table shows the results obtained when the crop was lifted in November:—

Name of variety.	Drills, 18 inches wide; plants, 12 inches apart.	Drills, 24 inches wide; plants, 12 inches apart.	Drills, 30 inches wide; plants, 12 inches apart.
	tons cwt. st.	tons cwt. st.	tons cwt. st.
Laing's Swede, . . .	17 5 5	17 5 5	19 18 7
Fettercairn's Swede, . .	19 16 1	18 0 0	18 4 1
Skirving's Swede, . .	17 0 0	17 5 5	17 5 5

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the 30 inch wide drills gave the heaviest crop of Laing's Swede, while the 18 and 24 inch drills were equal in amount of produce. There was no difference of weight between the 24 and 30 inch drills when sown with Skirving's turnip seed. A person might expect to see the wide drills giving the heaviest crops of Skirving's Swede, as it is a large leaved variety; Laing's turnip is the smallest in leaf, yet it gave the greatest crop in the 30 inch drills. Fettercairn's Swede gave a large return from the 18 inch drills. During the early part of the season the narrow drills promised best, the turnips came up sooner, and got into rough leaf sooner. The turnips in the wide drills did best from August, and remained longer green and growing. This can be easily accounted for by the fact that the manure could not be as deeply covered as in the wide drills, it was therefore near the seed and forced the plants on rapidly at first. The expense of cultivation was greater for the narrow drills than the wide ones, and it was difficult whilst digging between the drills, and hoeing the turnips to keep the manure covered, particularly in the 18 inch drills. I intend trying another experiment on the same principle this season.

The other crops were cultivated in the usual manner, it is not necessary for me therefore to go into any lengthened details concerning them further than what are appended in the Tables of Statistics.

There is a loss on the year's operations of £4 4*s.* 5*d.* You will be gratified, I am sure, to see it so much below that of previous years; and the time, I hope, is not far distant when it shall give place to a gain. The dairy produce is less than formerly, owing to selling two in-calf cows and keeping young stock in stead. The total sum received from sale of stock during the year was £38 18*s.* 1*d.*, and the valuation of those remaining is £20 more than what it was the preceding year. There are 13A. 1R. 18P. statute, in cultivation, which had to defray, during the year, rent and taxes to the amount of £33 15*s.* 10*d.* This will go far in accounting for the still unfavourable nature of the pecuniary results.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN STEWART.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, Education Office, Dublin.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year (deducting damage allowed by Landlord, &c.),	193	17	2
,, Paid for Labour,	46	8	11
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	6	12	3
,, ,, Manures,	2	11	10
,, ,, Cattle,	–		
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	11	18	10
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	2	4	8
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	29	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	4	1	8
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	14	2
,, ,, Miscellaneous Articles,	0	12	4
	£303	1	10

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	9	19	7
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	2	11	3
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	20	1	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	16	0	7
,, ,, Miscellaneous Articles,	2	16	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements, together with half Poor Rates, labour done for future crops, &c.,	247	8	6
By Profit and Loss for balance, being amount Loss on year's transactions,	4	4	5
	£303	1	10

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Bailieborough District Model National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	2 0 26	May and June,	November and Dec.,	3 lbs.,	22 tons Roots, and 6 Tops,	9 5 0	7 1 0	—	
Potatoes,	0 0 23	March and April,	From Aug. till Nov.,	9 cwts.,	3 tons,	8 16 4	0 12 2	—	
Mangel and Beet,	0 0 20	First week in May,	November,	5 lbs.,	16 tons,	9 5 0	2 15 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 20	April and May,	Do.,	6 lbs.,	10 tons,	9 9 0	5 11 0	—	
General Crops,	0 1 0	Various,	Various,	—	—	8 16 0	1 10 6	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	4 0 22	March,	September,	8 stone average,	7½ barrels, av.,	3 18 4	1 5 0	—	
Flax,	1 0 20	April,	August,	8 pecks,	Estimated at £10 10s.	6 10 0	4 0 0	—	
GRASS.									
Grass for soiling, and Hay,	2 1 24	—	June, &c.,	2½ bush. mixed Ital. & Per.,	1½ tons,	2 18 0	—	0 13 0	
Grazing,	2 2 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vetches,	0 0 24	April,	July and August,	2½ bushels,	12 tons,	3 10 0	—	1 0 0	
Total,	13 1 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 3 9	September,	May,	—	8 tons.	2 0 0	—	—	
Vetches,	0 3 9	October,	—	—	—	—	—	—	This crop was entirely cut off by the winter's frost.
Total,	1 2 18								

(Signed), JOHN STEWART, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

31st March, 1854.

THOMAS M'ILROY, Manager.

5. DUNMANWAY DISTRICT MODEL AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Cork.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following Report on the agricultural department of the above Institution for the past year, together with the returns of "Statistics and Cropping," and "Balance Sheet" of the farm accounts.

Agricultural Instruction.—I regret to say, that in consequence of a change made in the time-table of the school which fixed the hour for agricultural instruction too early to have the pupils in attendance, it was suspended in the school-room from the end of March to the beginning of July.

Before this alteration was made the pupils had acquired a considerable proficiency in the most important subjects connected with agriculture; but on resuming the subject, after the lapse of four months, I found that a great number of the advanced pupils comprising my class had left school. On this account I was obliged to make a new selection of pupils, in which I took all the boys comprising the sequel, third, and fourth classes (being upwards of 50), so that as the advanced boys would leave school I would have others gradually coming forward to take their places. This arrangement should always warrant an intelligent and properly attended class.

To this new class I commenced giving instructions in the first principles of agriculture, and before the end of the year the pupils had acquired a pretty fair share of knowledge on different subjects, as was evinced by their answering at Mr. Brogan's visit in December last. I also, towards the latter part of the year, on three evenings of the the week, gave a number of lessons, accompanied with interesting experiments, on agricultural chemistry, to the members of the "Industrial Class," and any other boys belonging to the school who pleased to attend. Pupils sometimes came a very long distance to avail themselves of the instruction, and all took a great delight in the different matters brought before them.

Industrial Class.—This class was very regularly attended during the year: as soon as a boy leaves it his place is immediately filled up by another, so that the number (12) is always kept up. I was very well pleased with the manner in which its members assisted in the different operations of the farm, as well as their attention to the instruction given in the school-room. Visitors on hearing the agricultural class examined are at once struck with the ability displayed by these boys in their answering; and in the computation of the profits arising from the cultivation of the different crops. In the surveying of ground and the keeping of farm accounts, the pupils of the industrial class invariably take the lead, showing clearly that their joining in the cultivation of the farm for a short time every evening incites rather than retards them in the prosecution of their literary studies.

Model Farm.—I am happy to be able to state that our labours in the Model Farm for the past year have been attended with a very great degree of success, both as regards the good example exhibited to the farmers of the surrounding locality and in the favourable result of the "Balance Sheet."

In my last Report I showed very clearly how a money profit in our case might be very easily realized. I have thus endeavoured, to some extent, during the past year to carry out the suggestions therein set forth; but while doing so I have always kept in view to conform as far as practicable with the most approved course of farming.

The farm was formerly worked under the three and four course ro-

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dunmanway Model Farm.

tations. Now I anticipated, that according to our circumstances, to increase the area of green crops and diminish that of grain should be productive of the best results. I accordingly made a slight alteration in the cropping of the "four course shift," which at present stands as follows each:—

1st Year, turnips, mangels, carrots.
2nd ,, early potatoes, cabbages, winter beans.
3rd ,, Italian rye-grass, sown immediately after the removal of the foregoing crops.
4th ,, oats.

The taking of two manured root crops immediately after each other, as exhibited in the foregoing, may at first sight appear to some objectionable, but when the nature of the soil is considered (being of a light, gravelly description, and requiring large quantities of manure to raise crops to perfection) it will be found quite expedient to do so. And for the same reason I found it very difficult to raise a profitable cutting of rye-grass immediately after a corn crop in the absence of manure as top-dressing. I, therefore, preceded it by a *manured* crop.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—We fed on the produce of the Model Farm during the year, four milch cows, two calves, one pony, and a number of pigs, besides disposing of a very large quantity of turnips, cabbages, and potatoes, at market.

The house-feeding system is constantly attended to summer and winter. The cows are allowed out a few hours daily to exercise themselves in an enclosed yard. We had no case of disease or death throughout the year.

During the summer the cattle were fed on cut clover and rye-grass, vetches and early turnips; and in the winter on alternate feeds of turnips and straw—about eight stones of the former daily to each animal, and as much of the latter as they were capable of consuming. Occasionally we gave mangels in lieu of the turnips, and hay sometimes took the place of the straw. This course of feeding maintained the cattle in excellent condition, and produced a great flow of milk, with a corresponding amount of butter.

The cows are milked twice daily—about eight in the morning and six in the afternoon. The milk is collected in well-glazed earthenware coolers, and allowed to remain in the summer time for two days before the cream is withdrawn. In the winter time, however, when the weather is cold, it requires three or four days. When the cream is removed it is put in glazed earthenware jars, and allowed to stand until as much is collected as will make a churning. We churn once a week, to suit the market, which is held in the town; the butter is sold fresh, and invariably brings the highest price.

Manure.—We have always paid the strictest attention to the collection, preservation, and application of manure. This locality is very favourably situated for the collection of this valuable and indispensable article. We have an unlimited supply of bog-mould at one penny per load, and this article when properly mixed with the droppings of cattle and liquid manure forms a valuable compound for any description of crop. The Bantry coral sand is another source of manure, and though we are situated a distance of twelve miles from it, still there is nothing that is found to return the same amount on the capital expended in the way of cartage, &c., as the application of this coral sand to the soil. Its effects are really astonishing, and farmers in the neighbourhood are now generally availing themselves of its advantages. Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. SMITH.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	118	3	1
,, Paid for Labour,	19	19	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	15	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	9	2
,, ,, Manures,	2	15	10
,, ,, Cattle,	28	11	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	13	4	1
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	5	14	4
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	34	2	11
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,			
,, ,, ,, County Cess,			
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	9	0	9
	£249	0	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	17	18	8
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	9	16	7
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	18	17	9
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	33	17	8½
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	12	11½
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	163	0	0
By Labour and miscellaneous expenses incurred in keeping Pleasure Grounds attached to the Model School in proper order throughout the year,	4	16	10
	£249	0	6

Table showing the Cropping of the Dunmanway Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Turnips, Swedes,	2 1 10	May and June,	November,	4 lbs.,	25 tons,	8 15 0	6 17 0	—	
Turnips, Globe,	0 3 15	June and July,	November,	4 lbs.,	21 tons,	7 5 0	3 10 0	—	
Potatoes,	0 3 5	February,	August,	12 cwt.,	5 tons,	8 7 6	2 4 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 1 30	February,	August,	7,500,	15 tons,	8 10 0	4 5 0	—	
Beans,	0 0 35	November,	August,	3 bushels,	12½ bushels,	6 12 6	1 18 0	—	This crop was sold in the market in the month of August, and brought a very remunerative price.
Mangels,	0 0 20	April,	November,	6 lbs.,	15 tons,	6 17 6	3 10 0	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	2 2 28	March,	August,	12 stones,	8 barrels,	3 15 6	1 8 6	—	
Wheat,	0 2 0	November,	August,	14 stones,	7 barrels,	3 17 0	6 13 0	—	
Rye,	0 1 10	October,	August,	12 stones,	—	—	—	—	This crop was almost a failure.
Grass.									
Italian, Perennial, and Red Clover,	4 0 11	April and August,	Through Summer,	½ bush. Italian 1 bush. peren. 8lbs. rd. clover	3 tons hay,	4 5 0	5 10 10	—	A great portion of this crop was cut for soiling cattle; about 1½ acres was set apart for hay.
Total,	12 1 4								
"Stolen Crops."									
Vetches,	1 0 20	October,	June,	3 bush., with 1 of winter oats,	10 tons,	3 14 0	4 5 6	—	
Rape,	0 2 5	October,	May,	—	8 tons,	3 0 0	2 4 0	—	
Rye,	0 1 0	October,	May,	10 stones,	5 tons,	3 10 0	1 15 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 20	October,	May,	8,000 plants,	9 tons,	4 13 0	5 12 6	—	
Total,	14 1 9								

(Signed), James W. Smyth, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

9th February, 1854.

J. Hamilton, Manager.

6. ATHY DISTRICT MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Kildare.

January, 1854.

Athy Model Farm.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information my second annual Report on the agricultural department of this institution for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction—Boarding Class.—This class was not entirely filled up till March, though there were numerous applications. Since then, two of the young men left the establishment; one entering the Queen's College, Belfast, to prosecute his studies; the other, being summoned to Glasnevin, to complete his course. Both vacancies were immediately filled up, there being several candidates for admission. It is a pleasing duty to me, to record the harmony and good will that always subsisted between these young men, whose conduct in general was so exemplary that in but one single instance had I to make an unfavourable report. They applied themselves with great assiduity to their studies, and no opportunity was lost in adding to their fund of knowledge. Of their own accord, they employed their holidays in visiting well-conducted farms in the neighbourhood, and sometimes I accompanied them in these tours of inspection, to point out whatever was instructive. In this way, we have examined tracts where drainage was being carried on; farms where stall-feeding was extensively practised, &c. In the course of these excursions, we had opportunities of seeing some of the *worst* as well as *best* managed farms of the neighbourhood, and embraced the opportunity of directing their attention to the leading errors of the locality. Such ocular demonstration of the superiority of improved practice, as contrasted with the old unskilful plan, was a source of great improvement to the pupils, by exercising the faculties in such a way as to make them capable of selecting from whatever may be presented to them in after life that which is *useful*, and of turning it to the best advantage.

The Agricultural Class has greatly increased during the last two months, chiefly owing to a change of the lecture hour. Previously the class met *before* school-hours throughout the summer months. This prevented boys at a distance from attending, and it also left it optional on the part of those more conveniently circumstanced whether they attended at all or not; consequently, the attendance was very irregular and unsatisfactory. With such a state of things, little progress could be made. Happily, the new arrangement bids fair to remove this evil.

The backwardness of the state of education among the boys attending this School is a great barrier to the dissemination of agricultural knowledge, fully one-third of those attending my class not being able to read words of three syllables. Unquestionably there is a great anxiety evinced for agricultural information by the majority of the members of this class, but while they have to be taught simultaneously, that attention to the respective capacities of each which every instructor of youth considers *essential* to success, cannot be duly attended to; and hence the difficulty of engaging the attention of a large class, or adapting the instruction to the understandings of each. A division into classes, would obviously suggest itself, but under existing circumstances that is impracticable. But notwithstanding the difficulties to be encountered, comparative success has attended our exertions, as tested by the examination lately held by Mr. Brogan, who entered the following record of his inspection on the Visitors' Report Book.

"Visited for the Commissioners of National Education—examined the

APPENDIX K.
II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.
Athy Model Farm.

agricultural boarders, and the members of the 'Industrial Class' on the theory and practice of improved agriculture, and inspected the Model Farm.

"I was much gratified with the proficiency of the agricultural pupils, and with the manner in which the improvement and cultivation of the farm is conducted; and feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability which they evidence on the part of the agriculturist. The order and neatness observable about the establishment generally, is also very creditable.

"Nov. 4th, 1853." "M. BROGAN, Sub. Agrl. Inspector.

Industrial Class.—The members of this class are selected from the Agricultural Class, and receive agricultural instruction during the half hour set apart for it on the first five days of the week, and are taught the practice of improved husbandry on the farm for two hours in the evening of each day as above, and three hours on Saturday. This enables them not merely to *see* the different operations and preparatory processes gone through, but by taking an active part in the work, a permanent impression is made, and a correct system of *how* to do such things is the result. If no other good were to be derived from such training than the improved mechanical performance of the duties of the labourer, it would amply repay our labour in this respect, but although this is the lowest view that could be taken of the many advantages of an early training, or of such as is imparted in our Agricultural Schools, it is a very important one. Skilled labour in any department of industry is invaluable, and in no other calling is it more wanting than in agriculture.

Model Farm.—The rotation established is the following seven-course shift:—

1st year, Potatoes and cabbages.
2nd ,, Autumn-sown Italian rye-grass.
3rd ,, Mangel and turnips.
4th ,, Flax or oats sown with seeds.
5th ,, Italian rye-grass and clover.
6th ,, Carrots, parsnips and beans, (no beans have yet been sown).
7th ,, Oats or wheat.

I shall now take a cursory glance at the cultivation of each, more particularly those points on which I differ from my neighbours, and which may be considered interesting.

No. 1. The plot intended for potatoes and cabbage having received its quantum of manure is deeply digged, at least twelve inches, the manure being covered at same time. The cabbages are planted in spring with the spade, along the back of the line stretched north and south, or up and down the slope. Two men, and two boys to attend them, are generally employed at this work: any multiple of two with their attendants might be employed. The men walk in opposite directions, or from opposite ends of the lines, the boys accompanying them, and planting the cabbages as they proceed. When two rows or lines are finished, the operators have changed places and are at opposite ends to remove the lines, thereby losing no time in walking back. Heaps of plants are laid at intervals throughout the entire length of the field, economizing time as before. In this way six men and six boys will plant an acre. When the manure is dug in for the potatoes—this was not done last year with the general crop, owing to the dirty state of the ground—about the beginning of March the planting is commenced as follows:—A line is stretched, as already described, and two men commence, one at each end, and make holes from three to four inches deep—not less than three—and from ten to fourteen inches apart,

according to circumstances, along the entire length of the line. A boy provided with potatoes follows from one end dropping a set into each hole; and when the men meet in the middle, they return to their respective ends, and remove the line, while the boys continue to drop on to the other end, which he will have reached by the time the line is set. In making the second row of holes the earth taken up covers the set in the first row, and the boy having renewed his supply of potatoes, commences and plants away until he comes to the other end. No more than two men and a boy can work on the same plot, but the work is so light that the two men and the boy will in two days plant an English acre. The above is one of the many remarkable instances of the *cheapness* of spade labour.

The after-culture of these crops consists in repeated stirring, hoeing, and weeding. Earthing or moulding is very little practised, *stirring* and keeping the soil *loose* being considered the chief desiderata in green crop culture generally.

A slight deviation in the foregoing details have been adopted this winter for next season's crop, in conformity with the plan of preparatory tillage adopted—subsoiling being substituted for digging. This, however, will be fully described in its proper place next year. The principle is the same, and economy of labour is equally the characteristic of both.

Experiment No. 1.—This experiment was made in order to ascertain which of the varieties cultivated in this part of the country are best for planting, both as regards produce and ability to withstand the disease. Planting commenced first week in April, and the treatment was the same throughout. Subjoined are the results :—

Name.	Produce per English Acre. tons.	cwts.	qrs.	Date of raising.
Scotch Downs, . .	9	0	0	21st September.
Lumpers, . . .	6	0	0	do.
Kemps, ...	4	18	2	22nd August.
Scotch Pink-eyes, . .	4	0	0	21st September
Northumberland Kidneys,	2	10	0	22nd August.

The blight was quite evident on the leaves and stems for some time before being raised; but when the crop was taken up in August there were no visible indications of it in the tubers. In less than a fortnight the kidneys became diseased to an enormous extent, probably exceeding 75 per cent. They all suffered more or less, though not exceeding 8 or 10 per cent., the lumpers and Scotch downs being least injured. It is proper to remark that the Scotch downs succeeded a manured crop, and that partly accounts for the increased produce when compared with the other kinds. There is no doubt, however, but that they are an excellent potato, and very prolific.

No. 2.—So soon as the cabbages were removed, the ground was dug over, harrowed, and rolled, and sown with Italian rye-grass, at the rate of 3 bushels per acre. This work was completed in the month of August on the whole of the cabbage ground, and a portion of the potato ground also. Grubbing was considered sufficient preparation for the potato land; and, after harrowing and rolling, the seed was sown as before. A top-dressing of soot, at the rate of 25 bushels per English acre, is given when the grass has fairly brairded. This crop, in an ordinary mild winter, is fit for cutting in April, sometimes in March; and, according to the quality of the land, may yield from three to five cuttings before November. Coming into use at such an early season greatly enhances the value of this crop, and the avidity with which cattle eat it, after being so long confined to roots, is truly astonishing. Its value as a milk-producing article is beyond all conception, while, at

the same time, it keeps the cows in moderately high condition. Any laxative effect it may produce by cutting over young, or from being given in too large quantity, may be corrected by mixing it with hay or other dry food. One other item in its favour is the early period of flowering, and the consequent early season for hay-making. To the calculating farmer this is of great importance, as the hurry of hay-making through the country not being commenced, hands are easily procured, and, of course, he gets his work over before the increased demand begins for labour; and, generally speaking, the weather is more favourable in the early season. Our hay was made this season, although a late one, during the first and second week of June.

No. 3.—Throughout the early winter months, the lea was deeply digged and roughly turned over; in this state it lies exposed to the ameliorating and pulverizing influences of the weather, and while the digging is being executed, manure is carted out and thrown in convenient heaps on the newly stirred land, and slightly coated over with soil; if necessary, a harrow is passed over the field in April; drills are then opened, and the manure put into them with barrows as they are formed, which is covered by splitting the drills with the shovel in the usual way. When guano or vitriolized bones are to be applied, every alternate drill only is split, and the manure is sown on the half-formed drill; the unsplit drills are then used for covering the artificial manure. Such work, when properly arranged, and the workmen made to understand their business, can be done for about one penny per square perch, English. One the land lately added to our farm, the turnip ground had to be prepared in a different way, owing to the lateness of the season; and, strange to say, that we adopted the spade in this emergency as being the SPEEDIEST and CHEAPEST method that could be adopted! Digging and drilling were both carried on by the one operation, on the principle long practised by gardeners, and the manure was laid down on the undug side of the field, in reach of the drills. One man put in the manure to *four* diggers, the diggers working 8 or 10 yards in advance of each other, which is essentially necessary to facilitate the work. Consolidation is utterly unknown to this system, there not being a single footprint of a horse, or track of a cart-wheel or plough to be seen in the entire field when finished. It must be acknowledged that the consolidation of the newly-tilled ground by the usual method of carting out the manure, not to speak of all the harm done by the plough-horses and plough, is quite at variance with all the tedious and expensive operations gone through by our farmers in preparing for their root crops, and calls loudly for a remedy; and although it may not be prudent to recommend the plan so briefly detailed above, as a substitute to the large farmer, yet, certainly, I do consider it well worthy the attention of a great many of the farming class in this country.

Farmers, generally speaking, are not fond of theoretical speculations; nor will they adopt new agricultural improvements unless backed by experience. Useful or practical experience can only be attained by carefully considering the causes that produce a certain result; carefully conducted experiments are, perhaps, the best elements in our experience, especially when all the *data* is understood on which the experiment is conducted. In order, then, to add to our own fund of knowledge, as well as to humbly contribute our mite to the onward progress of recorded facts, as a basis for future researches, the following experiments were instituted and carried out during the year:—

Experiment No. 2.—This experiment was made with the view of ascertaining which of the four principal kinds of mangel wurzel would

prove the heaviest crop, and thereby establish its superiority for such land. The ground was precisely similar, and received the same kind of treatment throughout. The seed was sown the second week in May, and the produce was weighed,—four separate square perches having been subjected to the test,—on the 23rd November. 14 tons of farm-yard manure and 2¼ cwt. of guano was given as a dressing.

Variety of Mangel.	Produce per Statute Acre.			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Yellow Globe,	17	13	2	8
Long Yellow,	16	18	2	8
Globe Red,	15	19	1	4
Long Red,	15	11	3	4

A great deal of transplanting had to be done in consequence of the failure caused by the protracted drought last spring, which partly accounts for the low return. It will also be observed, that the manuring was not very heavy, neither was it of the best quality for the purpose, being too recently made; and all this, together with the impoverished state of the ground, fully accounts for the smallness of the produce. It would appear from the above experiment that the yellow globe is the best variety for us to grow, and I believe it to be a hardier root than any of the others.

Experiment No. 3.—This experiment was established to test the correctness of the doctrines advanced by a class of practical reformers, who say that a superior quality of roots, and as large an acreable produce, can be obtained by growing root crops at closer distances and narrower intervals than usual. One portion of the ground was prepared in the way already described, and the other portion by digging in the manure already mentioned, for potatoes or cabbage. The seed was sown about the same time, and in exactly the same circumstances as in last experiment. Four square perches, English, were weighed. The following table gives the results:—

Distances of plants.	Distances of drills.	Average of four varieties.			
		tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
9 inches,	18 inches,	17	1	0	8
10 do.,	24 do.,	18	16	1	20
12 do.,	27 do.,	14	10	0	0
14 do.,	30 do.,	15	18	0	24

Thus it would seem that the close distances are the best, and it is worthy of remark that the portion drilled on the flat at 18 inches asunder, the first item in the above, brairded best, and kept the lead to the middle of August. Drilling on the flat on dry, calcareous soil, is an admirable practice, and one for which I have long contended.

Experiment No. 4.—This experiment was instituted in order to ascertain which variety of Swede turnip would be best adapted to this land, and yield the largest return. Six varieties were sown. First sowing was made on the 17th May, but had to be re-sown on the 6th June. The plot of ground on which the experiment was conducted was manured with about 20 tons of very inferior manure and 2½ cwt. of guano, per English acre. The ground was much exhausted, and the tillage not commenced till 4th May. The accompanying table exhibits the different kinds with their results:—

Variety of Turnips.	Produce per Statute Acre.			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Matson's,	21	15	2	4
East Lothian,	21	14	1	4
Dunmurray's,	21	11	2	0
Skirving's,	21	10	0	0
Fettercairn's,	21	5	2	24
Laing's,	20	1	1	20

The equality of produce here shown is very striking; but it is due to Skirving's Swede to say, that, unfortunately, it was nearest the ditch, the gripe of which had at one time been filled in, and the soil at that part was very thin—at least, thinner than in other parts of the field; and none of the varieties experimented upon seemed so free from disease, or exhibited such fine specimens of beautifully formed bulbs. Some of the other varieties were exceedingly rough and unshapely; and Laing's Swede is decidedly a bad keeping variety, being liable to rot even before lifted. It is not from this experiment alone I am now speaking, as I have found it to be the same where soil, aspect, and even climate were quite different from those in the present instance. This variety also produces a large amount of leaves, which I do not consider in its favour. I had intended ascertaining the weight of leaves produced by each variety, but, owing to a sudden and unexpected change in the weather, I was unable to do so until they were so far operated on by the weather that it would have materially affected the accuracy of the returns, and therefore I had to content myself with ascertaining the produce of the roots.

Division 4th.—By the aid of the "Industrial Class," the green crop ground was prepared in the following manner for the flax crop. Rough drills were formed with digging forks across the line of manured drills; in this state the ground remained till the beginning of March, when, in the levelling of the drills, every stone was carefully picked and carted off, and the few root weeds that still remained were collected and thrown into a heap in the dung yard, and I may here observe that this is the course invariably adopted in this place; all weeds, annual or perennial, being made up into a compost with the vegetable rubbish of the farm, such as rape and cabbage stalks, rotten turnips, scraping of walk, potato stalks, &c., mixed with refuse salt, and, perhaps, a little bog stuff is added, which, after being turned a couple of times, forms a very valuable addition to the manure heap, and is, perhaps, one of the best manures for potatoes or mangel. The flax ground was then harrowed at right angles to the raised drills, and picked as before; immediately before the seed was sown, it was again harrowed and rolled; the seed was then sown, the ground having been previously marked off in roods. This done, as a preparatory step to an experiment to be carried out on an acre and rood of ground, on behalf of the Royal Flax Improvement Society, to test the efficacy of four different manures on the growth of this plant. It is unnecessary to give the details of this experiment, as the whole affair proved a failure. This is the more remarkable, as the preparatory tillage was of the finest kind that possibly could be given. It was deeply tilled, finely pulverized, not a stone left in the ground, not a weed, nor the appearance of one; an even seed bed, a good description of seed, and every attention paid that could be paid, and the result—a failure! This plot was sown with Italian rye-grass and clover seeds, the former of which looks remarkably fine, some of it being upwards of 18 inches in length in the month of January. The latter failed.

Division 5th.—It is unnecessary to dwell at any length on this division of the rotation. The only peculiarity that is worthy of mentioning is the method of hay-making. The fall of the flower indicates the period of cutting. The first day's cutting is tedded out in the evening: next evening it is made into hand-cocks, while the cutting of second day is tedded out at same time, or before the hand-cocks are made up, if hands are scarce. In this way the work proceeds; the cutting of one day being tedded out on same day, and made up into hand-cocks on the next, till the fourth day, when the first and, perhaps, the second

day's cutting, if the weather be favourable, is put into shake cocks, to the amount of an ordinary cart load. From these cocks it is carried to the rick. Owing to the early season at which we are enabled to cut and save our hay, we scarcely ever have to encounter showery weather, so that hay of the best quality is the result. It gets very little *sunning*, and, consequently, retains all its nutritive juices, and is apparently quite *green* when put into the rick.

Division 6th.—About the middle of November manure was carted out and spread upon this plot, and the whole was deeply dug. In this state it lay till March, when harrowed with a light-seed harrow, merely to level and refresh the surface and to incorporate a dressing of salt and soot, sown before the harrow, as a preventive against the wire-worm. Carrot and parsnip seed, which had been previously mixed with coal ashes and night soil, well blended together, at the rate of three bushels to the pound of seed, was sown in shallow ruts formed on the level surface, in the following manner:—two lines were stretched in the direction the drills were to run, 18 inches asunder, and two boys with triangular hoes, one to each line at opposite ends, as in the case of the cabbage planting, make ruts along the length of the lines; when finished, the boys are at opposite ends to remove the lines, so as to stand 18 inches, as before; they then return, making ruts about two inches deep, and so the work proceeds. A careful person is required to sow the seed in these ruts; it is rendered easy of distribution by being mixed with the *home-made guano*. This mixing of the seed is the grand secret of success in carrot and parsnip sowing; being slightly moist, it readily ferments; the seed swells, and germination sets in under a moderate heat at the end of three weeks or thereabouts. Sow it now, or a little before this, and it has nothing to do but grow. It has got the *start*, and so gains the ascendancy over the weeds. This is worth gaining, and is worth striving for; for more failures, in my opinion, are to be attributed to the neglect of some such precaution than to any or all other causes besides. The after-culture is thinning to five or six inches, weeding, stirring the soil *as often as is necessary*, and removing those that show symptoms of running to seed.

Division 7th.—Last season's oats was sown upon lea in the ordinary way, in order to get into the rotation. Nothing more remains to be said about it.

Thus, briefly and, it may be, imperfectly, I have endeavoured to detail the most important details of the rotation about to be carried out on the piece of ground originally intended as *the* Model Farm at Athy; and by way of conclusion, may add, that, although rather a complicated one for young men, or even many of our farmers, to understand, yet it is attended with many advantages. The chief reason that induced me to adopt it was *the convenience of arranging the farm into* SEVEN EQUAL *divisions*. Having settled upon this arrangement of the divisions, the next point to consider, what course of cropping could be established on these seven divisions, with a view to make it a *profitable* course. This being got over, the question was asked;—shall this rotation afford *varied* and *useful* instruction. Perhaps this is the strongest recommendation in favour of the whole rotation, though, even in this respect, it has not reached the culminating point. We have autumn and spring-sown Italian rye-grass, turnips and mangel, carrots and parsnips, potatoes and cabbage, oats and flax, with the different methods of preparing the land for each, and treating them in all their stages; yet, the state of the land did not admit the introduction of wheat or beans. Trenching and subsoiling, as a means of improving the land, and as the best course of preparatory tillage for deep-rooted crops, forms part of

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Athy Model Farm.

the system of tillage, and will, it is hoped, be introduced in the coming season. The variety of the crops, therefore, with their corresponding and appropriate methods of culture,—ploughing or digging being practised as the favourite means of preparing for surface-feeding plants, or those with lateral roots,—subsoiling following the digging in its proper place in the shift, *i. e.*, as a preparation for deeper feeding crops, trenching following the subsoiling as the preparatory culture for the long tap-rooted varieties: a rotation of labour will then go hand-in-hand with the rotation of cropping. It is also in contemplation to establish a rotation of manures; for instance, to use a compost of road scrapings, ditch scourings, weeds, bog-mould, lime, &c., as manure for cabbages and potatoes; farm-yard manure for turnips and mangel; and artificial manure, such as soot, salt, and guano, &c., for carrots, parsnips, &c. When all is completed a *threefold* rotation will be constantly going the rounds of the farm.

As to the degree of success attending my labours during the year, I refer to the "Balance Sheet," as the truest expositor of the result of the working of this concern; and I flatter myself that it will exhibit a satisfactory state of affairs. When it is remembered that this is only the second year of my labours on this farm, and that a great deal of up-hill work had to be gone through; when the foul, exhausted state of the "new take," a considerable portion of which could not be cropped, owing to the lateness of the season when possession was obtained, is considered, it cannot but be said that we have been successful; with one single exception—that of the flax crop—our crops, all things considered, were, at least, a fair average, and the experiments established were, on the whole, very satisfactory. As far as agricultural instruction is concerned, I am happy to say that, owing to the desire evinced by the pupils to acquire agricultural information, and their ambition to signalize themselves in their class, more than through any superiority in the ability of the person conveying the instruction, the marked success to which I before referred chiefly resulted. They are ever anxious for information, and there is not a single operation in which they are engaged but they must be satisfied not merely with the *how* but the *why*. This inquiring spirit is encouraged; and to those familiar conversations and discussions many of my pupils will look back with feelings of pleasure and, I trust, with profit.

Live Stock.—The number of live stock has been greatly increased during the year. Some of these were purchased and some bred on the farm. Increased accommodation is very much wanted for the present number, and a still greater number could be maintained had we the necessary means of housing them. The following table shows the increase of stock during the year:—

	Milch Cows	Heifers.	Calves.	Bullocks.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Jennet.	Total.
1852,	4	–	1	–	6	9	1	21
1853,	6	3	5	2*	12	28	1	57
Increase,	2	3	4	2	6	19	–	36

* From the above table of stock it will be seen that we have introduced bullocks as draft animals on the farm. These animals are generally engaged ploughing, grubbing, and such like work, and where deep tillage is required they are second to no other animal of draft. I regret to find that they are still looked upon as slow travellers, and ill-adapted to the go-a-head system of modern farming. I have found them really serviceable animals, under proper treatment, and capable of doing as much work in the cart as some of the horses in the neighbourhood. In the plough they do about as much work in a week as a pair of horses would in four days. Where plough bullocks are kept they are, in the majority of cases, badly fed, and badly cared, which is the reason they

Throughout the summer months the cattle were partly pastured, partly house-fed; since November they have been wholly house-fed. The following rule was adopted in feeding:—a steamed feed, consisting of turnips, chaff or cut refuse hay or straw, and bruised oats, or linseed jelly, or flax bolls (all these latter substances have been used), and a little salt, are well mixed together, and given at seven o'clock in the morning; at ten, a feed of mangel leaves, cabbages, or rape, is given; and at three, a feed of raw roots, and at seven, a mash as above. After each feed, cooked or uncooked, straw is given, and the feeding troughs are regularly and constantly cleaned. The cattle are curried and brushed twice a day, and the cow-shed cleaned four times a day. Exercise was given until the inclemency of the weather rendered it unadvisable to do so. Water was regularly supplied, but very little of it indulged in. The milking was attended to as nearly as possible at the same time, morning and evening, between seven and eight o'clock, respectively. There is no striking peculiarity in the dairy management; the most scrupulous attention was paid to cleanliness and purity of air, and this, together with an *equable* temperature, are the grand secrets of dairy management. The latter, however, we cannot boast of, as we have no means of producing artificial heat, but, I understand that this imperfection will shortly be remedied. This, as will appear from the "Balance Sheet," has been the most remunerative part of our establishment; which will be the more evident, when it is remembered that the rearing of the calves, and no small supply to the pigs, came from this department.

Manure.—The farm-yard manure collected from the different offices, the cow-shed, calf-shed, stable, piggeries, fowl-house, &c., was made up in a heap in the dung yard, in alternate layers upon a bed of bogmould, surface soil, or other absorbent. Once or twice a week the heap is "made up," and a covering of absorbent matter is thrown over it to *catch* the volatile gases, or to secure the soluble matter that may be carried down through the heap. After harvest the manure is generally applied at intervals of six weeks or two months, when it has all its *virtue*, and when its action in the soil is calculated to be most effective.

Several portable manures have been used, and with varied results, as the following tables will show. The first experiment that I will refer to was made to test the efficacy of soot as a manure for grass. Subjoined is the result:—

	Produce per Statute Acre.			
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
No Manure, ...	5	13	2	8
25 Bushels Soot, at 4*d.* per bushel, .	8	5	2	0
Difference in favour of Soot, . .	2	11	3	20

The grass was cut when in flower, about 12 o'clock on a dry day, and immediately weighed. It would thus appear that, on such land as this, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of grass could be produced at an additional cost of 5*s.* per acre; 4*d.* per bushel being the cost price of soot.

The second experiment of this nature was made on the growth of turnips, and is of a more complicated nature. It was undertaken with the view of ascertaining what kind of manure is best fitted for the

cannot travel or work well; but let them be fed as animals under such exercise as they are subjected to should, and I feel assured they will give ample satisfaction in work. Here they are prized very much in training the young men to plough. The constant steady step enables the pupils to see what they are doing, and how the plough is running (that is, whether the sod is being cut to the proper depth and breadth); and the animals, being of a quiet disposition, afford facilities in yoking and general working that many horses would not.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Athy Model Farm.

turnip crop. Seed of the same kind was used, and the sowing was made on the 8th of June.

Kinds of Manure.	Quantities of Manure.			Extent occupied.	Produce per Statute Acre.			
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.		tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Farm-yard Manure, . .	15	0	0	1 Irish Rood,	24	1	2	0
Do., . . .	15	0	0	,,	16	5	0	0
Vitriolized Bones, . .	0	1	1					
Do., . . .	0	2	2	,,	18	14	1	4
Do., . . .	0	1	1	,,	14	0	0	0
Farm-yard Manure, . .	15	0	0	,,	21	8	0	15
Guano, . . .	0	1	0					
Do., . . .	0	1	0	,,	22	15	2	24
Do., . } mixed,	0	1	0	,,	17	18	2	8
Vitriolized Bones, } .	0	1	1					
No Manure, . . .	—			¼ Irish Rood,	15	11	1	10

It is very hard to account for the differences of produce here exhibited; the soil and culture being precisely the same. As a general result, it would appear that vitriolized bones or bone earth is not the kind of manure for this soil, the ingredients of which it is composed being, I presume, in abundance in the soil. A striking contrast is shown here between the plot dressed with 1¼ cwt. of vitriolized bones, and the one that received no manure of any kind. Such anomalies are difficult of explanation, especially in this instance, where no sudden change of soil, or other physical circumstances come into play. Again, 1 cwt. of guano alone produces a larger return than the same complement mixed with a bag of vitriolized bones; and the same may be observed, though the anomaly is still more striking, with reference to farm-yard manure and vitriolized bones.

Permanent Improvements.—The first permanent improvement executed was the levelling of the fences. Of these there have been during the year about 110 Irish perches in length thrown down, making an addition of 100 square perches, English, of arable land. A centre road of about 50 perches long was also made through the farm. Upwards of 3 acres of drainage has been all but completed,—one portion of it with stone drains, 3½ feet deep, the other part, tile-drains, 2½ feet deep. I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with the details of these works. In addition to the above, about 2¾ acres of subsoiling, and 2 acres of trenching has been executed since winter set in. I cannot leave this part of my subject without referring to a very heavy piece of work that has been undertaken since October, and is now in a very forward state. I allude to the reclamation and levelling of about 2 acres of waste ground on the southern boundary of the original farm. When finished, it will add very much to the appearance and security of the farm. This strip of ground was formerly used as a horse fair; latterly, as a "dung-green," and general repository of rubbish of all descriptions; and from its being looked upon as "commonage," when gravel, sand, or other filling-up material was required, it was from this place it was taken. It had, therefore, become an irregular and dangerous place, being on the road side, and fully exposed; besides it was a nuisance to our establishment. This was a heavy undertaking, it having already cost upwards of £60, and will, in all probability, take £25 or £30 to complete it; but when it is remembered that no rent will have to be paid for it, and that it will add about 2 acres to the extent of the farm, not to speak of the security which its enclosure affords, and the

neat appearance it gives the place, it will not be considered as too dearly bought.

Agricultural progress in the neighbourhood.—That this locality is progressing in improved rural economy is unquestionable, In almost every department of husbandry great and rapid strides are being made. Improved breeds of cattle, superior implements, &c., are generally to be met with on every farm. Winter preparation of the land, early sowing and green crop culture is pretty well understood and generally practised, and many other equally important traits of improved practice are to be seen every day. But, still, a great deal has to be learned. Occasionally may be seen waste headlands, luxuriant weeds, overripe grain, field stacks, liquid running to waste, sometimes a carelessly made up dung-heap, and draining is very little practised compared with the necessity for it. How far the example shown here has influenced the locality for good it would be difficult to ascertain, but that it has been useful is an undisputed fact. If we are to judge by the number of visiters to the farm, amongst whom may be reckoned several noblemen, it must have exercised a powerful influence on the minds of our neighbours. But the most important class of visiters are the *inquiring farmers*, many of whom have paid us several visits during the season. In the early spring many of them came specially for information respecting the sowing of carrots, parsnips, mangel wurzel, flax, and very many about Italian rye-grass. I have also been requested to visit several farms to give information as to their profitable management, to give special directions regarding the treatment of particular crops, to value land, and to appraise damaged crops.

Conclusion.—In drawing this report to a conclusion, I must apologize for its length, owing to the variety of topics it embraces; yet I must further crave your indulgence while I advert to one other topic worthy your consideration. A very cursory glance at the report will suffice to show how fully the wishes of the Board have been carried out. Nothing of interest in farming practice has been overlooked that could possibly be included in the routine of farm management; and during the ensuing year many valuable additions will be made. For instance; the foundation of a *three-course shift* will be laid, the introduction of the "Lois Weedon System" of wheat cultivation, the formation of an osier garden, sheep farming, cheese-making, &c., &c., are among the proposed arrangements. The variety of information at present afforded, and the success of the plans adopted, has been fully appreciated.

I cannot conclude without thanking those gentlemen who so kindly lent their services in valuing the crop, stock, and implements, and for putting themselves to the additional trouble of expressing their views of the management of this concern, which I subjoin.

Hoping that this report shall be found satisfactory,

I remain, my dear Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WM. M'MEEKIN.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Having been called upon to assist at the valuation of the farm produce, stock, implements, &c., at the Athy District Model Farm, I respectfully beg leave to make a few remarks relative to the system of husbandry pursued thereon, under the superintendence of its intel-

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Athy Model Farm.

ligent Manager, Mr. M'Meekin. To him great credit is due, for the neat and systematic manner in which he has laid out the grounds adjoining the house, as well as the thorough improvement which he has effected on the farm. I have known this farm for the last twelve years, and must admit, in comparing its former aspect with its present improved appearance, that the contrast is gratifying in the extreme. I have no doubt, were the plans practised there rightly appreciated by the landholders in its vicinity, but the adoption of such principles could not fail in materially improving their condition. The want of such an institution as the Athy District Model Agricultural School has been long since felt in this locality; and I unhesitatingly assert, that when the results which are, and will yet emanate from it, become more extensive, and be promulgated through the country, that the Model Farm will be looked upon as the focus of agricultural intelligence in this district.

The system of *spade* husbandry practised on this farm is admirably and economically directed, and clearly demonstrates, that had such a system been heretofore more extensively practised, not only would more employment be given to the labouring classes, but the condition of the employer also improved. Not only this, but the entire management of the farm is conducted on the soundest principles of husbandry, the practical operations of the field being guided and controlled by the matured light of science (the latter being made the key to the former)—thus enabling the pupils to judge of the practical value of those theoretical principles so efficiently inculcated in the lecture-room. Would that such opportunities were available in my schoolboy days. Nevertheless, that such facilities are now open to the Irish youths is a source of inexpressible gratification to me, as well as meriting the approbation of those whose condition it is calculated to advance.

I must not forget noticing a splendid square of Italian rye-grass which promises a very early cutting next season. Such a plot should be apportioned in every well-regulated farm, more particularly where the house-feeding system is pursued. Also the thorough-drainage of a portion of almost useless land—a course of reclamation which should be practised on all such soils, with a view of making them susceptible of profitable cultivation.

I must remark, as an advocate for the "improved system of farming," that I would like to see the day when many such establishments as this will become more extensively established, and their advantages more generally available; and I would fain hope that the benefits of this institution have not been sown on an unproductive soil.

It must be a great source of gratification to the noble Patron of this establishment, as well as to the Commissioners, that it is fast realizing the objects for which it was originally intended; and I would venture to say, that every year's experience will confirm its utility, both in a pecuniary and instructive point of view. I shall be always happy to see its management conducted on similar principles as heretofore.

I may here remark, that I consider the valuation arrived at by myself and brother valuator to be just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. Also, I would beg leave to suggest, as my humble opinion, to the Commissioners, the necessity of planting lime, or some other description of forest trees, along the boundary wall, as such not only would afford shelter, but would also add very considerably to the handsome appearance of the institution.

E. MOLLOY.

Stradbally Hall, January 7, 1854.

Having assisted in valuing the stock, crops, implements, &c., on the District National Model Farm at Athy—having known the district long before the Model School was established, and long felt the want of such schools in other and more favoured localities—and having been practically conversant with their decided advantages wherever established, fairly encouraged, and honestly tested, a few words now on the Athy Farm and its management may be excused when impartially expressed.

The difficulties with which Agricultural Teachers will invariably have to contend, when entering on such a farm, are many and multiform; and in few cases, I believe, were those difficulties greater or more numerous than in the case under consideration; first, from the state of the land to be worked; and secondly, from settled prejudices of the minds to be conciliated before cultivation. But both the soil and minds were naturally fertile, and required but the judicious workings of practical hands, guided by a cool head, with a well-stored mind—all combined in Mr. M'Meekin; and hence his great success in effecting such improvements in mind and matter as I saw visible in the pupils and land under his cultivation. In fact, his teachings should be heard, and his operations seen, to be appreciated. His *modus operandi* can be explained but by himself; suffice it, on my part, to say, that for a long time I had not only been sceptical, but a little prejudiced at first, against the agricultural teachings of the Board of Education. Whether my prejudices, and those of many others, were well founded it matters little, now that they are removed—if not fully, very nearly so—by the improvements which I have known to take place, not only at head quarters, but in the teachings at the various District Schools generally, and Athy more especially, which I have been fortunate enough to have seen; and it is no small source of satisfaction to me to have lived to see that which I so much felt the want of in my "boyhood's years," when, to use the words of Sir Robert Kane, "we were ignorant because education was denied us." In thus expressing myself, I wish to guard against being supposed as thinking, much less expressing, a decided belief that agricultural teaching, in any place in Ireland, is as perfect as it can, ought, and I hope ere long will be; or that, extensive as it has become, it is by any means as universally diffused as our necessities require and our facilities can afford it to be. It would be little short of presumption on my part were I to suggest what might cursorily strike me as improvements, or the modes by which such teaching can be more extended; but to omit to give my humble opinion, thus far expressed, with all becoming deference, would be doing violence to my conscientious convictions, and an injustice to all whom it may concern. To the Province of Leinster generally, but to the County of Kildare more especially, the District Model School and Model Farm must be a source of pride and exultation. In thus expressing my opinion, I feel I also, to a certain extent, express the feelings of my respected colleague on the valuation, Mr. Edward Molloy, Steward and Gardener at Stradbally Hall, who is, far and away, the most intelligent and painstaking practical man I have ever co-operated with in the discharge of a similar duty.

EDWARD CARROLL.

Dublin, 31st December, 1853.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	229	11	7
,, Paid for Labour,	192	7	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	15	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	11	19	7
,, ,, Manures,	16	2	10
,, ,, Cattle,	83	2	8
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	6	16	9
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	28	1	1
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm (only half a year's Rent for new portion),	56	2	0
,, ,, One year's Poor Rate, ,, ,, ,, County Cess,	4	11	3
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	105	7	3
	£749	2	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	12	3	3
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	20	1	3
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	37	13	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	52	1	2
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	17	8
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	626	5	6
	£749	2	4

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Athy District Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	2 1 0	1st to 12th April,	22nd Aug. forward,	12 cwt.,	5½ tons, avg.,	11 18 0	4 12 0	—	Good crop.
Cabbages,	1 3 0	28th Mar. till 16th Apr.	Middle May forward,	18,000,	23 tons,	5 19 8	3 8 10	—	Good crop.
Mangel,	1 0 0	6th to 9th May,	23rd November,	6 lbs.,	17 tons 8 cwt.,	7 0 8	5 14 4	—	Good.
Turnips,	5 0 0	6th to 11th June,	20th Nov., 24th Dec.,	4 lbs.,	22 tons,	6 18 8	4 1 4	—	Very good.
Carrots,	0 1 16	13th April,	30th November,	6 lbs.,	24½ tons,	5 14 2	30 5 10	—	Very fine crop.
Parsnips,	0 1 4	14th April,	1st December,	6 lbs.,	5 tons 16 cwt.,	5 14 2	5 10 10	—	Only middling.
Rape,	2 0 0	25th June, 5th July,	End Oct., begn. Nov.,	15,000,	18 tons,	4 15 0	2 0 0	—	Crop heavy.
Kohl's Rabi,	0 0 6	17th May,	December,	6 lbs.,	24 tons,	6 18 8	4 5 0	—	Good.
Flax,	2 1 0	29th April,	2nd week of August,	2½ bushels,	Not ascertained,	7 13 8	—	7 5 0	Very bad crop.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	7 0 10	21st Mar. & 30th Apr.	16th Aug. forward,	12 stones,	24½ cwt., avg.,	4 13 0	—	—	Fair.
GRASS.									
Pasture, about	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Upwards of half this ground was not sown down, being simply worn-out stubble.
					tns. cwt. qr.				
Italian, 1st cutting,	4 2 0	Autumn and Spring,	21st Apr. till mid. June	3 bushels,	8 5 2 green,	4 14 0	3 11 6	—	Good.
Italian, 2nd do.,	2 0 0	—	June,	—	5 17 0 do.,	—	—	—	
Italian, 3rd do.,	2 0 0	—	September,	—	0 0 do.,	—	—	—	
Total,	44 1 36								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 2 0	Middle July,	November,	20,000 plants,	5 tons 12 cwt.	3 0 0	—	0 15 0	This crop and the cabbages had to be removed before they had come to maturity, in order to get the ground to sow wheat.
Vetches,	2 2 0	July,	Nov. & Dec., grazed,	3 bushels,	Grazed,	2 12 0	—	2 0 0	
Cabbages,	1 1 0	Latter end July,	December,	18,000 plants,	4 tns. 3 cwt. 1 qr.	2 5 0	—	—	
Total,	4 1 0								

9th January, 1854.

(Signed,) WILLIAM M'MEEKIN, Teacher.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Athy Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Munster Model Farm.

7. Munster Model Farm.

February 6, 1854.

Sir,—I beg leave to submit this my first Report on the Munster Model Farm, and in doing so I will confine my remarks to a few plain statements regarding the situation of the farm, the soil, and to some experiments conducted during the past season under your directions.

Situation and Soil.—This farm is distant two miles due west from the city of Cork, and runs parallel with the river Lee; its elevation is about 80 feet above the level of the sea, and it contains, by the Ordnance Survey, 126a. 3r. 17p., statute measure, held by the Commissioners of National Education on lease from his Grace, the Duke of Devonshire, at a rent of 34*s.* per statute acre. The soil is principally a sandy loam, inclining in some places to a gravelly nature. The subsoil is of the same character, and lies immediately upon the blue limestone, which protrudes in several places, and is nowhere more than a few feet below the surface. From the circumstance of this rock lying so near the surface we would naturally infer the soil to be a *calcareous* one: such, however, is not the case, for on examination we find it to have been formed from the red sandstone of the neighbouring hill. In a few places the limestone gravel does appear, but to so trifling an extent as not to interfere with the classification of the soil, which is, therefore, of the *old red sandstone formation.* The manure from the city, with which the farm has hitherto been liberally supplied, contains an appreciable quantity of lime, and the road scraping being wholly composed of lime, the volumes of dust flying over the land in summer, are sufficient to account for that quantity of lime in the soil which is sufficient for the growth and maturity of the several crops. From the nature and position of the underlying rock, the soil of this farm is rendered perfectly dry, and the costly operation of draining it consequently unnecessary.

The *permanent improvements* to be effected, in addition to the farm offices about being erected, are the removal of numerous and unnecessary fences, the filling up of quarries, and the building of a wall-fence, of 160 perches in length, adjoining the public road.

On being appointed Manager of this farm, on the 9th of March last, I found it in a very foul and exhausted state. Those fields, which in a judicious system of farming, should have been *laid down to grass* were subjected to the ruinous course of successive grain cropping. After having selected those fields which were in the worst condition, in order to improve them by green-cropping, there still remained 26 acres which had given grain crops the two preceding years. I was, therefore, necessitated to submit those to a bare summer fallow, or take a third grain crop. I preferred the latter course, and by repeated ploughings, grubbings, and weeding, and applying special manures, I was enabled to reap a fair average crop. The manures were guano and common salt, the former at the rate of 2 cwt., and the latter at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. per statute acre, the cost of which was £1 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre; the manure was sown broadcast, and harrowed in along with the seed. In one of the fields I deferred applying the manure until the crop made its appearance, when it was harrowed in by a light grass-seed harrow, and immediately rolled. The crop on this field was far superior to any of the others.

The three fields selected for green cropping, containing about 19 acres, were, according to your suggestions, prepared for carrying out experiments on the growth of different roots, with different manures in varied proportions. Aware of the importance of having such carefully conducted, I took great pains to insure accuracy, and now beg to submit a tabulated statement of the results:—

EXPERIMENTS.

Name of root.	Date of sowing.	Date of pulling.	Manure.	Cost of manure. £	s.	d.	Weight of crop. t.	cwt.	Value of crop. £	s.	d.	Labour, rent, taxes, and seed. £	s.	Profit or loss. £	s.	d.
EXPERIMENT No. 1.																
White Silesian beet,	May 5,	Nov. 14,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	19	0	9	10	0	5	0	1	15	0*l.*
	Do.,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	20	10	10	5	0	5	0	1	0	6*p.*
Long red mangel,	May 7,	Nov. 14,	Guano, 4 cwt. to the statute acre,	2	5	0	16	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	15	0*p.*
Orange Globe mangel,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	2	5	0	16	15	8	7	6	5	0	1	2	6*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 2.																
Long red mangel,	May 9,	Nov. 14,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	18	10	9	5	0	5	0	2	0	0*l.*
	Do.,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	20	5	10	2	6	5	0	0	18	0*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 3.																
Orange Globe mangel,	May 9,	Nov. 14,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	19	15	9	17	6	5	0	1	7	6*l.*
	Do.,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	22	0	11	0	0	5	0	1	15	6*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 1.																
Laing's Swede,	May 18,	Nov. 19,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	23	18	11	19	0	5	0	0	14	0*p.*
	May 19,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	28	0	14	0	0	5	0	4	15	6*p.*
	May 20,	Do.,	4 cwt. of guano, .	2	5	0	26	7	13	3	6	5	0	5	18	6*p.*
	May 31,	Do.,	4 bushels of dissolved bones, and 2 cwt. of guano,	2	12	0	18	10	9	5	0	5	0	1	13	0*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 2.																
Skirving's Swede,	May 18,	Nov. 19,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	24	10	12	5	0	5	0	1	0	0*p.*
	May 19,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	28	5	14	2	6	5	0	4	18	0*p.*
	May 20,	Do.,	4 cwt. of guano, .	2	5	0	25	12	12	16	0	5	0	5	11	0*p.*
	May 31,	Do.,	4 bushels of dissolved bones, and 2 cwt. of guano,	2	12	0	21	0	10	10	0	5	0	2	18	0*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 3.																
East Lothian Swede,	May 18,	Nov. 19,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	22	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	5	0*l.*
	May 19,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	25	15	12	17	6	5	0	3	13	0*p.*
	May 20,	Do.,	4 cwt. of guano, .	2	5	0	24	12	12	6	0	5	0	5	1	0*p.*
	May 31,	Do.,	4 bushels of dissolved bones, and 2 cwt. of guano,	2	12	0	19	5	9	12	6	5	0	2	0	6*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 4.																
Matson's Swede,	May 18,	Nov. 19,	Farm-yard, 25 tons,	6	5	0	21	10	10	15	0	5	0	0	10	0*l.*
	May 19,	Do.,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 2 cwt. of guano,	4	4	6	26	5	13	2	6	5	0	3	18	0*p.*
	May 20,	Do.,	4 cwt. of guano, .	2	5	0	23	12	11	16	0	5	0	4	11	0*p.*
	May 31,	Do.,	4 bushels of dissolved bones, and 2 cwt. of guano,	2	12	0	18	5	9	2	6	5	0	1	10	6*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 5.																
Skirving's Swede, .	May 24,	Nov. 19,	Farm-yard, 12½ tons, and 4 cwt. of guano,	5	6	6	33	0	16	10	0	5	0	6	3	6*p.*
Matson's Swede, .	Do.,	Do.,	Do., . .	5	6	6	31	10	15	15	0		0	6	8	6*p.*

EXPERIMENTS—*continued.*

Name of root.	Date of sowing.	Date of pulling.	Manure.	Cost of manure.	Weight of crop.	Value of crop.	Labour, rent, taxes, and seed.	Profit or loss.
				£ s. d.	t. cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.
EXPERIMENT No. 1.								
Dale's Hybrid, .	June 4,	Nov. 21,	4 Bushels of dissolved bones, and 2 cwt. of guano,	2 12 0	19 5	7 14 0	4 15	0 7 0*p.*
Green-topped Aberdeen,	June 6,	Do.,	Do., . .	2 12 0	21 4	8 9 6	4 15	1 2 6*p.*
Imperial yellow bullock,	Do.,	Do.,	Do., . .	2 12 0	24 12	9 16 9	4 15	2 9 9*p.*
Purple-topped Aberdeen,	June 7,	Do.,	Do., . .	2 12 0	25 0	10 0 0	4 15	2 13 0*p.*
EXPERIMENT No. 2.								
Dale's Hybrid, .	June 9,	Nov. 21,	8 Bushels of dissolved bones,	3 0 0	17 16	7 2 4	4 15	0 12 8*l.*
Green-topped Aberdeen,	Do.,	Do.,	Do., . .	3 0 0	18 5	7 6 0	4 15	0 9 0*l.*
Imperial yellow bullock,	June 10,	Do.,	Do., . .	3 0 0	20 10	8 4 0	4 15	0 9 0*p.*
Purple-topped Aberdeen,	June 11,	Do.,	Do., . .	3 0 0	20 12	8 4 9	4 15	0 9 9*p.*

I may here state that those experiments were not made in single drills or small isolated plots, but on *the whole extent under green crops* (19 acres); and the application of the manures and the weighing of the crops were executed with the greatest exactness. The drills were 2 feet 3 inches wide, and the plants were singled to the distance of 12 inches. In experiment No. 1, of mangel wurzel, the drills were 2 feet wide, and the plants 9 inches asunder. The mangel and Swede turnip were valued at 10*s.* per ton, and the Aberdeens at 8*s.* The cost of the manure included the carting and the labour of spreading; the special manure, such as guano and bones, have here a decided advantage over farm-yard manure.

The conclusions I have arrived at from these experiments are:—1st, the decided superiority of half the usual quantity of farm-yard manure, with from 2 to 4 cwts. of guano, in raising green crops; 2nd, that the orange globe mangel is the best root as regards its produce, and, I believe, its feeding quality is also superior; 3rd, that Skirving's and Laing's Swede are not only the heaviest crop produced on the different manures, but they have proved themselves the best winter-keeping turnip—(at the date at which I write, 6th of February, the East Lothian and Matson's Swede are rapidly going to decay); and 4th, of the Aberdeens, the imperial yellow bullock and purple-topped are to be preferred.

The third series of experiments was upon flax, grown with the different manures, viz:—Peruvian guano, nitrate of soda, Dr. Hodge's flax manure and rape dust. Owing to the unfit state of the ground (the soil not having been prepared the previous year by proper cropping and weeding), the lateness of the season at which the seed was sown (the 2nd of May), and the severe and lengthened drought that set in immemediately after; these experiments failed. I forwarded a report to James M'Adam, jun., Esq., the Secretary of the Royal Flax Improvement Society, and I have reason to believe that the experiments will be repeated in the ensuing season, when I hope to be able to arrive at more satisfactory results.

In compliance with your suggestions arrangements are being carried out for further experiments during the present year—namely, on the efficacy of salt as a manure to the grain crops; on the "Lois Weedon" system of growing wheat; on pulped food, as feeding for pigs; on the house-feeding of sheep; on fattening cattle on *raw* and *cooked* food; and noting the appearance and produce of the grain crops, succeeding the green crops, grown upon the different manures before specified.

From the scarcity of guano, and the supply in a few years very likely to fail, the mangel, carrot, and turnip crops will, very probably, be grown upon farm-yard manure, dissolved bones, and the various manures made by the most respectable manufacturers, in proportions somewhat similar to the experiments set forth in this Report.

Live Stock.—The stock purchased during the year consists of one pure Ayrshire bull, eight milch cows, three heifers, and ten pigs; of the latter, two are of the "Arborfield" breed, and three are of the pure "Yorkshire" breed.

Manures.—The manures purchased were Peruvian guano, bones, and sulphuric acid; the bones were dissolved with an equal weight of acid, with the usual quantity of water, and afterwards mixed with ashes. They were completely reduced in ten days and fit for spreading. In the tables of experiments, I have given the crops to which these manures were applied, the rate and cost per acre, and the comparative results.

Improvements.—The fitting up of the dairy, cow-house, piggeries, and sheep-pen, constituted the principal part of the permanent improvements effected during the year.

From the short time I have been stationed here, I am not yet in a position to report upon the "progress of agricultural improvement in this locality," but I hope to be able, when again called upon, to give a satisfactory account.

To Thomas Jennings, Esq., I beg to tender my sincere thanks, for the warm interest he has taken in this establishment, and for the valuable advice which he has kindly and obligingly given me on several important matters on which I found it necessary to consult him.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

David Cunningham, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Munster Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	237	0	0
,, Paid for Labour,	143	14	1
,, Miscellaneous,	37	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	54	7	9
,, ,, Manures,	54	11	8
,, ,, Cattle,	175	14	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	8	2	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	32	5	11
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	215	13	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	26	13	4
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	23	2	11
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	42	10	4
	£1,051	5	6

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	125	13	7
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	106	0	9½
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	—		
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	24	6	7½
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	—		
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the Year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	795	4	6
	£1,051	5	6

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Munster Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	4 2 0	January,	September,	10 cwt.,	1 ton, 8 cwt.,	8 8 5	—	12 12 6	
Mangel,	3 0 0	May,	November,	5 lbs.,	20 tons,	8 15 3	3 14 3	—	
Turnips,	15 1 0	May and June,	—	5 lbs.,	24 tons,	7 5 0	67 12 9	—	
Cabbages,	0 2 0	May,	July and August,	22,000 plants,	£7 7*s.* 8*d.*,	9 14 10	—	2 7 2	
Carrots,	0 2 0	April,	November,	8 lbs.,	6 tons,	9 14 0	0 16 0	—	
Vetches,	2 2 0	February and April,	August & September,	3 bushels,	—	6 13 6	4 16 2	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	28 0 0	March and April,	August,	14 stones,	7 barrels,	5 2 0	—	14 9 1	
Barley,	5 2 0	April,	Do.,	11 stones,	9 barrels,	5 0 2	17 16 4	—	
Wheat,	4 0 0	February,	Do.,	10 stones,	7 barrels,	4 16 10	21 4 8	—	
Flax,	3 0 0	April,	Do.,	2½ bushels,	1 ton, 15 cwt.,	9 2 8	—	12 8 6	
GRASS.									
Old pasture,	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 1 10	4 3 4	—	
Total,	109 3 0								
Under Plantations, Farm Buildings, Roads and Wastes,	17 0 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 15 11	
Total,	126 3 17								

(Signed,) DAVID CUNNINGHAM, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

12th January, 1854. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

8. GLANDORE CENTRAL MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Cork.

January, 1854.

Glandore Model Farm.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the year 1853, on the above Institution, in conformity with the instructions contained in the circular of the 27th of October last.

Agricultural Boarders.—I regret to have to state that, owing to the poverty of this locality, there have as yet been no boarders entered at this establishment. There are vacancies for four paying boarders, as also for the free scholarship, for which a properly qualified person has not yet been presented.

Agricultural Class.—This class, for a part of the year, consisted of twenty-six, including those of the Kilmacabea School, who received instructions from me for an hour every alternate day; and though there were only about eight present at Mr. Brogan's visit in May, their answering was most satisfactory and enabled him to speak favourably of their progress and proficiency. The teacher of Kilmacabea School went to be trained in the Autumn class, and during his absence there were no advanced boys attending his School; this, with other causes, prevented my having any class in the latter part of the year. At present the Kilmacabea School is being re-organized, and sixteen of its pupils are receiving agricultural instruction daily. I have reason to hope that this class will attend regularly in future, and progress satisfactorily in agricultural knowledge.

Industrial Class.—There has been no "Industrial Class" yet organized, the sum of six pence per week, not seeming a sufficient inducement to those of the pupils who might be qualified for admission into such a class; and all being obliged to devote the hours not occupied in receiving instruction to assisting their families in the operations connected with their farms or homesteads.

Model Farm.—The cultivation for the past year has been attended with a very fair degree of success. I grew a great variety of green crops. The mangels raised in the reclaimed bog with sea-weed and guano could not be surpassed; and those raised on the same soil and after spring rye, were so very good, that I will in future raise all the mangels after winter or early-sown spring crops, which, of course, must be the kinds best adapted for the above description of soil, on which alone the system of successional green cropping can be recommended. I should mention that the rye was sown the first week in March, and cut during the month of June; and as the ground became cleared, I continued to sow the mangels up to 10th of June, and afterwards to transplant them.

Live Stock and Dairy management.—Under this head, I have nothing particular to mention. The cows are constantly house-fed, except during the summer months, when they are allowed a few hours morning and evening to feed in a grass park. The animals are always kept in good condition, and those not proving in calf, or bad milkers, are fattened and sold off.

There is no demand for new milk, nor for skimmed milk except in winter; and, therefore, butter making, and the rearing of calves and pigs receive particular attention. I have determined in future to rear all the calves both bulls and heifers, particularly as most of the cows are highly bred Ayrshire. There is very little demand for fresh butter at the house. It is firkined and sent to Cork when there is any quantity worth while, otherwise it is sold fresh in the nearest market, Rosscarbery.

Manures.—I have always a supply of *dry* peat mould, and coral sand of the very best description, which are used daily in byre, privies, &c., and as a covering for the manure heap. Sea-weed, when available, is added; the whole forms an excellent compost, with which I have not only raised good crops of every kind, but am bringing the soil to a very high state of fertility.

I use about 2 cwt. of Peruvian guano to the statute acre, with the foregoing compost for raising Swedes, and the same quantity with fresh sea-weed alone in raising the mangels in the bog. There is no liquid manure tank. If the site for the manure heap were covered, and a supply of the peat mould and coral sand always in readiness, no tank would be required.

Permanent Improvements.—The reclamation and bringing under cultivation of portions of waste land, draining, and making farm roads were the principal improvements engaged in during the year, and though not yet completed, they are so far advanced that a very trifling additional outlay will be sufficient to bring all to a close in a year or two.

Agricultural Improvements.—The progress of improvements in this locality is very striking, and admitted by all to be principally attributable to the Model Farm. Four years ago the practice with a few that sowed small patches of Swedish turnips, was to plough, or rather scratch the ground, about the last week in June, to sow (in most cases) without manure, and to thin to three or four inches apart, too late in the season. But matters are better managed now. The preparatory and after culture is fairly attended to, and they grow a variety of turnips, and even mangels, carrots, and winter vetches.

They frequently say to me, "we have good turnips this year; we sowed the same time you did; but we did not thin them so far apart." They also see and admit the value of guano. Some of them, who a few years ago would not use it if they actually got it for nothing, are now wanting me to purchase a few cwt. for their Swedes, when getting my own supply; and there can be no surer sign of agricultural improvement than the introduction of portable manures.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend the immediate admission of agricultural boarders. Emigration is progressing rapidly. Tradesmen's wages have advanced here beyond anything ever heard of before. Labourers' wages are now double what they were twelve months ago, and ere long they cannot be had at all. On the whole, I see no chance of paying boarders, and therefore beg to suggest, that the requisite number be admitted free. Such would be for the benefit of the institution, as the weekly expenditure for labour would board them. I would also recommend the present rate of payment to the "Industrial Class" to be raised from six pence to one shilling per week, with the view of inducing the advanced pupils to assist in the performance of the farm operations.

Hoping, that under the peculiar circumstances of this institution, this Report may be found satisfactory,

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN KENNY.

Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq. M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector,
Albert Training Establishment, Glasnevin.

[SUMMARY, &c.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Glandore Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	280	18	2½
,, Paid for Labour,	76	1	3
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	5	17	7
,, ,, Manures,	7	11	11
,, ,, Cattle,	36	9	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	17	1	9½
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	11	12	10½
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	31	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	18	4
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	19	1
	£469	10	1

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	15	12	4
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	18	15	0½
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	35	7	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	57	17	3½
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	12	0
,, ,, Flax,	2	6	8
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	317	3	9
By Profit and Loss for balance, being loss on the year,	41	16	0
	£469	10	1

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Glandore Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	3 2 0	May and June,	December,	4 lbs.,	15 tons,	6 5 0	2 10 0	—	Raised with farm-yard compost, sea-weed, and guano.
Mangels,	1 2 20	May.	December,	6 lbs.,	25 tons,	5 0 0	10 15 0	—	The reclaimed bog will always give a good return, particularly when sown with mangels and carrots.
Carrots,	0 1 0	April,	December,	7 lbs.,	14 tons,	5 15 0	—	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 10	April,	December,	7 lbs.,	10 tons,	7 10 0	0 5 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 30	April,	—	Planted out,	—	7 10 0	2 4 6	—	
Potatoes,	1 2 10	February and March,	September,	12 cwt.,	2½ tons,	10 10 0	—	2 5 0	The potatoes were only sown on land that never was under cultivation before. The potato disease appeared here as soon as the potatoes were formed. On the whole, there could be no estimation made of the crop.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	3 0 0	March 10th,	August 20th,	12 stones,	4½ barrels,	3 0 0	2 5 0	—	
Barley,	2 3 0	April 20th,	August 24th,	9 stones,	6 barrels,	3 0 0	3 10 0	—	
Rye,	0 1 0	March 1st,	Cut for soiling,	16 stones,	—	3 10 0	0 5 0	—	
GRASS.									
Grass for soiling, and hay, and grazing.	6 0 0	—	June,	—	1½ tons,	—	2 4 6	—	
Spring Vetches,	1 2 0	March, April, May, and June,	June, July, August, Sept., and Oct.,	4 bushels of mixture,	8 tons,	4 0 0	1 10 0	—	
Total,	20 2 30								
Waste,	4 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 8 0	
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	0 2 0	October,	May and June,	4 bushels (3 of vetches, and 1 of oats),	—	£4, not including rent,	—	—	Winter vetches failed; though the previous years they were excellent; wet winter and severe spring must have been the cause.
Rape,	2 2 0	October,	April and May,	—	—	£3 4s. with manure,	1 10 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 2 0	June, July, and Aug.,	—	Planted,	Planted,	5 10 0	0 10 0	—	
Total,	3 2 0								

(Signed,) JOHN KENNY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

February, 1854. WILLIAM FITZJAMES BARRY, Manager.

APPENDIX K.
II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.
Glandore Model Farm.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Farrahy Model Farm.

9. FARRAHY MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Cork.

10th January, 1854.

SIR,—In submitting my Fourth Report on the above establishment, (for the year 1853), I feel much pleasure in being in a position to state, that it is fully realizing the objects for which it was instituted. Much as it had been appreciated by the farmers and gentry during the preceding years, the same interest is still evinced, and appears progressively increasing. I hope it may long uphold and justly maintain this high character.

Agricultural Boarders.—In my former Report I expressed my satisfaction with the excellent conduct and attention of the members who composed this class, and I feel happy in being enabled to bear similar testimony to the character of the present class. Three young men out of this class have been admitted to the Glasnevin establishment during the last year, *there* to complete their course of agricultural training. There is one vacancy at present, although since it occurred there have been nine applications from farmers in this neighbourhood, to have their sons admitted. If accommodation could be provided for a greater number, it would be of the greatest importance.

The fact that these are all the sons of farmers from the vicinity of the School, *alone*, sufficiently attests the character which the establishment bears in this neighbourhood.

Agricultural Class.—This class has not been so numerous as it had been during the previous year, but there are many reasons which satisfactorily account for this decrease, not the least prominent of which is the scanty supply of labourers in this locality. The pupils forming this class are all the sons of farmers, and as soon as any of them attain any size they are immediately withdrawn from the School, to perform such work as is adapted to their strength. But though they may be withdrawn at this rather early age, still, I have no doubts but they will carry with them such an amount of knowledge of the improved system, and the advantages to be derived by carrying it out, that we may expect to see a complete change in the agriculture of this district in a few years.

Industrial Class.—As this class is regulated by the rules laid down by the Commissioners, I have only to add, that these rules are strictly adhered to. At first I found some difficulty in enforcing these rules, but still I am convinced from observation and experience that they will effect salutary results. It is already found that their attendance is more regular than that of any other class in the School; that they evince assiduity and attention in performing such work as is assigned to them; and that they are greatly stimulated to exertion and improvement by the possibility of gaining a free admission into the Agricultural Boarders' Class. The fact of their having this object in view readily accounts for their attention, which otherwise could scarcely be expected from lads of their age. For while it generally takes much time to create studious and industrious habits in ordinary pupils, the members of this class seem to acquire such habits almost instantaneously. The parents of these boys have always been anxious to have them instructed in the improved system of farming, and to assist in the operations of the farm.

The Crops.—By referring to the "Statistics of Cropping," appended to this Report, it will be seen that the produce of the different crops has been above that of any previous year. This I attribute to the superior quality of the manure employed, together with the deepening and thorough cleansing of the soil.

Live Stock.—From the 1st of May I was enabled to house-feed three cows, one bullock, three calves, a horse, and some pigs, on the produce of four acres, and fifteen perches of rye grass and clover, and one acre of winter vetches, together with a small portion of grass convenient to the farm, which I took for £1 16s., and which answered the purpose of a paddock. I stated in my last report that the portion of land allocated for that purpose was wholly unfit till it would undergo a course of tillage. Previous to this land coming into the hands of the Commissioners, I may, without exaggeration, say, that twenty acres of it would have afforded but a scanty supply for one cow.

Manure-heap.—This is made up regularly twice each week. During the summer I collected a large portion of bog-stuff, which I mixed in alternate layers with the droppings of the cattle. I had it constantly spread in the channels behind the cows to absorb the liquid, and any that escaped flowed into the tank which is immediately behind the cowshed, where I always keep a supply of the bog-stuff. By these means I have accumulated a large quantity of manure of the best quality. I have at all times used every means to collect and preserve as large a quantity of this most useful commodity, as I consider its due collection and preservation to be one of the most important operations on a farm, while its neglect is one of the greatest errors in Irish farming.

Portable Manures.—In consequence of having a large quantity of farm-yard manure, I was enabled to manage with but a small portion of guano (five cwt.) which I used in conjunction with farm-yard manure, in the proportion of two cwt. of the former, to fourteen tons of the latter, per statute acre. I found it very efficacious in promoting the early growth of the turnip, and thus preventing the destructive effects of the fly.

Permanent Improvements.—I stated in my last report, that I subsoiled the greater portion of the farm in the years 1851–52, consequently much under this head did not remain to be performed. Those effected during the past year consisted in filling up hollows, making and repairing a boundary fence, which was absolutely necessary to prevent the inroads of neighbouring cattle.

Progress of Agricultural Improvements.—Despite of the many disadvantages against which the extension of agricultural improvements has had to contend at the present day, and considering the comparatively short existence of the improved system, as well as the prejudices of the uneducated farmer, in favour of a system which had been pursued by his forefathers *for centuries*, we have much reason to rejoice at the steady progress of improved agriculture in this locality. Only a few years since it would have been difficult to find a field of turnips or other green crops (save the potatoes), on the most extensive farm; and perhaps in no case was a right knowledge of their after-culture possessed. But happily in this respect affairs have undergone a very considerable change, and a field of well tilled green crops is now-a-days no rare or curious sight. Even on the smallest holdings, green crops (principally turnips) are cultivated to some extent, and their proper treatment is better understood. Formerly when a field was to be "let out" (as it was called), it was generally left to the care of Dame Nature to clothe it in green fertility as soon or as late as she might. But at the present time, no one proposes to lay down a field for grazing or other purposes without sowing either clover or the most improved grasses; stolen crops (winter vetches, rape, &c.) are becoming pretty general. I have been frequently called on for my opinion by the gentry and farmers of this locality, on the best method of cultivating the different crops. I have always had much pleasure in affording it, and, generally speaking, my advice has been adopted.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to observe, that the want of an agricultural library is much felt, and, in my opinion, a geological map would be a source of much information to the agricultural class and the resident boarders of this establishment.

Farrahy Model Farm.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

BERNARD SMITH, Agriculturist.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the
Commissioners of National Education.

Farrahy Rectory, January, 1854.

I consider that the farming operations at Farrahy Model Agricultural School have been attended with fair success, inasmuch as good crops have been raised off land of very inferior quality, in such a manner as to set a profitable example to the neighbouring farmers.

To whatever cause ascribable, the system of agriculture as practised by the majority of the tenant-farmers about this district, is undeniably improved. There is no doubt but that old prejudices are fast wearing away, and new modes and habits of tillage perceptibly gaining ground.

Other causes, doubtless, have contributed to produce the change which is apparent throughout the country, but I do believe that the establishment of the National Schools has been, under Divine guidance, the principal agency in fitting the Irish farming class to take part in the production and enjoyment of that prosperity of which there are now so many tokens.

I have to regret the loss of the Rev. John Golden, P.P., of Kildorrery, and formerly connected with the management of the Farrahy Model School. I found him always prompt to act for the best interests of the establishment, and I have sincere pleasure in bearing testimony to the unvarying kindness and amiability with which he co-operated with me on every occasion when his exertions could benefit the school.

His successor, the Rev. W. O'Sullivan, will, I trust, take a similar part in promoting the success of the National Schools in this district.

I trust the Commissioners will not refuse to grant a geological map, and a small library to the Model School. The resident pupils have long been anxious to have books to peruse in leisure hours, and I am confident that such an act of liberality on the part of the Board, would not be thrown away.

W. MAZIERE BRADY, A.M.,

Rector of Farrahy.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	207	7	2
,, Paid for Labour,	33	6	8½
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	10	5	0
,, ,, Manures,	7	12	9
,, ,, Cattle,	11	15	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	15	10	7
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	13	12	10½
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	9	3	4
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	16	1
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	0	8½
	£315	10	8½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	32	0	10
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	3	15	9½
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	14	2	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	13	0	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	19	1
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	239	7	4
By Profit and Loss for balance, being loss on the year,	12	4	7
	£315	10	8½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Farrahy Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4 Course Rotation, No. 1, Turnips, Swedes,	1 0 9	3rd week in May,	1st December,	3 lbs.,	27½ tons,	5 10 0	8 7 6	—	A very good crop, all sound, after a crop of rye.
Do., Aberdeen White Globe,	1 0 0	Middle of June to middle July,	Nov. and Dec.,	3½ lbs.,	15 tons,	5 10 0	—	0 2 6	
3 Course Rotation Potatoes,	0 2 20	2nd March,	1st October,	13 cwts.,	2½ tons,	7 10 0	—	2 5 0	The greater portion were diseased.
Beans, Manured,	0 2 20	3rd March,	—	4 bushels,	—	7 5 0	—	7 5 0	Entirely destroyed by black aphis.
Carrots,	0 2 0	12th April,	1st week in Nov.,	6 lbs.,	8 tons,	7 15 0	3 5 0	—	This crop nearly failed.
Mangels,	0 2 10	12th April,	2nd week in Nov.,	5 lbs.,	10 tons,	7 10 0	1 5 0	—	Was very thin; turnips (Swedes) were transplanted between them.
Parsnips,	0 0 8	1st April,	2nd week in Nov.,	8 lbs.,	Not ascertained,	7 15 0	—	—	
Flax,	0 1 0	1st April,	5th August,	2½ bushels,	Not taken,	5 10 0	—	—	Almost a failure; was succeeded by transplanted rape after it was pulled.
Turnips, Swedes,	1 2 10	Last fornight in May,	1st week in Dec.,	3½ lbs.,	27 tons bulbs,	9 10 0	8 0 0	—	A very fine crop after being subsoiled.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	2 0 9	21st March,	Last week in August,	14 stones,	5½ barrels,	3 10 0	0 7 0	—	
Oats and Seeds,	2 1 6	2nd April,	Last week in Aug.,	14 sts. 14 lbs. red clover, 1 bushel ——,	5½ barrels,	3 10 0	0 7 0	—	
Barley and Seeds,	1 3 23	12th April,	3rd September,	13 sts. 14 lbs. red clover, 1 bushel Ital. rye-grass,	9 barrels,	3 0 0	4 14 6	—	The barley would have yielded better; it was injured by smut.
GRASS.									
Grass for Soiling and Hay,	1 3 38	1st cutting began 6th May,	—	2 bushels Italian and perennial rye-grass,	2½ tons when made into hay	2 5 0	1 10 0	—	The grass was cut three times; a very good crop.
Grass, do.,	2 0 15	Do., 12th May,	—	10½ lbs. red clov.	2 tons hay,	2 5 0	0 15 0	—	
Total,	16 1 38								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rye,	1 0 9	16th October,	May, cut green for cattle,	16 stones,	Not ascertained,	1 16 0	—	1 0 0	A very light crop; cut when coming into flower.
Vetches (Winter),	1 0 0	October,	Cut when in flower, June and July,	3 bushels and 1 do. rye,	11 tons,	2 10 0	2 2 0	—	A very fair crop; succeeded by turnips.
Rape,	0 2 0	September,	April,	—	Not ascertained,	—	—	—	A light crop.
Total,	2 2 9								

(Signed,) BERNARD SMITH, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 30, 1854. W. MAZIERE BRADY, Manager.

10. TERVOE MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
County Limerick.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the past year (1853) on the Agricultural Department of the above School.

In my Report for the year 1852 I detailed the system of cultivation, which still continues unchanged. The agricultural boarders have given much satisfaction during the past year, both by their attention to study and in their performance of the farm operations in which they were required to take part. The agricultural class averages sixteen boys, who have distinguished themselves by their proficiency in their literary studies, and who receive a lecture on agriculture for half an hour on three days of the week, the time for such instruction on other days being appropriated to reading agricultural lessons in the books supplied for agricultural instruction.

It is much to be regretted that the parents of those boys in the agricultural class would not consent to having them work in the farm, as an "Industrial Class." Instances occurred last season, when the boys were out a few days weeding, during the hours of recreation; and when their parents heard of it they discontinued them from the school, and some even sent them to other schools.

Permanent Improvements.—The improvements connected with the past year's labours are the completion of a suitable approach to the farm-house and offices, the erection of fences, and bringing into arable cultivation waste lands dispersed through the different divisions, by quarrying stones, grubbing furze, &c.

The house-feeding of stock is closely attended to through the season, as is also the collecting and management of the manure heap. The table of cropping appended to this report will show the different crops cultivated. The preparatory and after culture was well attended to, and the different crops were, on the whole, more than an average, with the exception of the carrot crop, which was an entire failure. The generality of farmers in this locality are, of late, adopting a better system of cultivation.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

DAVID POUNCH.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	172	2	0
,, Paid for Labour,	49	2	9
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	3	4	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	2	3
,, ,, Manures,	2	18	5
,, ,, Cattle,	43	2	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	25	16	2
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	16	6	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	29	8	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	19	4
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	42	17	4
	£390	19	3

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	39	11	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	9	16	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	21	3	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	27	18	5
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	19	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	291	10	0
	£390	19	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Tervoe Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	3 1 0	May 10,	December,	4½ lbs.,	29tns. 5cwt. 7lbs.	3 7 6	17 2 0	—	This portion was attended with heavy expenses on last season, being nearly barren.
Potatoes,	1 2 0	March and April,	October,	72 stones,	384 stones,	3 17 0	15 13 0	—	
Mangels,	1 0 7	April,	November,	7 lbs.,	17 tons, 13 cwts.	3 11 0	13 0 0	—	The carrot crop was a complete failure, and mangels were transplanted in their stead.
Parsnips,	0 0 14	March,	December,	6 lbs.,	—	5 10 0	—	—	
Carrots,	0 2 10	April,	—	6 lbs.,	—	3 10 0	—	8 5 0	Total failure.
GRAIN.									
Oats with Seeds,	3 2 19	March 10 to April 20,	July 2,	Oats 11 sts., 2½ bsh. Ital. rye-grass, & 20 lbs. clover-seed	Oats 150 stones,	5 13 0	18 5 0	—	Grass seeds—a good sward.
Oats alone,	4 3 32	April,	August,	16 stones,	180 stones,	7 8 4	13 16 5	—	The grub injured part of this portion.
Barley,	1 0 0	April,	August,	10½ stones,	213 stones, 10lbs.	6 10 0	4 12 4	—	
GRASS.									
Italian Rye-grass & Clover,	2 2 10	April, 1852,	May, June, &c.,	2½ bushels of Ital. rye-grass & 18 lbs. clover,	6 tons, 2 cwts.,	3 15 0	14 0 0	—	The hay in the green state weighed 13 tons, 15 cwts., per statute acre, and 3 tons, 17 cwts., 11 lbs., when dried, per statute acre.
Total,	18 2 12								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Vetches,	0 2 0	September,	May,	3 bush. & 1 stone rye,	7 tons, 18 cwts.,	3 11 0	9 8 0	—	With green crops, guano and farm-yard manure was applied.
Cabbages,	0 0 30	March,	—	—	13 tons,	3 10 0	11 5 0	—	
Turnips,	0 2 14	August & November,	—	5 lbs.,	—	3 8 0	—	—	
Total,	1 1 4								

(Signed), DAVID POUNCH, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

February 22, 1854. J. O'RORKE, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Gormanstown Model Farm.

11. GORMANSTOWN MODEL FARM.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report with the accompanying returns, inventory, and balance sheet of this farm, for the past year.

Agricultural Instruction.—The "Agricultural Class" consists of from twelve to twenty boys; four have entered the "Industrial Class," and we have one paying "agricultural boarder." Another boy obtained an order for admission from the Secretaries, but declined coming, as a situation could not be promised to him at the end of his apprenticeship. I understand that other applications for admission have been made to the Secretaries.

From 9 to 10 o'clock, daily, is set apart for agricultural instruction, and on every alternate day a lesson in the Agricultural Class Book is read by the senior classes, under the direction of the literary teacher, Mr. Foley.

Model Farm.—Seventeen acres have now been subsoiled or trenched; the entire of the farm has been tolerably well manured, green-cropped, and thoroughly freed from weeds. The degree of success which has attended our labours during the past year appears in the balance sheet, which will be found to present a satisfactory result.

Live Stock comprises four cows, two in-calf heifers, four calves, seven store pigs, two brood sows, nine young ones, and thirty-two poultry. The average yield of butter from each of the cows was about 190 lbs.; the first firkin sold for 92*s.* per cwt., and realized the sum of £2 17*s.* 3*d.*; the eleventh, or last one, sold for 101*s.* per cwt., and realized £3 4*s.* 8*d.* The superior quality of our stock is owing, in a great degree, to the kindness of William Quinn, Esq., of Loughloher, who cheerfully gave me the use of his best bull for the last two years.

Manure.—Every morning, and frequently during the day, the manure is conveyed to the manure-heap from the cow-house, piggeries, &c.; a small portion of earth is placed under and over each layer of dung, and once a week the contents of the tank are emptied over the heap. In combination with guano and salt I have used the manure so made, and have succeeded in raising very good green crops.

Permanent Improvements.—Those effected during the past year consisted in making an entrance road, and subsoiling four acres of land to the depth of eighteen inches.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—There was a considerable breadth of land under turnips in this district last season, the cultivation of which, in many instances, was well attended to. Some of my neighbours partially house-fed their cows during the summer; and, from the large sowing of winter vetches now made, I do believe that the system will be widely adopted next season.

Concluding Observations.—One or two farmers, whose land lies convenient to this farm, are, of their own free will, leaving for Australia and America, whereby an opportunity now offers for increasing the size of the farm, which is very desirable; and as the Landlord and Manager of the School, John Bagwell, Esq., D.L., has offered the land to the Commissioners, I trust the opportunity will not be lost.

Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory, I am, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servant,

P. R. TIERNY.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Glasnevin, Dublin.

[SUMMARY, &c.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	244	0	9	By amount received for Grain,	53	19	6½
,, Paid for Labour,	70	11	4	,, ,, Roots, &c.,	53	16	7½
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	0	0	,, ,, Cattle Sold (Pigs),	23	4	8
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	8	18	0	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	32	2	2
,, ,, Manures,	11	9	8	,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	3	8	1
,, ,, Cattle,	14	18	6	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive			
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs and Sundries,	16	15	2	of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	310	4	5
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	35	0	11				
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	20	0	0				
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate (half of),	1	2	4				
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	2	4	3				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	50	14	7				
	£476	15	6		£476	15	6

Table showing the Cropping of the Gormanstown Model National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Potatoes,	2 3 0	February and March,	October,	11 cwts.,	4 tns. 7 cwt. 2 qr.	8 7 4	10 15 6	—	Net profit on balance sheet.
Mangels,	1 1 20	May,	November,	5 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	Having given a portion of those crops to the cows, the produce could not be ascertained accurately.
Carrots,	0 1 0	March,	December,	6 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Turnips,	3 2 20	May and June,	—	4 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Cabbages,	0 1 10	October and March,	Consumed by cows in June and July,	—	—	—	—	—	
Vetches,	1 0 5	October and Feb.,	Consumed May, June, and July,	11 stones, 3 do. oats,	10½ tons,	—	—	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	1 3 26	April,	August,	15⅛ stones,	22½ cwts.,	6 4 0	8 12 4	—	Net profit.
Barley,	1 3 35	April,	September,	8¾ stones,	21⅓ cwts.,	6 0 8	7 17 9	—	Ditto.
Wheat,	1 3 36	December,	September,	12 stones,	15⅝ cwts.,	7 5 9	13 7 2	—	Ditto.
Flax,	0 0 23	April,	August,	2½ bushels,	—	—	—	—	Fair crop. I intend manufacturing it into linen.
Grass.									
Hay,	3 0 5	April, 1852,	June,	1 bsh. Ital rye-grass, ½ do. Perennial, 8 lbs., red clover,	1 ton, 10 cwts.,	3 0 2	4 7 6	—	Net profit.
Pasture,	1 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	20 0 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Globe Turnips,	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vetches,	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	3 0 37								

(Signed), P. R. Tierny, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 14, 1854. John Bagwell, Manager.

12. Leitrim Model Agricultural National School, County Leitrim.

December 31, 1853.

Leitrim Model Farm.

Sir,—In submitting my second annual Report (for the year 1853) on the above establishment, I am happy to be enabled to state that the results of the general management for the past year have been, on the whole, very satisfactory; its progress has been steady, and the benefits it is endeavouring to confer on the agriculture of this district have not been sown on an unfruitful soil.

Agricultural Boarders.—This class consists of six pupils, one of whom, being a "free scholar," is supported gratuitously by the Board, the other five pay the usual charge of £6 per annum each. This class continues to give every satisfaction. As a proof that the farmers of this locality fully appreciate the benefits resulting from having their sons educated in such an institution, there are applications for the admission of more boarders than could be accommodated in the establishment.

Agricultural Class.—This class consists, on an average, of eight pupils. It may appear strange why so few attend the agricultural instruction; but the greater number attending the literary school connected with this institution are below the age suitable for receiving such information; and the daily average attendance in the school is about thirty-five.

Industrial Class.—I have not formed this class yet, but I intend doing so as soon as the weather gets finer, and when they can work a few hours daily on the farm. I will select the most deserving of the Agricultural Class to constitute this class.

Model Farm.—I am happy to state that the results of my labours have turned out satisfactory, although I had many difficulties to contend with. The rape crop, sown in July, 1852, was most luxuriant; but, for want of a sufficiency of stock to consume it, the greater part went to loss; also of the turnips sown in same year, the greater part rotted from the same cause, for, being of the late varieties, they were not suitable for storing.

My crops this season turned out pretty fairly. The turnip crop appeared weakly, in the early part of the year, from the great drought but as soon as the rain came on it progressed rapidly. The field in which I sowed my principal crop of turnips is that which was drained. It being, previously, for a long time under grass and rushes, I considered it would be injudicious to attempt to bring it into a proper tilth for the drill system, as the amount of labour required to do so would far exceed the value of the produce I could raise. It could not be ploughed, from the number and largeness of the stones met with immediately under the surface; I got it dug into ridges of the ordinary size, in the lazy-bed system, at the same time taking all the stones met with to the surface; I then got the furrows pared, and all the good earth shovelled up on the ridges, the manure (lime mixed with burned earth) evenly spread, drills formed across the ridges, and the seed sown in the usual way. By this process of cultivation the produce raised per acre was but small (about eighteen tons), yet sufficiently large to leave a profit after deducting all expenses of cultivation besides leaving the land in a fine state of preparation for the succeeding crops. The mangels and carrots were sown after a stolen crop of cabbages. As I got the land dug between the rows of cabbages, I had the seeds (carrots and mangels) sown at the same time, thus performing two operations with the same amount of labour that would be

required for one. The cabbages were used before the succeeding crops got forward to sustain injury from it.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The cattle are continually house-fed and attended to in the usual way. The dairy management has been carried on satisfactorily and profitably. From four cows—not of the best description—I disposed of £14 15*s.* 11*d.* worth of dairy produce, and have at present six firkins of butter ready for market, worth £18, besides having reared three calves. One of the cows was a stripper since December, 1852, and, consequently, did not give much milk; the other three I purchased, viz.:—one, 25th March; one, 30th May; and one, 6th June. I am, at present, fattening one of them, which will shortly be fit to dispose of.

Manures.—The principal manures I applied were lime and bog-mould mixed with burned ashes; the latter I procured from burning a portion of a bank of road-cutting which I brought under your notice on a previous occasion. The ashes proved to be a powerful stimulant to the crops as soon as the weather became moist to dissolve it. Next season I will have an abundant supply of farm-yard manure, the collection and preservation of which are carefully and systematically attended to.

Permanent Improvements effected during the past year.—These are as follow:—The boundary fence of the farm has been completed, and 20¾ perches of a farm-road made, which was very expensive, as it required a great deal of broken stones; a walk has been made from the agricultural establishment to the literary school; thorough drainage of one acre and three roods; division of the farm into fields of nearly equal extent, corresponding with the rotations ("three and four course shifts") which I intend to carry out, and will have them fully established in the ensuing season.

Concluding Observations.—I am sorry to say that the progress of agricultural improvement in this locality is yet far behind; but I hope, in a short time, when this institution shall be in full working order, that it will prove an inducement and stimulant to the farmers in this neighbourhood to abandon their negligent system of agriculture, and adopt that which is here exemplified to them.

In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to F. La Touche, Esq., for his kind attention in forwarding the interest of this establishment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Cornelius Behan, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	129	7	7
,, Paid for Labour,	73	8	3
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	5	16	2½
,, ,, Manures,	9	12	5
,, ,, Cattle,	51	8	2
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	6	4	1
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	7	3	9
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	12	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,*		—	
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	7	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	30	14	7½
	£332	2	1

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	3	13	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	7	14	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	15	15	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	14	15	11
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	14	4
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	289	9	0
	£332	2	1

* The Farm was charged with the full amount of Poor Rate last year, consequently it is not liable to any this year.

Table showing the Cropping of the Leitrim Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	1 1 0	4th April,	September,	10 cwt.,	8 tons,	7 17 6	2 19 6	—	About one-half of the potatoes were diseased.
Mangels,	0 2 0	17th April,	November,	4 lbs.,	17 tons, 12 cwt.,	4 10 0	12 10 0	—	The mangels and carrots were grown after a stolen crop of cabbages.
Carrots,	0 1 0	12th April,	Do.,	5 lbs.,	12 tons,	4 10 0	19 10 0	—	
Turnips,	3 0 0	May and June,	November and Dec.,	4½ lbs.,	17 tons, 7 cwt.,	6 5 0	3 7 0	—	
Vetches,	0 2 0	4th April,	July and August,	8 stones,	7 tons, 10 cwt.,	2 2 6	1 7 6	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	3 1 0	7th April,	September,	14 stones,	—	2 12 6	—	—	
Grass.									
Grass,	3 3 0	—	August,	Old lea,	2 tons, 10 cwt.,	1 5 0	3 15 0	—	
Total,	12 2 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Rape,	1 1 11	July, 1852,	April & May, 1853,	12 lbs.,	13 tons,	3 2 6	3 7 6	—	These crops were succeeded by turnips, mangels, &c.
Vetches,	0 2 8	October, 1852,	May & June, 1853,	12 stones,	11 tons,	3 15 0	1 15 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 3 11	Do., Do.,	Do., Do.,	—	13 tons,	5 0 0	8 0 0	—	
Total,	2 2 30								

(Signed), Cornelius Behan, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

31st December, 1854. Francis La Touche, Manager.

13. BALLYMONEY MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Antrim.

February, 1854.

Ballymoney Model Farm.

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to submit to you the first Report of the Ballymoney Model Farm, on the management of which I entered on the 11th of March, 1853.

As neither the Agricultural nor Literary School buildings have yet been erected, there are no pupils receiving agricultural instruction in connexion with this institution.

The Model Farm contains about 23 statute acres, of which only 12 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches were under cultivation this year. The soil consists of three different descriptions—clay, with a gravelly subsoil, bog, and loam. The crops cultivated during the past year were turnips, mangel, carrots, parsnips, beans, oats, and flax, nearly all of which were considered by farmers who visited the farm and inspected the produce, above the average of the crops raised in the neighbourhood. Owing to the farm being in a backward state of cultivation when I entered upon it, (there had been three grain crops taken off field No. 4 in succession, and some of the surface soil of No. 2 had been removed), and the necessity of draining, subsoiling, &c., the produce is not so great as might otherwise be expected during the past year.

Permanent Improvements.—About eight statute acres were drained, many old fences levelled, and new ones constructed, as shown in the enclosed diagram.

Owing to the absence of farm buildings, I was put to a good deal of inconvenience, and many of the gentry and farmers who visited the farm seemed rather disappointed that I could not show them a greater exhibition of stock, crops, &c. The produce, however, has been such as to convince the farmers of this neighbourhood of the advantages to be derived from an improved system of agriculture. When I came here most of the farmers had a strong prejudice against artificial manures; now, having seen the produce from guano and bone manure in connexion with farm-yard manure, and also in competition with it, they have come to me requesting information on the subject, and anxious to ascertain the best way of applying artificial manures, and on the improved methods of cultivation. On all these occasions I endeavoured to furnish them with the best information in my power, to show them the most approved methods of cultivation, and the best way of applying the various manures. Any information I have given has always been very gratefully received; and I have no doubt but the example and instruction afforded by this Farm will lay the foundation of a better and more profitable system of agriculture in the surrounding neighbourhood.

I took a large store from Mr. Perry, of the chemical works here, for the purpose of storing part of my root crops, weighing and disposing of the farm produce, &c. Mr. Perry has been kind enough to accommodate me with beam, scales, weights, &c., also a cart and other utensils required on the farm, in the success of which he has always taken a great interest. His having commenced a manufacture of fish guano, bone, and other artificial manures, will, I have no doubt, be of great advantage to the farm here, and will enable various experiments with chemical manures to be made here, that cannot be conveniently done in other localities. Having artificial manures, compounded on the spot, the proportions of the constituents known, and the results carefully noted and compared, will, I have no doubt, make the Ballymoney Model Farm very useful and important in this respect.

Mr. Perry appears anxious that, connected with the farm, there should be a laboratory for the use of the pupils, and for the analysis of the soils, manures, &c., for the surrounding farmers, part of the expense of which he would be willing to pay, as well as to give every assistance in the various chemical experiments made for the use of the pupils. This, I think, would be a great acquisition to the farm, and one well deserving your consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

BERNARD HUGHES.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

Bath Model Farm.

14. BATH MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Monaghan.

December 31, 1853.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following Report on the Agricultural department of the above school, for the year 1853.

Industrial Class.—This class was formed last June, when twelve of the most advanced boys attending the National School were selected to constitute it. They receive Agricultural Instruction every day of the week for half an hour, and they work on the farm for an hour, for which they are paid by the Commissioners sixpence a week. From the moment I intimated that the Class would be formed, those previously in the Agricultural Class were most anxious to embrace the opportunity afforded them of receiving agricultural instruction, and, at the same time, being paid for their labour; and since the formation of the Class the boys seem most anxious to become acquainted with the improved system of agriculture, as appears quite evident from the attention they pay to the instructions given them, and the willingness they evince to perform the labours assigned to them. In the beginning I had some difficulty in getting the smaller boys to perform the farm operations; but after a little careful training I had very little trouble. The half-hour for agricultural instruction is from half-past 2 till 3 o'clock, and the hour for working on the farm from 3 to 4 o'clock. By this arrangement the duties of the Literary Teacher are not interfered with, which should be guarded against as much as possible.

Besides the Industrial Class in this School, I have also formed an Agricultural Class in the Broomfield National School, to whom I give instruction on Agriculture on two days in the week, Tuesday and Friday, for half an hour; the time appointed during the summer for giving instruction was the half hour allowed for play, but this, I found, did not answer well, so the time now arranged is, from half-past nine to ten o'clock, which is found very convenient. During the months of June, July, and August, those comprising the Industrial Class attended regularly, but afterwards the attendance was very small; the harvest season was so very unfavourable and so late, that those in any way able to assist in securing the crops were kept at home by their parents. The great drawback to the progress of this Class is, the parents of the children not being able to afford to let them attend school regularly during the year. The subjects brought under their notice during the year were of a practical nature—the rotation of crops, the cultivation of the different green crops, &c., and, at the period of Mr. Brogan's

visit, (22rd July) he was well pleased with their answering. I consider it would be of great service were some provision made to enable the "Agricultural Class" in the Broomfield School to attend at the Model Farm, say for three hours on Saturdays, and to pay them for their labour at the same rate as the boys in the Industrial Class are paid; and, as during the ensuing year a considerable portion of the farm will be prepared for green and cereal crops, they would have an opportunity of witnessing the several operations carried on, as they would have to take part in the labour to be performed, and this would serve them in after life. It is not alone sufficient to instruct them in the science of agriculture; they should also be taught to perform the several practical operations of the farm; this would also secure a regular attendance, as, should any boy remain one day from school, without having leave from the master, upon his not giving sufficient reason for remaining at home, his place in the class would be supplied with some other boy attending the school.

Farm.—This farm came into the possession of the Commissioners last April. The soil is a clay, resting on a retentive subsoil, and, as the most of it was naturally wet, immediate drainage became indispensable. I could not get it done as advantageously as the agent of the Bath estate, who had, at the time, the most of the labourers in this neighbourhood employed in effecting such improvements on the property. For this reason, and that if allowed to remain in the wet state until the drainage would be performed by those attending the school, the length of time would be too long, the drainage was executed under the able management of Mr. Trench's drainage superintendent. The drains were sunk four feet deep, at thirty feet apart, and the greatest caution used in putting in the stones. The old useless fences, of which there were many, were thrown down, and a drain put in the gripe; and where an old fence ran directly across the parallel drains, a perch of a drain was made in the gripe between the parallel drains, and ran into one of them. This some might consider unnecessary, but when a gripe remains for a considerable time, it acts as a drain, and the water has made its passages to it, and although intersected by the parallel drains, the water will continue to flow to it, and the seat of the old fence will remain wet; but, by the above plan, an effectual drainage is secured. At the end of the receiving drains, and some distance from the main drain, outlets were built, and watering places made for cattle. These outlets are now acting well; and any person who saw the farm last spring and now walks over it, would at once perceive that a decided improvement has been effected. In the month of May I commenced to prepare a field for turnips on the lazy-bed plan, which was the only way I could manage it, as it was in lea. I marked out the field into ridges eight feet wide, with furrows two and a-half; the sward was pared off the furrows as the workmen proceeded, and left on the ridges, which were dug one spading deep and turned down. After the ridges were thus dug, the furrows were dug, and the earth thrown up roughly on them, and left so for a day; the ridges were next broken and levelled with the spade, and the loose earth dug in the furrows shovelled up on them. All weeds and stones met with that would hinder the plough from working were brought to the surface and left on the ridges, off which they were collected and thrown into heaps in the furrows. As the weather was very dry, I got the ridges clapped with the spade; this was a useful operation, as the soil was very lumpy, and could not be made sufficiently fine in any other way, the use of the roller being out of the question, as, if used, the

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Bath Model Farm.

brows of the ridges would fall into the furrows, but the use of the roller after the ridges were dug, and before the furrows were set up on them, would be of great service, as it would compress the sods, and the expense would be considerably lessened. When the soil was made sufficiently fine, drills two feet apart were opened across the ridges with the spade, a man standing in each furrow, and, as the drills were opening, a man followed sowing a mixture of guano and vitriolized bones, at the rate of four and a-half cwt. to the acre; two others followed, closing the drills, after which the seed was sown in a rut made along the top of the drill, covered lightly with the hand, and finished by clapping the drills with the spade. The crop brairded well, and continued to grow vigorously throughout the season. The after-culture consisted of weeding, thinning, and hoeing, and occasionally scuffling between the drills with the spade. The Swedes were sown from the latter end of May to the middle of June, and the yellow turnips from the middle to the end of June. Many of the farmers in this neighbourhood expected a total failure, not having seen them grown before on the ridge system, yet the crop turned out a fair average, which was hardly to be anticipated under the circumstances.

As the farm is divided into two parts by the road running through it, I intend to divide one of those, in extent 31 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches, into five fields, upon four of which the four-course rotation is to be followed; and should it be considered judicious at any future time to carry out the five, there will be no difficulty in doing so; the other field to be laid down, for the present, in permanent pasture. The other part of the farm, some of which was this year under turnips, is also to be laid down in permanent pasture as a sheep walk; so that both the *grazing* and *house-feeding* systems can be exemplified.

I enclose for your information the Balance Sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the farm, and although the result shown therein is apparently unsatisfactory, yet when the late season at which the farm was taken, the difficulty of then preparing the land properly for turnips, the small extent under crop, and that manure to produce it had to be purchased, are taken into account, it will not be considered as an evidence of inefficient management.

Trusting that my future Reports may show satisfactory progress, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

John Foley, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount Paid for Labour,	19	1	4½	By amount received for Grass of Farm,	7	16	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	7	10	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	37	3	9
,, Paid for Farm Seeds, ,, Manures,	11	19	11	By Profit and Loss for balance, being amount of loss on year's transactions,	14	9	2
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	2	14	4				
,, ,, Half year's rent of Farm (clears November, 1853),	14	18	1½				
,, ,, Poor Rate,	2	0	1				
,, ,, County Cess,	1	5	1				
	£59	8	11		£59	8	11

(Signed) JOHN FOLEY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

January 9, 1854. C. UNIACKE TOWNSEND, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Mt. Trenchard Model Farm.

15. Report of the Mount Trenchard National Central Model Agricultural School, County Limerick.

January, 1854.

Sir,—In laying before you a statement of the results of last year's experience, I am glad to be enabled to state that I am much pleased with the attention and progress of the two classes receiving agricultural instruction at this school.

The Boarding Class consists of five young men, four of whom pay a portion of the expenses of their board and education, one being a "free pupil," selected from the "Industrial Class." During the last year all the places were filled up, and when vacancies occurred I had other applicants for admission. The proficiency of this class is not only highly satisfactory to me, but creditable to the young men themselves.

The Industrial Class consisted of the more advanced boys from the Mount Trenchard, Foynes, and Shanagolden Schools, and numbered twenty-four, six of whom were paid by the Patron, six by the Board, and twelve by myself. This class has also been well and regularly attended, and their proficiency and attention to their respective duties on the farm satisfactory.

Model Farm.—The results of our labours on the farm will be found satisfactory by reference to the Balance Sheet, which shows a fair gain, notwithstanding the loss of four calves, which died with inflammation of the lungs, and a deficiency in the turnip and mangel crops. The turnip field was sown three different times, and successively destroyed by the fly; and though I finally succeeded (by transplanting) in securing a fair crop, many of the bulbs were small, and consequently the general crop was short of the previous year's return.

The mangels, though sowed in due time, withered away in many parts of the field after coming well above the ground, which caused an unevenness in the crop, but for which I was in a measure compensated by sowing Swedish turnip seed in the vacant spaces. Whether the destruction of the mangel plants referred to was caused by any injurious substances existing in the soil I cannot positively say, not having a green crop in the same field until then; and part of it being only broken up from old lea the year before, it was not in the best condition for green cropping. A drying sun and wind setting in, and continuing for some weeks after the plants came above the surface, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the soil was not in fault, but that the failure is attributable to atmospheric influences.

I also suffered a loss in the return of "grass for soiling," owing to a circumstance which, I fear, is too prevalent—that is, seedsmen giving old and defective seeds. In my case I ordered "*imported Italian rye-grass seed*," *at 7s. per bushel*, and got a *spurious kind*, which was *much too costly at the trouble of sowing.*

I am convinced it would be a desirable movement if an arrangement could be made for supplying the agriculturists of the Board with seeds from some respectable house in Dublin, as on the quality of seed in a great measure depends the appearance of the crops when growing, and the amount of produce to be afterwards realized.

The live stock continue healthy and in good condition, and (with the exception of the loss of the calves already alluded to) have succeeded according to my expectations, giving an average quantity of milk, from which is produced a good return of butter. The milk vessels are all oak, which we find clean and suitable for the purpose; and the outlines of dairy management carried out will be found stated in a paper written by me, and published in the first number of the *Albert Journal.*

Manures.—Collecting and preserving manure is conducted in the ordinary mode of removing it each day from the cow-house, stable, and piggeries, and adding to the general heap, which is trampled and consolidated, in order to prevent rapid and early decomposition. Occasionally a layer of good mould and road-scrapings are added; and in this way the accumulation of the heap continues till some weeks before using, when all is turned over, and more effectively mixed. I should have remarked, that during the time of collecting the manure heap, it is occasionally saturated with liquid manure; and the contents of the tank, in summer, are made available as a liquid dressing for any portions of the grass-fields cut for soiling.

Mt. Trenchard Model Farm.

I have not used portable or special manures, as a sufficient quantity of farm-yard dung was collected for the purposes of the farm; but I used sea-weed mixed in alternate layers with grasses and root-weeds collected on the green-crop fields, with the view of facilitating their decomposition; and this year the compost will be applied as top-dressing to the portions of the grass-fields most requiring such treatment.

I have used sea-weed mixed with farm-yard dung, and found it particularly useful as an assistant in decomposing the top of the manure-heap in summer. Its value as a fertilizing manure, when applied by itself, cannot be over-estimated, but I prefer it as a mixture with farm-yard manure, as by that means the softness which it usually imparts to root-crops is obviated.

The agricultural improvement of this district is steadily progressing; and should it continue to progress with the same rapidity it has done for the past few years, a change will indeed be effected, of the magnitude of which no adequate idea could be formed ten years since. I stated in my last Report that a small "Farming Society" was established here on Lord Monteagle's property,—it is now about to be extended; and I shall take the liberty of copying the following extract from the Annual Report, drawn up by Stephen Edward De Vere, Esq., and read before the members of the Society, at their agricultural dinner at Shanagolden :—

"I have had considerable difficulty in awarding the prizes between several of the competitors. The green crops of the estate generally, though the result of the exertions of persons as yet little experienced in that species of agriculture, would be creditable to men of large experience and capital. They exhibit care, industry, skill, and the judicious application of manure, and if employed as judiciously as they have been grown, will have a permanent effect in the enrichment of the farms and in the increase of the tenants' capital. . . . I have noted much improvement in the manufacture and preservation of manures. The farmers are beginning to perceive that much may be done, even during the summer months; that a manure heap, when once begun, rapidly accumulates; and that, in order not to waste our wealth, we must first learn not to waste our waste."

The Report from which I have taken the above extract was printed, and circulated amongst the tenantry. In it I find the following remarks from Lord Monteagle to the tenants, in giving a passing notice to the progress of improvement :—

"You will remember that our Farming Society has originated with yourselves, though carried on in conjunction with me, and those whom I have intrusted with local duties. . . . . What is already done is evidence of the increasing industry and knowledge of the tenants; I trust it will contribute in an equal degree to their moral and social improvement, and to that of their families. . . . You can now usefully visit each other's farms; you can thus profit, each by his neighbour's experience. The Model Farm of Mount Trenchard, and the Agricultural School, with its resident pupils and Industrial Class; the instruction and example which you will derive from Mr. Patrick O'Connor, the Agricultural Teacher, and the advice which will be freely given you by Mr. Thornburgh, my resident agent, and by my Scotch land-steward, will also contribute to your progress, and accelerate it."

Having submitted the foregoing extracts, which prove more forcibly than my individual assertions that the agricultural knowledge of the district is rapidly and securely progressing, I feel great pleasure in stating that I was one of the principals in establishing the Farming Society, which has produced so much real good, and that I still continue to assist its working.

Though I do not presume to attribute all the beneficial results arising from the existence of the Society to my connexion with it, I cannot avoid remarking that my humble exertions, and the course of management exhibited on the Model Farm, have added their mite in advancing the good work.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

P. O'CONNOR, Agriculturist.

To T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, &c.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet of the Mount Trenchard Model Farm for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	198	18	7
,, Paid for Labour,	45	10	5
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	15	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	8	2	6
,, ,, Manures,	1	2	10
,, ,, Cattle,	68	5	5
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	3	14	5
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	13	18	9
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	21	0	0
,, ,, Half year's Poor Rate,	0	19	7
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	37	1	3
	£413	13	9

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Grain,	85	1	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	14	11	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	32	10	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	37	15	8
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	3	0	9
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	227	2	6
By Value of Fuel used in House, and for the production of which the Farm was debited,	12	12	0
	£413	13	9

(Signed) Patrick O'Connor, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 5, 1854. Stephen E. De Vere, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Woodstock Model Farm.

16. WOODSTOCK MODEL SCHOOL.

5th January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to forward you my Report for the past year, on the Agricultural department of the Woodstock Model Agricultural School, together with the returns of statistics and cropping, abstract and balance sheet of my accounts.

1. AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Agricultural Boarders.—This class consisted of two boys during the year—one a *paying* the other a *free* pupil; the latter has now completed his term here according to the rule of the Board. These boys have given general satisfaction, and have acquired a fair amount of agricultural knowledge, both in theory and practice.

Agricultural Class.—This class consists of twelve of the more advanced boys in the literary School, who receive agricultural instruction for half an hour in the Schoolroom on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and are required to attend on the farm from 12 to 1 o'clock each day to assist in the lighter works, in order to make them practically acquainted with the improved system of cultivation. The attendance averages the same as in 1852.

Industrial Class.—This class consisted for the first nine months of the year, of four boys, who had been selected from the agricultural class, their attendance was very irregular, in consequence of being required to assist in the management of their own farms, particularly in the raising of green crops, which they now well understand. Four additional boys were selected and added on the 1st of October last, so that this class now consists of eight. The attendance during the last three months, and the improvement in the different departments of study, are satisfactory, and I should think likely to continue so.

Model Farm.—A change in the rotation has taken place since my last Report, in consequence of the entrance being exactly opposite the front of the dwelling house, thus dividing the lower division into two unequal parts, in the proportion of two to three, which I considered would be well adapted for the four and six course rotation, and the division to the rere of the establishment for the five course. This change has a beneficial effect on the farm, independent of its utility in giving both children and parents an opportunity of seeing these rotations practically carried out. The portion of the farm under cultivation at present is the same as when the seven course was followed.

The cultivation of the different crops had been well attended to in the preparation of the soil, after-culture, &c. It had something of the appearance of a *Model Farm* last season, though yet in its infant state, and it is steadily progressing. The potato crop was a partial failure, though one of the most luxuriant in appearance I had seen during the last season, and would, undoubtedly, be one of the most productive, were it not for the disease setting in so violently, particulary in heavy wet soils. I must attribute the blight on my potato crop this time to the same cause as in my last Report, viz., too much moisture in the soil. I have made an experiment on a small scale; it had a good effect. In No. 3 division of the "six course shift," I left one perch in breadth the whole length of the field, which I had drilled diagonally with the shovel causing an incline into a trench or furrow cut between No. 2 and this, which prevented any excess of moisture from remaining. The result was, at the time of lifting, that I had double the quantity sound, compared with other parts of the same division, and four-fold what was

in the moist portions of the farm. The result would have been still more favourable, had it not been for the sorts planted, which were those most subject to the blight—pink-eyes, &c.

Another experiment, though accidental, may not be the less acceptable. In planting potatoes in the kitchen garden on 30th March, I had eight drills manured solely with coal ashes ; they came up very poorly, and on the 11th June, when digging between them, I strewed some lime along the drills ; these turned out with few exceptions perfectly sound and a fair crop (this soil is pretty dry and light), while those which were highly manured with farm-yard dung would have been much injured had they been left undug as long as the former, as I afterwards found from a few drills which remained.

The mangel crop in No. 3 division (four-course), sown the third week in April, gave a light return, owing chiefly to a poor wretched soil ; as in a few perches in the lower part of this division, where the soil is good, the crop was excellent. No. 5 (five-course), mixed crop of mangels and Swedes sown on the 21st May ; there was a failure in the mangels: I resowed with turnips ; this division is little better than No. 3 (four-course.)

Turnips (Swedes)—No. 2, six-course turned out a fair crop, the best in this neighbourhood, sown on the 23rd of May.

Grain—The oat crop after a green crop was good, but some which had been sown on stubble, in consequence of changing the rotation, was but poor ; yet there was no loss. No. 1 (five-course, lea) being the first crop, produced only four barrels to the statute acre. No. 4, same course, produced after a manured crop $7\frac{1}{4}$ barrels.

The kitchen garden, containing 1R. 10P., returned produce to the amount of £8 13*s.*, or a net profit of £5 14*s.* 9*d.* On the whole, the crops were remunerating, owing in a great measure to the high prices of this season. For further particulars, see Statistical Returns.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—I house-fed two cows and a heifer during the first four months of the year, on turnips, hay, &c., raw and cooked, after the usual manner of house-feeding. I had a large quantity of turnips for the season, but owing to their not being sound, I was not able to preserve them beyond the first of May ; and having no other provision of any account for the cattle at the time, I had to sell one cow and a heifer, and to pay £1 5*s.* for the standing of the other to the 15th of August. This cow had a good heifer calf at the end of March, which I have reared. I purchased another cow with a heifer calf on the 13th ult. ; this calf I am also rearing.

I fed three pigs during the season, one for four months, left 10*s.* 9*d.* per month for feeding ; another for ten months, left 10*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per month ; the third I have fit to kill at present, value about £5, will leave about 7*s.* a month for twelve months. These were chiefly fed on diseased potatoes and mangels, with the seeds of oatmeal and a little bran ; I never feed pigs on turnips, as I do not consider it profitable; I am feeding four at present after the same manner.

The Dairy.—I can say but little for this, but I am much of opinion that all dairies, particularly those attached to Model Farms, should have some means by which heat could be communicated to them during the winter, this being the most productive part of the year in milk, where the house-feeding system is regularly carried out. Butter made during the season was $102\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.: this may appear small in comparison to the amount of dairy produce given in the return ; but when the quantity of new milk and cream used by family, together with the rearing of a calf, is taken into account, I consider the produce fair.

Manures.—The manure heap received every attention. I invariably

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Woodstock Model Farm.

keep a full supply of soil at convenient places to have it spread over the heap according as the manure from the different out-offices is put up. I cut a large quantity of furze last January off the unreclaimed part, and had them carted to the old road in order to have them converted into manure by the constant carting thereon. Being well rotted and mixed with the road stuff, after two months, I had all carefully collected and carted to the dungheap. The whole heap was turned, and all properly mixed a few weeks before applying it to the crops. I apply the soil at the time of turning, the same as when making, to prevent the escape of ammonia. The quality was good; the greater portion of it was applied to the potato crop, the remainder to the mangel crop, No. 3, four-course. The manure for the turnip crop, &c., was made as stated in my last report, viz., alternate layers of soil and straw, saturated with liquid manure from the tank, this was excellent, but it takes from three to four weeks to be fit for use.

Stimulating Manure.—I had a portion of the soil riddled fine, and then the slops, &c., from dwelling-house poured over it. This, together with some rich soil remaining after the previous year, proved a valuable stimulant for the green crops.

The only manure purchased last season was three bushels of crushed bones, which were applied, not separately, but with farm-yard manure, to the turnip crop. Having tried guano in the same manner the previous year, I find the crop of this season much sounder.

Permanent Improvement.—The sum expended under this head during the past year is £4 17*s.* 10*d.*; the improvement effected consisted in deepening and clearing the part under furze, and bringing the excavated part to a sort of regular incline. In order to do so, I had trenches made resembling large gripes, commencing at the lower part, and turning the stuff downward; into these I had the stones removed to a regular depth, covering up with the stuff from the opening of the next. Though this mode was rather expensive, yet it seemed to me to be the only effectual one to give this place a sightly appearance. I have sufficient soil from the old fence to give a regular depth for the cultivation of any crop. I shall spare nothing to have it completed, though labour threatens to be very scarce here.

Draining.—This process consisted in draining a few marshy portions. One at the bottom of No. 1 (four-course), though a minor drain ran quite close, still it had no effect. I had to cut right through the centre of it, and take it to the main drain. Another at the bottom of No. 6 (six-course). These have been connected and made to empty themselves into a well constructed convenient to the gate, which was very much needed, the water in the pump still continuing bad. A third portion in No. 5 (five-course), has been also drained, making in all seventeen perches.

The other improvements effected were the formation of the entrance road, clearing and levelling in front of building, enlargement of manure pit, and erection of a temporary fence round kitchen garden.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—The farmers in this locality, particularly on the property of the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, are very industrious, attend very fairly to the cultivation of green crops, are most anxious for any useful information connected with their calling, frequently visit the Model Farm for that purpose, and I occasionally visit their farms and give them any information they require.

Concluding Observations, &c.—In conclusion, I beg to state, that the strictest accuracy has been observed in filling up the Statistical Returns of cropping, &c. After dividing the farm into the different rotations at the

commencement of the past year, I opened an account for each division, carefully entering on the Dr. side all expenses incurred on the cultivation during the year, including rent, &c.; and on the Cr. side, return of produce; comparing these, and bringing all differences to the balance sheet, the net profit or loss on the cultivation will be evident.

The only observation I shall presume to offer for the present, is that of recommending the erection of a small shed on all Model Farms for the purpose of manufacturing stimulating manures, which would do away in a great measure with the purchasing of guano; thereby saving a good deal of expense, and setting a very laudable example, which may be deemed worthy of imitation by all who are engaged in the cultivation of the land.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN LYNCH.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Woodstock Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	61	19	7
" Paid for Labour,	16	5	5½
" Free Labour of Pupils,	4	2	0
" Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	0	5
" Manures,	1	18	0
" Cattle,	12	0	0
" Feeding Stuffs,	3	10	3½
" Implements and Repairs,	0	1	6
" One year's Rent of Farm,	8	14	0
" " Poor Rate,	0	11	3
" " County Cess,	0	6	0½
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	22	16	4
	£135	4	10½

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	9	9	0
" " Roots, &c.,	12	18	6
" " Cattle Sold,	20	14	0
" " Dairy Produce,	13	15	8½
" " Eggs and Poultry,	2	7	4
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	76	0	4
	£135	4	10½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Woodstock Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	1 1 11	March and April,	Oct., Nov., and Dec.,	80 stones,	483 stones,	9 12 11	3 12 7	—	The quantity of diseased potatoes given in this return being consumed by pigs, &c., have been valued at 1*d.* per stone.
Potatoes, diseased,	—	—	—	—	288 stones,	—	—	—	
Turnips, Swedes,	0 1 21	May,	December,	3 lbs.,	21 tons,	6 13 0	5 18 9½	—	
				turnips. mangels.					Mixed crop, mangels having failed; tops of turnips and mangels used in house-feeding the stock for two months, valued at 15*s.*
Turnips and Mangels,	0 2 24	May,	December,	3 lbs., 4 lbs.,	14 tons,	5 19 3½	4 0 8½	—	
Mangels,	0 1 19	April,	November,	4 lbs.,	12⅕ tons,	5 6 6½	4 10 0½	—	
Tops,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vegetables,	0 0 20	Different periods,	—	—	—	7 10 0	20 2 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	3 1 1	March and April,	August and Sept.,	12 stones,	6 brls. 6 stones,	3 0 4½	1 18 0	—	
GRASS.									
Pasture,	1 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This portion remained waste from 1st May to 15th August, and having no provision for cattle at this time, except some dry, I had to pay £1 5*s.* for the standing of the cow outside the farm, to prevent her from trespassing on the cultivated crops on either side of the pasture.
Total,	7 1 24								

(Signed),

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN LYNCH, Teacher.

W. TIGHE, Manager.

4th January, 1854.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

17. Larne Model Agricultural National School, County Antrim.

Sir, January, 1854.

I beg leave to submit to you my Report on the Larne Agricultural School and Model Farm for the year 1853.

The management of the agricultural department was attended with a fair degree of success during the year. Three of the pupils were taken to Glasnevin, one went to College, and one was appointed monitor in the School.

Agricultural Instruction.—As this school has heretofore attained some celebrity for the efficiency of the agricultural education afforded to the pupils attending it, and as during the last few years I have been at considerable pains to make the course of instruction as comprehensive and complete as possible, and to provide every appliance calculated to illustrate and give effect to my lectures, it may not here be out of place, and may probably prove instructive to others less experienced, and less favourably circumstanced for arriving at a sound knowledge of the mode in which agricultural instruction may be most efficiently imparted, to submit an epitome of the system so successfully carried out in this school.

The text-books used in giving agricultural instruction are the works of Johnson, Stephens, Boussingault, Skilling, Hodges, Kane, Rhind, &c.; the *Rural Encyclopædia*, the Journals of the Highland Society of Scotland, of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, of the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, and the *Farmers' Gazette*, besides the agricultural works supplied by the Commissioners. Several tables, extracts, and analyses from those works are printed on sheets of Calico, and suspended in the school-room; and these I find almost invaluable in enabling the pupils to understand and remember the principles they are designed to illustrate or explain.

Sheet I. contains the "three," "four," "five," "six," "seven," and "eight" course rotations. A few lessons on this sheet make the pupils familiar with the principles of rotations generally, their points of difference, and the order in which the crops succeed each other in each particular course or "shift."

II. Shows the composition in 100 lbs. of the following plants in the fresh state:

	Water.	Dry Matter.
Potatoes,	75·0	25·0
Turnips,	92·5	7·5
Mangel,	87·8	12·2
Carrot,	85·0	15·0
Parsnip,	79·4	20 6
Cabbage,	92·0	8·0
Wheat,	14·5	85·5
Rye,	16·6	83·
Oats,	20·8	79·2
Beans,	16·0	84·0
Peas,	8·6	91·4
Wheat Straw,	26·0	74·0
Rye Straw,	18·7	81·3
Oat Straw,	28·7	71·3
Pea Straw,	11·8	88·2
Clover Hay,	21·0	79·0
Jerusalem Artichokes,	79·2	20·8
Stems of Jerusalem Artichokes,	12·9	87·1

This table is used for the purpose of giving the pupils a knowledge of the quantity of water and of dry matter in plants. The large per centage of water, especially in potatoes, turnips, mangel, carrots, and cabbages, is so striking, that when once pointed out it will be easily remembered.

III. Contains the composition of the dry matter in 100 parts :—

	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.	Ash.
Potatoes,	44·0	44·7	5·8	1·5	4·0
Turnips,	42·9	42.3	5·5	1·7	7·6
Mangel,	42·8	43·4	5·8	1·7	6·3
Wheat,	46·1	43·4	5·8	2·3	2·4
Rye,	46·2	42·2	5·6	1·7	2·3
Oats,	50·7	36·7	6·4	2 2	4·0
Beans,					
Peas,	46·5	40·0	6·2	4·2	3·1
Wheat Straw,	48·4	38·9	5·3	0·4	7·0
Rye Straw,	49·9	40·6	5·6	0·3	3·6
Oat Straw,	50·1	39·0	5·4	0·4	5·1
Pea Straw,	45·8	35·6	5·0	2·3	11·3
Clover Hay,	47·4	37·8	5·0	2·1	7·7
Jerusalem Artichokes,	43·3	43·3	5·8	1·6	6·0
Stems of Jerusalem Artichokes,	45·7	45·7	5·4	0·4	2·8

This table shows, in a general way, that nearly one half of the dry matter of plants is made up of *carbon*, more than one third of *oxygen*, between five and six per cent. of *hydrogen*, and from one half to four per cent of *nitrogen;* also, that the proportions of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, are *nearly the same in each;* but of nitrogen and of ash, very different.

IV. Shows the composition of the ash in 100 parts :

	Potash.	Soda.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Oxide of Iron.	Sulphuric Acid.	Phosphoric Acid.	Silica.	Chlorine.	Common Salt.
Potatoes,	55·75	1·86	2·07	5·28	0·52	13·65	12·57	4·23	4·27	–
Potato Tops,	28·02	16·26	16·90	7·09	1·05	6·88	7·62	3·85	12·33	–
Turnips,	39·82	10·86	12·75	4·68	0·89	13·15	6·69	7·05	3·68	–
Turnip Tops,	28·65	5·41	23·27	3·09	0·86	12·52	9·29	0·86	16·05	–
Mangel,	24·79	13·75	1·95	2·11	0·60	3·37	3·08	2·57	–	29·41
Mangel Leaves,	27·53	5·83	9·06	9·10	0·48	6·26	4·39	1·35	–	29·85
Carrot,	32·44	13·52	8·83	3·96	1·10	6·55	8·55	1·19	–	6·50
Carrot Leaves,	19·08	5·80	34·10	4·48	2·40	14·54	8·17	2·10	–	9·33
Cabbage,	11·70	20·42	20·97	5·94	0·60	21·48	12·37	0·75	5·77	–
Wheat,	23·72	9·05	2·81	12·03	0·67	0·24	49 81	1·17	–	–
Wheat Straw,	12·44	0·16	6·70	3·81	1·30	5·82	3·07	65·38	–	–
Oats,	26·18	–	5·95	9·95	0·40	10·45	43·84	2·67	–	–
Oat Straw,	19·14	9·69	8·07	3·78	1·83	3·26	2·56	48·42	3·25	–
Rye,	32·76	4·45	2·92	10·13	0·82	1·46	47·29	0·17	–	–
Rye Straw,	17·36	0·31	9·06	2·41	1·36	0·83	3·82	64·50	0·46	–
Beans,	42·13	0·90	8·65	6·55	0·36	4·50	31·87	0·88	–	1·90
Bean Straw,	21·26	4·56	21·29	4·88	0·90	3·21	7·35	3·86	–	9·05
Peas,	40·19	0·65	6·32	6·57	0·59	5 68	34·81	1·24	–	0·68
Pea Straw,	17·17	2·48	37·99	6·73	1·76	5·66	4·50	5·36	–	3·57
Flax Seed,	17·59	6·92	8·46	14·83	1·25	2·47	36·42	10·58	0·17	–
Flax Straw,	7·00	15·68	17·79	4·13	5·13	9·38	8·46	14·48	–	5·87
Barley,	20·77	4·56	1·48	7·45	0 51	0·79	31·69	32·73	–	–
Barley Straw,	6·31	0·61	9·53	3·22	0·83	1·63	3·08	70·58	0·97	–
Red Clover Hay,	14·81	1·40	35·39	11·22	0·97	4·18	6·35	3·34	–	2·36
White Clover Hay,	14·33	3·72	26·41	8·15	1·96	7·21	11·53	3·68	–	4·94
Italian Rye Grass, in seed,	10·77	0·13	12·29	2·64	0·30	1·31	6·32	60·62	–	5·58

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

The pupils are shown from this table that the ash of plants, generally, is made up of *the same ingredients,* but in *very different proportions;* that the ash of potatoes, turnips, mangel, beans, and peas contain the largest amount of *potash;* cabbages, potato tops, and flax straw, of *soda;* pea straw, clover hay, turnip and carrot leaves, of *lime;* flax-seed and wheat, of *magnesia;* potatoes, turnips, and cabbages, of *sulphuric acid;* wheat, rye, and beans, much the largest of *phosphoric acid;* the straw of grain and Italian rye-grass, by far the greatest proportion of *silica;* and that mangel contains as much as twenty-nine per cent. of *common salt.* The effects of growing the same crops in succession for a number of years, and the theory of the application of different manures to different crops are explained by this table; also the *rationale* of *rotations.*

V. Shows the proportion of nutritive matter in 100 lbs. of

	Woody Fibre.	Starch.	Gluten.	Fat.
Potatoes,	5	16	2	⅓
Turnips,	3	8	1	⅓
Carrots,	3	10	2	0.4
Cabbage,	–	4	3½	0·4
Wheat,	15	55	10	3
Barley,	15	55	10	2
Oats,	20	40	10	4
Rye,	15	55	10	3
Indian Corn,	6	65	10	5
Beans,	10	45	28	2
Peas,	8	50	24	2·8
Meadow Hay,	30	40	7·1	2 to 5
Clover Hay,	25	40	9·3	3
Pea Straw,	25	45	12·3	1·5
Oat Straw,	45	35	1·3	0·8
Wheat Straw,	50	30	1·3	0·5
Barley Straw,	50	30	1·3	0·8

In bringing this table under the notice of the pupils, they are made acquainted with the different offices performed by the food, and what it must supply to keep the animal in a thriving state; how the starch of the food goes to support the breathing of the animal, the oil to form the fat and oil of the body, and the gluten to form the muscle or flesh. Also why it is that the nutritive value of food is determined, not by the amount of *starch* or *fatty matter*, but by the relative amount of *gluten*, or other *flesh-forming* substances it contains. Then, by referring to the table they are able to understand the comparative feeding properties of different substances.

VI. Gives a more distinct view of the flesh-forming properties of several kinds of food.

To form one pound of flesh requires

100 lbs. of Turnips,	7·4 lbs. of Bread,
50 lbs. of Potatoes,	7·4 lbs. of Flour,
50 lbs. of Carrots,	4 lbs. of Lean Meat,
25 lbs. of Cow's Milk,	3½ lbs. of Peas,
9 lbs. of Oatmeal,	3·3 lbs. of Beans.
7·1 lbs. of Barley Meal,	

By comparing these two tables it is seen that *beans* and *peas* contain the *largest amount of nutriment;* turnips, the *smallest;* potatoes and carrots, the *same;* and that *one pound of beans* is equal to about *thirty pounds of turnips.*

The comparative nutritive value of mangel and Swedish turnips is

shown by the following analysis, which gives the composition of 1,000 lbs. of each.

	Mucilage or Starch.	Saccharine Matter or Sugar.	Gluten Albumen.	Total Soluble or Nutritious.
Swedish Turnips,	9	51	2	64
Mangel,	13	119	4	136
Sugar Beet,	$17\frac{3}{4}$	$126\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$146\frac{3}{4}$

It would appear from this that mangel contains double as much nutriment as turnips.

The second class of sheets shows the composition of different manures.

I. Contains the composition of the fresh dung of the cow, horse, sheep, and pig, in 100 parts.

	Water.	Nitrogen.	Saline Matter.
Cow,	90·60	0·22	1·13
Horse,	75·31	0·54	4·02
Sheep,	63·0	1·11	–
Pig,	81·10	0·63	–

Taking nitrogen and saline matter as the *standard of value* in manure, this analysis shows that horse dung is more than twice as rich as cow dung; and taking nitrogen alone as the standard, that the dung of the sheep is twice as rich as that of the horse, and five times that of the cow. In explaining this to the pupils, it is shown that the quality of dung depends upon the age of the animal, the purposes for which it is kept, and the kind of feeding it receives, and, consequently, that it must be very different under different circumstances.

II. The composition of the drainings of farm-yard manure, watered with cow's urine, is shown by the following analysis:—An imperial gallon contained—

	Grains.
Ammonia,	21·30
Solid Organic Matter,	77·60
Solid Inorganic Matter, or Ash,	518·40
Total,	617·30
The Inorganic Matter contained—	
Alkaline Salts,	420·40
Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia, coloured with a little Phosphate of Iron,	44·50
Carbonate of Lime,	31·10
Carbonate of Magnesia and loss,	3·40
Silica and a little Albumen,	19·00
Total,	518·40

They are thus made to understand how it is that the great solubility of the most valuable ingredients in manure accounts for the peculiar richness of this liquid, and points out the importance of preserving it.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

III. Shows the composition of dry bones in 100 parts :

Organic Matters,	33¼
Phosphate of Lime,	55½
Phosphate of Magnesia,	3
Carbonate of Lime,	3¼
Salts of Soda,	3½
Fluoride of Calcium,	1
Total,	99½

The pupils here see at a glance, that more than one half the weight of bones is phosphate of lime, and about one third organic matter.

IV. This is designed to explain how guano is valuable, as a manure, in proportion to the amount of *ammonia* and *phosphate of lime* it contains, but principally to the former. The average quantity of these ingredients in guano from different places is shown by the following table :

	Ammonia.	Phosphate of Lime.
Peruvian Guano (32 specimens) contained	17·41	24·12
Ichaboe, do. 11 do. do.	7·30	30·30
Patagonian do. 14 do. per cent.	2·54	44·60
Saldanha Bay do. 20 do. do.	1·62	56·40

This table shows the proportion in which ammonia and phosphate of lime should exist in an average sample, and that the Peruvian is best deserving of the attention of the farmer, though its price should be much higher than that of the others.

V. Sea-weed is largely employed in this neighbourhood as a manure, It is drawn during the winter and spring, and spread over the land, when the tangles are cut into short lengths with a hook. The ground is then ploughed and cropped with wheat, oats, or beans. It is applied in the same way as a top dressing to grass, and is carted in large quantities to the manure heap. It is also often applied as the only manure to potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and mangel ; and invariably with good results. The following shows the composition of the ash in 100 parts :—

Potash,	17·50
Soda,	12·70
Lime,	7·39
Magnesia,	9·89
Oxide of iron,	0·24
Sulphuric acid,	24·76
Phosphate of lime,	7·24
Silica,	1·84
Common salt,	16·56
Chloride of Potassium,	0·93
Iodide of sodium,	0·95

VI. Soot is also used to a considerable extent here, especially as a top-dressing to grass. Its fertilizing properties are explained to the pupils by the following analysis of,

House-coal Soot :

	Natural state, per cent.
Moisture,	10·62
Organic matter,	44·73
Chloride of ammonia,	0·93
Sulphate of ammonia,	3·58
Common salt,	0.23
Chloride of potassium,	0·50
Oxides of iron and alumina,	15·69
Sulphate of lime,	11·05
Phosphate of lime,	0·53
Carbonate of lime,	1·12
Silicate of lime,	2·29
Silicate of magnesia,	0·38
Soluble Silica, combined with lime & magn.	4·01
Insoluble siliceous matter,	4·15

VII. The manurial properties of turnip-leaves, are shown by the following table, which gives the composition of the ash left by four and a-half tons of leaves, and the same weight of cow-dung:—

	Turnip leaves.	Cow dung.
Potash,	32·3	33·7
Soda,	22·2	28·4
Lime,	62·0	96·4
Magnesia,	5·9	19·5
Alumina,	0·3	trace
Oxide of iron	1·7	20·8
Silica,	12·8	281·6
Sulphuric acid,	25·2	34·1
Phosphoric acid,	9 8	68·6
Chlorine,	8·7	30·8
	180·9	613·9

It is said, that if the tops be ploughed into the land, it will be as much benefited as if the whole crop had been eaten off the ground by sheep.

VIII. The feeding properties of turnip-tops are shown by comparing their composition with that of the bulbs.

1. A ton of bulbs contains 1,970lbs. water and 270lbs. dry matter. A ton of tops contains 1,900lbs. water, and 340lbs. dry matter; or, the tops contain one-fourth more dry matter.

2. A ton of bulbs gives 17lbs. of ash. A ton of tops gives 33lbs. of ash; or the tops contain twice as much ash.

3. A ton of bulbs contains 3lbs to 6lbs. of phosphates. A ton of tops contains 10lbs. of phosphates; or the tops contain about twice as much of phosphates.

There is a large amount of phosphates in milk. This, perhaps, accounts for the greater quantity of milk given by cattle when getting turnips with the leaves on, than when fed on bulbs alone. The tendency of tops to produce "hove" and purging in cattle, and the necessity of adopting proper precautions against such bad effects, and of giving a sufficiency of dry fodder along with them, are also pointed out.

The following table gives the composition in 100 parts, of the milk of different animals:—

	Cow.	Sheep.
Water,	87·02	88·62
Butter,	3·13	4·20
Cheese, (casein)	4·48	4·50
Milk, sugar	4·77	5·00
Saline matter,	0·60	0·68

In explaining this table, it is shown how the quality and quantity of milk are affected by different kinds of food—some kinds of food causing only an increased *quantity* of milk; others, milk *rich in butter*; others, in *cheese*. Also that milk is a most nutritious food, containing sugar to support respiration, butter to supply fat, casein to form muscle, and saline matter (phosphates) to make bone.

The great similarity between the composition of woody fibre, starch, sugar, &c., is shown as follows:—

36lbs.	of carbon and	45lbs.	of water form	81lbs. of woody fibre,
36lbs.	„	45lbs.	„	81lbs. of starch.
36lbs.	„	45lbs.	„	81lbs. of gum.
36lbs.	„	36lbs.	„	72lbs. cane sugar.
36lbs.	„	42lbs.	„	78lbs. grape sugar.
36lbs.	„	36lbs.	„	72lbs. milk sugar.
36lbs.	„	36lbs.	„	72lbs. lactic acid (milk acid.)
36lbs.	„	27lbs.	„	63lbs. acetic acid (vinegar.)

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

And from this they are enabled to comprehend how the transformations that take place amongst these substances—from woody fibre to starch, starch to sugar, sugar to lactic or acetic acid, and *vice versa*, account for the changes that occur in the ripening of grain and fruit, vegetation of seeds, &c.

There are other sheets similarly printed, showing the analysis of limestone, basalt, granite, and green sand. I may here state, that these sheets have been all printed by the pupils themselves.

Geology.—This subject is introduced in its relation to Agriculture, and with the view of giving the pupils some practical knowledge of the science generally. In the neighbourhood, there are white limestone, flints, basalt, green sand, oolite, lias, gypsum, salt, ironstone, sandstone, several argillaceous clays, and porphyry, with which the pupils are made practically acquainted. We have the stratified rocks of the British Islands printed on a sheet of calico in the natural order of superposition. These are illustrated by about four hundred specimens. We have two Geological maps, one of the surface of Ireland ; the other of a section of the earth, exhibiting the relative positions, altitudes, and thickness of the unstratified and stratified rocks ; and showing the serpentine, porphyry, and trap dykes, metallic veins, &c. This map was painted on the wainscotting of the school-room, on a large scale, by one of the pupils, from a valuable copy, kindly presented for that purpose by James Walker, Esq. With the aid of this map and the specimens, I find that the pupils can get a better knowledge of Geology than they could acquire through any amount of mere abstract scientific reading or instruction. The arrangement of the specimens in their relative positions, forms a useful practical exercise for the pupils, in which they take much delight.

Chemistry.—The tables already submitted, form of themselves a pretty fair course of Agricultural Chemistry for young boys. By being continually before them, there are few of the advanced pupils but are familiar with them. There is scarcely one of them but is acquainted with the following leading facts :—

That bulbs and roots contain much water.
That nearly one-half the dry matter of plants is made up of carbon.
That potatoes contain most *potash*, wheat most *phosphoric* acid, and mangel most *salt*.
That beans contain the *largest*, and turnips the *smallest* amount of *nutriment*, and that mangels are more nutritious than Swedes.
That manure drainings contain those soluble saline matters, &c., which constitute the best portion of the dung.
That more than one-half the weight of *bones* is *phosphate of lime*.
That *sea-weed* contains *all the food of plants*.
That milk contains all the elements of nutritious food, and hence is designed to nourish young animals, unable to digest other food.
That starch, sugar, and vinegar, are made up of the same materials, viz., carbon and water.

They also know something of the composition of the atmosphere, of water, of the animals and plants which they see around them, and of the materials of the earth. There is a large sheet of the elementary bodies hanging in the school-room, to which frequent reference is made for symbols, atomic weights and properties.

Mensuration.—In addition to the subjects usually treated of in works on mensuration, the pupils are specially instructed in the practical application of its principles to the purposes of the farmer ; such as the measurement of drains, manure heaps, cattle, hay, &c. These being every-day requirements, it is but right, that the agricultural student should be acquainted with them. A few examples will show the extent to which this is carried out in this school.

1. How many perches of parallel drains in an Irish acre, the drains being eighteen feet apart?

2. What would be the expense of excavating the drains required to thorough-drain 2 acres 3 roods, the drains being 24 feet apart, 16 inches wide at top, 6 inches at bottom, and 42 inches deep, at 2*d.* per cubic yard?

3. How many tons of broken stones in a heap 18 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches broad, and 3 feet 10 inches deep, allowing 22 cubic feet to the ton?

4. How many tons of broken stones would be required to fill the drains in 3 acres 2 roods 26 perches, the distance asunder being 28 feet, the depth of the stones 10 inches, breadth at top 9 inches, at bottom 5 inches?

5. How many tiles would be required for 8 acres 2 roods, the drains being 35 feet asunder, and the length of the tile 12 inches?

6. Required the number of tons in a manure heap, which is 40 feet in length, 18 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, allowing 15 cwt. to a cubic yard?

7. To what depth would 60 tons of manure cover 1A. 3R., allowing 18 cwt. to a cubic yard.

8. In a field of cabbages containing 2A. 3R., 60 tons of manure was applied, what weight of manure went to each plant, the distance of the latter being 30 inches by 18?

9. One ton of farm yard manure contains about 12 lbs. of ammonia and 8 lbs. of phosphoric acid, how many pounds of these ingredients in a heap of manure 16 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth, and 7 feet in depth, allowing 16 cwt. to a cubic yard?

10. Required the weight of a fat bullock, whose girth is 7 feet 6 inches, and length, 5 feet 8 inches?

11. Required the number of stones (of 22 lbs.) in a rick of hay, of cylindrical form, 20 feet high from base to eave, 9 feet from eave to top, and girth, 50 feet, allowing 8 stones to a cubic yard.

12. Required the number of tons of hay in an oblong rick, 40 feet long, 12 feet high to the eave, 8 feet (perpendicular) from eave to top, 12 feet broad at bottom, and 16 feet at eaves?

13. In 1852 the quantity of rain which fell at Belfast was 40·943 inches; two-thirds of which is supposed to have evaporated; how many tons of coal would supply the heat carried off by evaporation from one statute acre, supposing the heat of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of coal to evaporate a pound of water, and a cubic foot of water to weigh 1,000 ounces?

[It would require 435 tons of coal to supply the heat. And any pupil making this calculation, and seeing the vast amount of heat unnecessarily wasted on *undrained* land, in evaporating surface water instead of promoting vegetation, would have a clearer idea of the utility of thorough drainage than could be conveyed in any other possible way.]

In Geometry the practical application of parallels, circles, polygons, &c., to the laying off of drains, division of farms, fencing, roadmaking, designing pleasure grounds, farm steadings, and stack yards, is pointed out; also the application of several abstract propositions to the commonest purposes of farming. A few examples will make this clear.

1. To plough land in the best and most efficient manner the furrow slices should be rectangular, inclining at an angle of 45 degrees, and forming a right-angled isosceles triangle at the surface. This can only be done by making the depth of the furrow slice bear a certain ratio to its breadth. The 47th Proposition shows that this ratio should be as $\sqrt{x^2 \div 2} : x$, that is, when the breadth is 10 inches, the depth should be

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

the root of 10 squared divided by 2, or 7·07 inches. Another Proposition shows, that when the angle at the surface is a right angle, a greater surface is exposed than when it is any other angle.

2. All circles are to one another as the squares of their diameters, how much more water will be voided by a pipe 2 inches in diameter, than by a pipe 1 inch in diameter?

3. Spheres are to one another in the triplicate ratio of their diameters, how much more substance is there in a turnip 6 inches in diameter, than in one 3 inches in diameter?

Natural Philosophy.

Mechanics.—The principles of the mechanical powers are illustrated in spades, wheelbarrows, sheep-shears, ploughs, turnip-cutters, winnowing, and threshing machines. A system of levers with equal arms is shown in the swing trees of a plough; now, when the horses are of *unequal* strength the arms are made unequal, the *weaker* horse getting the *longer* arm. When the law of forces is explained, the eye will detect whether the *line of draft* is properly regulated.

Soils.—Their physical properties are explained. Their powers of absorbing moisture from the air, thus—a siliceous sand will absorb scarcely any moisture; while a sandy clay will absorb from the air, in twelve hours, about one-fiftieth of its weight; a loamy clay, one-fortieth; a brick clay, one-thirtieth; a grey, pure clay, one-twenty-seventh; and peat, one-twelfth of its weight.—Their capacities of absorbing oxygen, their warmth by heat, retention of heat, shrinking by heat, retention of moisture, expansion by moisture. These again are connected with their colours, and their specific gravities.

Air and Water.—These two agents being intimately connected with the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and with the changes that are taking place in the mineral kingdom, as in the formation of soils, &c., it may not be irrelevant to the subject of this report to give an epitome of the lessons that are given to the pupils on these subjects. They are carefully instructed in their uses and properties; to understand their chemical constitution; their importance as indispensable agents in supporting animal and vegetable life; how they operate in forming soils, and in decomposing and conveying food for the cultivated crops; their utility in a sanitary point of view, and the means to be adopted to make them thoroughly effective in this respect.

The practical application of the physical properties of water, viz.: its pressure, and its use as a motive power, are similarly explained, and illustrated by the action of pumps, pipes, cisterns, water-courses, floodgates, &c. The manner of estimating the pressure of water on surfaces, whether horizontal, perpendicular, or slanting, is pointed out. Example.—The number of square miles in Ireland is 32,509⅝; the average height of the country, 378 feet; the quantity of rain that falls, 36 inches, one-third of which runs to the sea; required the water-power of Ireland? 32,509⅝ square miles = 906,316,329,600 square feet; one foot of water runs to the sea, therefore the number of cubic feet of water is 906,316,329,600; which multiplied by 1,000 (ounces), the weight of a cubic foot of water gives 56,644,770,600,000 lbs.; this multiplied by 387, the height through which it falls, gives 21,921,526,222,200,000 lbs. falling one foot; taking two-thirds of this as *effective*, the effective part will be 14,614,350,814,800,000 lbs.; which divided by 365, by 24, and 60, gives 27,805,081.459 lbs. per minute; but 33,000 lbs. falling one foot per minute is a *horse-power*; therefore, 27,805,081,459 divided by 33,000 gives the horse-power, which is 842,578. If the whole

power, instead of two-thirds, was effective, the horse-power would be 1,263,867. Sir Robert Kane estimates the whole horse-power at 1,248,849. This power is unintermitting.

Book-Keeping.—The principles of commercial book-keeping are so applicable to farm accounts, that instruction in the one subject necessarily applies to the other. I do not, therefore, treat them separately. Indeed the agricultural instruction, generally, is rather the application of the principles of other sciences to the practical business of life than a distinct study, consequently it cannot interfere injuriously with the study of those sciences.

Political Economy.—The deplorable results that frequently arise from ignorance of the simplest principles of this science make it a matter of the deepest importance to have the rising generation carefully instructed in these principles. It has always formed a part of the education of the boys here, but more especially during the past year have I felt myself called on to devote more than ordinary attention to it.

Letter Writing.—This subject continues to be carefully attended to. Each of the advanced boys is required to submit a written essay once a week on some familiar subject. The errors in orthography and composition are marked in red ink, and the paper returned. Several of the boys have made considerable proficiency in this useful and necessary acquirement.

Sanitary Measures.—In the usual routine of agricultural subjects the importance of cleanliness and good ventilation, as affecting the health and comfort of cattle, is brought under the notice of the pupils. During the past year this subject embraced sanitary measures in general. The knowledge of chemistry which the pupils had previously obtained enabled them to understand that putrid water and decaying animal and vegetable substances give out gases prejudicial to animal life; and that where putrid filth is allowed to accumulate in towns, pestilential and dangerous diseases must arise from it; and when told that one of the gases given off from putrid matter, especially from that in old drains, is "sulphuretted hydrogen," which is so destructive to animal life, that one *fifteen hundredth* part of it in the air will kill *birds*, one *eight hundredth* part will kill a *horse*, and one *two hundred and fiftieth* part will kill a *man*—and that it will destroy life by acting only on the surface of the body—they will not likely forget it, and will be induced to devote more scrupulous attention to cleanliness about their dwellings and offices.

The Exhibition.—In November last I spent five days in the Exhibition in Dublin, at my own expense. After returning to my school I was able to give the pupils a series of lessons on its contents. These lessons were listened to with most earnest attention; and, from what I have since observed, I believe they have produced some permanent ideas of many of the most interesting features in the Exhibition on the minds of the pupils. As an instance, half an hour is occasionally devoted to drawing, and, on some occasions, I have seen a pretty fair attempt made at depicting "the Wolf and the Lamb," "Rat Catching," and the "Love Letter," which is sufficient proof that our incipient Angelos had obtained from the description given some idea of the originals. The artificial propagation of fish was a subject by which they seemed deeply interested; and a glowing account of the vegetable and mechanical wonders and attractions of the *Agricultural Museum* seemed to excite their curiosity and inquiries to such a degree, that I think many of them, if they could muster the means, would play truants in order to gratify themselves by personal inspection.

Vegetable Physiology.—I expected to be able to furnish some interesting matter under this head, but the difficulty of epitomizing it, and the

unusual length to which this report has already extended, render it impossible. I shall therefore only give the divisions of the subject in the order which they are brought under the notice of the pupils. "The difference between animals and plants; their apparent resemblance; the conditions essential to the germination of seeds; the changes which the seed undergoes; the growth and development of plants; their structure, geographical distribution, and the means by which they are dispersed; simple, compound, and general organs; the organs of nutrition; the organs of reproduction; the hybridism of plants, and its utility; flowerless plants, their functions, and why they have been called the scavengers of nature."

Botany.—The pupils are made acquainted with the *artificial* system of classification as laid down by Linnæus. Several of the most important classes and orders in this system are illustrated by well-known plants. Those pupils who have a knowledge of the Greek and Latin roots are able to master the nomenclature without much difficulty. They are then made to understand that this system, though simple and ingenious, is defective and erroneous, and is now seldom used. That it is therefore, the "*natural system*" that forms the basis of our instruction. The principles on which the latter system is founded, are shown by selecting a few of the most important and familiar orders of this system; for instance:—

Cruciferæ (cross-bearing).—The flowers of this order, are known by having a corolla in the form of a *cross*. It has six stamens, two of which are shorter than the others. Its seed-pods are all equally divided, in the same manner as the pods of cabbage seeds. Amongst the genera of this order are the cabbage tribe, wall-flower, horse radish, cress, and mustard. The properties are anti-scorbutic, stimulant, acrid, and wholesome. They all contain nitrogen, which causes the disagreeable smell of rotten turnips, cabbages, &c. There are about 170 genera in this order, and they are found in every part of the world.

Umbelliferæ (umbelliferous plants).—The flowers of parsley and hemlock afford a fair illustration of the genera of this order. The flowers are in the form of an *umbrella*. Amongst the genera are the parsnip, carrot, parsley, hemlock, celery, caraway, &c. The properties are very variable. An acrid principle is generally found in all the genera. It is this principle which gives the peculiar flavour to parsley and celery, and which renders the root of hemlock virulently poisonous. The order comprises nearly 300 genera, and upwards of 1,500 species.

Graminacea (grasses).—The genera of this order are familiarly illustrated by the common grasses of our pastures, by wheat' oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, sugar cane, and rice; and do not require description. The order comprises 298 genera, and 3,800 species; all affording food for man and animals, and materials for domestic and personal comfort. The superiority of this system is best described in the words of an eminent botanist. "The advantages of the natural system, in applying botany to useful purposes, are immense. A knowledge of the properties of one plant, enables the botanical student to judge scientifically of the qualities of other plants nearly allied to it. Every plant bears inscribed upon it the uses to which it may be applied, the dangers to be apprehended from it, or the virtues with which it has been endowed."

Animal Physiology.—This subject is introduced in the order in which it is arranged in the Fifth Book of the Commissioners. In addition there are some lessons of a practical character given on the caterpillars, slugs, wire-worms, turnip and carrot flies, parsnip miners, bean aphids, cattle bots, &c., for the purpose of pointing out the means recommended for destroying them.

The Model Farm.—The general management of the Model Farm was stated at length in previous reports, and as there was no change made in the management during the past year, it is not necessary to go into details.

Green Crops.—These crops were not so good as in former years. They were sown under very favourable circumstances; but the months of May and June turning out unusually dry and scorching, without a shower of rain, it was the beginning of July before the seeds vegetated, consequently a superior crop could not be expected. I had instituted several experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the "relative produce of large and small roots," grown under different circumstances, but owing to the above cause, I was not able to carry them out. I expect to be able to repeat these experiments next year under more favourable circumstances.

Grain Crops.—The dry weather was rather favourable than otherwise to these crops, the ground being very rich, it prevented them from lodging, and caused them to fill well.

Wheat.—There was 1A. 3R. 17P., Irish, under this crop. It was sown broadcast, on 26th February, at the rate of 14 stones to the acre, on turnip ground, which had been ploughed in winter. The whole produce was 84cwt. 22lbs., for which I received £59 12*s.* 7*d.* The produce per acre was 45cwt. 1qr. 12lbs.; the variety, the Yellow Kent.

Beans.—2R. 10P., was sown broadcast, at the rate of 16 stones to the acre, on lea ploughed deeply the previous autumn. The time of sowing was 19th February. The whole produce was 33cwt. 2qrs. 15lbs., for which I received £15 19*s.* 6*d.* The produce per acre was 59cwt. 3qrs. 4lbs.; the variety, the common field bean.

Flax was sown on the 4th of April, after potatoes. It was a very promising crop, till the beginning of June, when, owing to the dry weather, it blossomed prematurely and was, consequently, shorter than usual. The yield was 48 stones to the acre; it fetched 9*s.* 6*d.* a stone, being equal to a money value of £23 per acre gross.

The details of the other crops, with observations on their culture, are given in the Appendix to this Report.

I have turnips and mangel planted out for seed, which I shall be able to report on next year.

Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory,

I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

J. MACDONNELL, Teacher.

Dr. Kirkpatrick,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	120	5	0	By amount received for Grain, ...	82	18	10
,, Paid for Labour, ...	23	16	7	,, ,, Roots, &c., . . .	38	2	1
,, Free Labour of Pupils, ...	6	0	0	,, ,, Cattle Sold, . . .	22	19	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds, ...	6	2	3½	,, ,, Dairy Produce, . . .	21	18	11
,, ,, Manures, ...	3	6	11½	,, ,, Eggs and Poultry, . . .	0	15	0
,, ,, Cattle, ...	17	9	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements, ...	74	6	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs, ...	5	11	9				
,, ,, Implements and Repairs, . . .	1	0	0				
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm, . . .	18	15	0				
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate, . . .	0	18	0				
,, ,, ,, County Cess, . . .	2	10	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year, .	35	5	3				
	£240	19	10		£240	19	10

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Larne Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

	Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Estimated Expense of Cultivation per Statute Acre, including Seed, Rent, &c.	Profit or Loss per Statute Acre on the Culture.	Observations.
		A. R. P.					£ s. d.		
Green Fallow Crops.	Turnips,	0 1 12	Early in May,	Nov. and Dec.,	3 lbs.,	18 tons,	14 0 0	Profit.	The small produce per acre of green crops was owing to circumstances not under man's control.
	Mangel,	0 2 17	End of April,	November,	4 lbs.,	16 tons,	14 0 0	Do.	
	Potatoes,	0 1 24	Middle of March,	October,	13 cwt.,	—	16 0 0	Do.	
	Cabbages	0 2 0	June and July,	Consumed in Spring	14,520 plants,	14 tons,	17 0 0	Do.	
	Cabbage Plants,	0 0 16	August,	Sold in Summer,	10 lbs.,	—	12 0 0	Do.	
Grain.	Wheat,	3 0 1	26th February,	September,	10 stones,	28 cwt.,	10 0 0	Do.	
	Beans,	0 3 25	19th Do.,	Do.,	11 stones,	37 cwt.,	10 0 0	Do.	
	Flax,	0 0 32	4th April,	End of June,	3 bushels,	20 stones,	10 0 0	Do.	The estimated expense of cultivation seems unusually high; but the rent, taxes, and labour are comparatively high, and the ground is very hard to work.
Grass.	Grass,	0 2 0	April,	Summer,	3 bushels, Italian,	14 tons,	—	Do.	
	Total,	6 2 7							
Stolen Crops.	Vetches,	0 2 16	—	—	3 bushels, ½ rye,	17 tons,	—	Do.	
	Rape,	0 1 20	—	—	8 lbs.,	—	—	Do.	
	Cabbages,	0 0 16	—	—	—	14 tons,	—	Do.	
	Total,	1 0 12							

(Signed), JAMES M'DONNELL, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

31st January, 1854.

CHARLES WARD, Manager.

Appendix K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

18. Kilwaughter Central Model Agricultural National School, County Antrim.

January, 1854.

Kilwaughter Model Farm.

Sir,—I beg to forward my Third Annual Report on the Agricultural department of the above-mentioned School and Farm, for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—This consists in affording a knowledge of the different Agricultural books sanctioned by the Board of National Education. Besides the subjects treated of in these works—of which a thorough knowledge is imparted—any improvements in the neighbourhood are pointed out, and their superiority over the course before pursued indicated. The present course that is pursued, and how it may be improved; the rotations which should be followed out on the different varieties of soils in the neighbourhood; and, in fact, all Agricultural subjects, which may be considered useful or instructive, are brought under their notice. The Pupils receiving Agricultural instruction are divided into three classes.

1*st*, *Agricultural Boarders.*—This class is at present filled up. The members of it are allowed to attend the National School for literary instruction three hours each day, for the first five days of the week, and during school hours on Saturday. The only exception to this rule is at the time of sowing the crops in spring, or of the cutting of the grain in harvest, when they are required constantly on the farm. The two young men now in this class have given general satisfaction.

The Agricultural class in the Kilwaughter National School is made up of "Agricultural Boarders," "Industrial Class," and such of the pupils in the advanced classes as have a taste for Agricultural instruction. This class has been somewhat smaller during this year than last. In the Kilwaughter National School the attendance averaged ten throughout the year. In the Craiganorne National School, where I also regularly attend to give Agricultural instruction, the average attendance in my class during the year has been eight, thus making a gross average of eighteen, being a decrease of six on that of the previous year. The decrease may be accounted for in two ways, a change of literary teachers, and emigration, both of which have lessened the attendance at this school for the last year. The attention to study has been more apparent during the last than in previous years; the pupils generally showing a great desire to profit by the knowledge which this school and farm affords. The progress made by some, I may say the majority, of those who constitute the different classes, has been very gratifying, inasmuch as they have become quite familiar with the different Agricultural subjects brought under their consideration.

There has been a decrease in the "Industrial Class," this year, as compared with the last. For the first four months the average attendance was six, and for the remaining eight months, five; at the same time the desire for instruction was not diminished. Their employment is as follows:—In regular succession each member of this class attends to the cattle for one day, and is accountable for them for that time. They are also employed at picking weeds off the green crop land, weeding, collecting stones off grass land, and thinning and hoeing the different green crops. At each of these employments I have found them make rapid progress, especially the two last mentioned, as when brought in competition, they were able to surpass any female workers to be had here.

Model Farm Cultivation.—In looking at the produce of the different crops produced on this farm during the past year, the results appear for the most part satisfactory. It may be seen from last year's returns that it is only No. 1 that has undergone a thorough course of cultivation

by me; it was sown early in April with oats and seeds at the rate of about twelve stone to the acre. The crop came on rapidly, and was considered by all who saw it to be a superior crop; the produce exceeded one ton to the English acre, and at the present time the grasses and clover have a most promising appearance. The grain was all sown broadcast, which is the easiest mode, where hands are scarce and labour dear.

The entire extent under green crops this year is 9A. 2R. 10P. which was cropped as follows:—4A. Swedish turnips; 1A. 2R. potatoes; 1A. globe turnips; 1A. 2R. Aberdeen; 3R. mangels; 1R. 10P. carrots; the remaining 2R. were under a second crop of vetches.

All my green crops this year range lower in acreable produce, with the exception of the potatoes and mangels, than last year; the Swedish turnips only amounted to 17 tons 10 cwt. of bulbs, and 4 tons of tops to the acre. This deficiency was altogether owing to the very unfavourable season; as I believe, since the turnip was first introduced into this country, last season was the most unfavourable for their production. All my green crops above mentioned were cultivated in the usual improved way, the only exception being the two roods winter vetches which I took as a second crop. I have found that when the winter vetch is cut immediately at or before the time of flowering, a second cutting will be forthcoming, if the land be left for that purpose. By looking over the acreable produce it will be seen that the produce per statute acre was 12 tons, the same as I was able to produce of spring vetches cultivated in the usual way; and the benefit arising from them is clear, as there was no seed, no extra labour required, and by applying a sufficient amount of manure at the time of ploughing the land for oats, I shall thus be enabled to keep up its fertility throughout the rotation.

Live Stock.—It has been my constant aim, since my commencement on this farm, to improve the breed of stock kept here. With a view to the attainment of this object, I obtained a calf of the Durham breed, and have made selections of some of the best animals offered for sale at the markets in this part of the country. From this source, and by embracing the opportunity put in my power through the liberality of the present landlord, Wm. Agnew, Esq., who, for the benefit of his tenantry, always allows a bull of the true Durham breed to be kept on his estate at Kilwaughter, I shall be enabled in a short time to obtain my object. I look upon having a proper breed of cows as a matter of great importance, more especially when they are house-fed principally upon food of the most nutritive description. It is on the products of the dairy, and on the number of stock sold, that we have to depend to a great extent for our profits; why not then have a breed whose qualities are such as may be depended upon in regard to size, aptitude to fatten, and milking properties, when we are able to produce the description of food which they require?

Dairy Management.—The butter is made here in the ordinary way practised in the neighbourhood. The milk is never allowed to be kept longer than forty-eight hours before churning, and the whole milk is churned. We churn by water-power; the common plunge churn is used, and the time spent in churning is about forty-five minutes; about one ounce of salt is added to the pound of butter, it then undergoes a process called dressing, after which it is put into a firkin and is then considered fit for market. The reasons why we follow this system are these—1st, There is a ready sale for buttermilk here, of which there is a larger quantity, and of a better quality than if the cream alone were churned; and, 2ndly, The butter made in this way always gives the highest price in the market.

Manure.—I have been able to produce as much farm-yard manure as I considered sufficient for the production of upwards of 9A. 2R. of green crops of different kinds, from the resources of the farm alone, with the exception of twelve loads which I purchased. My mode of collecting it is: as soon as the old site is cleared of the preceding year's manure, I lay down about one foot of rich earth—of which I have a large quantity lying in a convenient place—over the entire space occupied by the manure; on this I lay a layer of manure of about the same depth; over this manure another layer of earth about three inches in depth; again another layer of manure twelve inches deep, and so on. I lose no opportunity of collecting road scrapings, scourings of ditches, and all weeds picked off the farm; in the absence of a liquid manure cart the liquid manure is daily sprinkled over the heap. I have made it a rule to have the greater portion of my manure carted to some convenient place in the field I intend for green crops, during frosty weather in the winter months, when other field-work must be left aside, which accelerates the spring labour. I turn my manure a short time before using, as I have found that the crops succeed better when this is done; it is applied in the usual way. No portable nor special manures were applied.

The permanent improvements effected during the year consisted in the erection of eighteen corn stands, the benefit from which has been great, as the oats have been kept free from damp, and by means of them the destructive operations of vermin have been prevented. I levelled about forty Irish perches of a ditch which intersected the fourth and last division of this farm; the work was performed in a very efficient manner. Besides these I erected five pillars for the purpose of hanging gates on, so that the place may be enclosed; the pillars, I consider will be more durable than wooden posts, and in the end the cheapest and best construction.

Agricultural improvement is progressing in this neighbourhood. In general the plough is started one month earlier than in years past. Many improvements have been effected, such as levelling ditches, draining, and growing stolen crops. House-feeding cattle is gaining ground; there have been a good many instances this last year where the cows were fed for a portion of the time in the house. The value of liquid manure is more appreciated, and more care is taken to preserve it; and I think it may be fairly assumed, that the system pursued here is the principal cause of these improvements taking place.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOCKE, Jun.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY for the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	401	10	0
,, Paid for Labour,	100	8	2½
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	8	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	25	16	4
,, ,, Manures,	2	10	0
,, ,, Cattle,	7	17	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	27	2	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	17	18	9
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	50	16	7
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	18	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	6	6	3
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	156	12	3
	£805	16	4½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	113	1	2½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	58	15	4
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	63	7	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	64	2	4
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	3	5
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	504	7	1
	£805	16	4½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Kilwaughter Central Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Swedes, Skirving's Improved	4 0 0	June,	—	4 lbs.,	17 tons 10 cwt.,	10 0 0	4 11 8	—	The Turnips were six weeks sown before one plant appeared above ground.
Potatoes,	1 2 0	March,	October,	16¾ cwt.,	8 tons 8 cwt. 3qr.,	12 0 0	13 6 9	—	
Aberdeen Turnips,	1 2 0	June,	—	3 lbs.,	20 tons 5 cwt.,	9 0 0	4 0 0	—	
Mangels,	0 3 0	May,	October,	5¼ lbs.,	16 tons,	12 0 0	4 5 0	—	The Aberdeen Turnips came on well, and, to look at them, appeared above an average crop.
Carrots, Cabbages, Mangels, Globe Turnips,	0 1 10	—	December,	—	—	12 0 0	11 14 8	—	
White Globe Turnips,	1 0 0	July,	December,	4 lbs.,	12 t. bulbs, 6 t. tops	8 0 0	—	2 0 0	
Vetches,	0 2 0	—	September,	—	12 tons,	3 18 1½	3 5 10½	—	
GRAIN.									
Angus Oats,	9 3 35	April,	September,	10 stone,	1 ton 1 qr. 9 lbs.	6 0 0	2 3 0	—	The 9A. 3R. 35P. of Angus Oats came on well, ripened early, and was far above the average in this locality.
Angus Oats,	7 1 8	April,	September,	11 stone,	10 cwt. 15 lbs.	5 0 0	—	0 18 11½	
Winter Dun Oats,	1 2 0	September,	August,	14 stone,	1 ton,	5 0 0	1 9 4	—	
Flax,	0 3 0	April,	September,	2½ bushels,	—	5 0 0	4 10 0	—	The Winter Dun Oats was a very superior crop, but much of it was destroyed by game.
English Poland Oats,	1 1 0	April,	September,	11 stones,	1 ton,	5 0 0	3 0 0	—	
GRASS.									
Spring Vetches,	2 2 19	1st March to end May,	July and August,	2 bus. vet. & 1 oats	12 tons,	4 10 0	2 14 0	—	The flax was an evenly short crop, and the fibre turned out to be very superior.
Hay,	8 3 35	—	July,	2 bushels grass, and 7 lbs. clover,	—	3 0 0	—	0 2 7	
Pasture,	2 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Garden and Roads,	2 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plantation,	0 1 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	47 1 11								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	1 2 0	October,	June,	2 bush. vet. & 1 rye	15 tons,	—	—	—	

(Signed,) JOHN LOCKE, Jun., Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

February 21st, 1854.

CLASSON PORTER, Manager.

19. MARKETHILL MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Armagh.

4th January, 1854.

SIR,—In submitting my Report of the transactions in connexion with the Markethill Agricultural School and Model Farm for the past year, I beg, in the first place, to state, that owing to the instructions conveyed in the circular of the 27th of October last, I was obliged to depart from my usual practice in closing the farm accounts on the 31st of October in each year—the form of the "Labour and Cash Abstracts" rendering it necessary that I should furnish these items for the year ended the 31st of December.

Agricultural Instruction—Agricultural Boarders.—The average number in this class during the past year was three—two admitted free, and one paying. Those who were admitted free are from the neighbouring localities; and from the facilities they occasionally had in visiting their parents' places, their attendance has not been so regular as could be wished, and consequently that amount of proficiency which might be expected has not been realized; not so, however, with those who have been admitted from places more distant: their proficiency, both in literary and agricultural knowledge, has been very satisfactory, arising, no doubt, from their constant attendance during the term of their course of training.

This is, to a considerable extent, a flax manufacturing district, and the small farmers and cottiers withdraw their children from school when employment of this description becomes remunerative. Such employment has been unusually so here during the past season; and in support of this statement I may add, that young lads, from fourteen to sixteen years of age, earn at present, in their own houses, from six to nine shillings per week, by linen weaving. In like manner, the increasing extent of flax culture, and the vast employment it affords to the labouring population, from the preparation of the ground for the seed to the cleaning of the fibre for market, acts as a strong inducement, and in many cases as a necessity, to the farmers in the rural districts to detain the younger members of their families at home, when actively engaged in its culture or after-management. From these causes, I found it wholly impracticable to secure a regular and constant attendance on the class, and I was obliged to submit to the course most in accordance with the wishes of the parents of the pupils themselves.

Agricultural Class.—The average attendance in this class during the past year varied from eighteen to twenty-four. The members composing it are selected from the more advanced boys of the fourth and third classes in attendance at the ordinary day school; they receive instructions in the science and practice of Agriculture, during half an hour each day, except Saturdays; and I rejoice to be enabled to state that their proficiency, with one or two exceptions, arising from irregular attendance, has been very satisfactory. They, in conjunction with the members of the other Agricultural Classes, are required to write, each week, essays on the subjects they had previously heard explained; and on examination and corrections, premiums are awarded to the most deserving.

This mode of imparting Agricultural instruction I find to be the most suitable, because the most agreeable to the pupils, promoting an active emulation amongst the members of the different classes, and affording, as it does, an excellent grammatical exercise; besides, it induces a strict attention to the instructions given, in order to be prepared for the subsequent examinations.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Markethill Model Farm.

Industrial Class.—The number in attendance during the year ranged from six to twelve. In my former reports I had occasion to speak favourably of the progress made by the members of this class, and the good results arising from its formation in this school; and from the past year's experience I am enabled to state that the favourable anticipations I then entertained in its regard have been fully realized. Although an unusual decrease in the number occurred during the spring and autumn seasons of last year, yet the majority of the members continued in regular attendance, and have acquired a fair share of literary and agricultural knowledge during this period. In testimony of this, I may add, that at our usual half-yearly examinations, they continued to distinguish themselves, by exhibiting a very fair knowledge of the various branches on which they were examined. The following bservations, copied from the "Daily Report Book," were made by gentlemen who take a deep interest in the education of the poor:—

"Being present at the midsummer examination of this School, I feel great pleasure in saying that the boys displayed a very creditable knowledge of the many branches on which they were minutely examined.

"JOSEPH M. LYNN, M D."

"I was very much pleased with the answering of the pupils in the various branches on which they were examined. Their proficiency is alike creditable to their own abilities and application and to the attention and capabilities of their respective teachers.

"JAMES QUINN, R.C.C.

"July 30th, 1853."

Model Farm.—In the statistics of cropping, accompanying this Report, will be found a statement of the various crops cultivated on the farm during the past year. I deem it unnecessary here to occupy your attention with minute and lengthened details, in reference to the modes practised in their cultivation, as the system pursued with the majority of them has been similar to that described in my former reports.

The only particulars in this section that I would respectfully beg to draw your attention to are, the bean and potato crops, by which I have sustained a loss, and the wheat and flax crops, from which a fair amount of gain has been realized.

The field on which the bean and potato crops were cultivated is a detached part of the farm, on which a three-course rotation is now established; it is exceedingly tenacious, and although thorough-drained in 1851, and since highly manured, it has not yet fully recovered from the neglected state in which it had remained for many years.

These crops succeeded oats, the stubble of which was ploughed deeply into narrow ridges during the early part of November, and in the March following it was cross-ploughed, harrowed, and picked clean of weeds. The idea at this time was to have these crops planted in drills, early in April; but the heavy rains during the latter part of March rendered this view totally impracticable, owing to the adhesive properties of the soil. The ground was then marked off in ridges, four feet in width, and manured with well prepared farm-yard dung, at the rate of twenty-two tons per statute acre, for the beans, and eighteen tons for the potatoes. The varieties of bean cultivated were the Mazagan and long pod, the planting of which was finished the second week in April; and during the fourth week a top-dressing of lime, at the rate of thirty barrels per acre, was added, and immediately afterwards the ridges were moulded with earth from the furrows. The potato planting was finished the fourth week in April—the sorts cultivated were pinks, Dovers, and M'Mullens, and at the time the general crop was raised—second week in November—forty-one per cent. were found diseased.

Although the necessary care and attention were bestowed on the culture of these crops, yet, from the unmanageable state of the soil in wet or very dry weather, together with the late unfavourable harvest, and a recurrence of the usual potato disease, a considerable loss has occurred from the cultivation of these crops for the past year. This loss, in addition to a reduction in the usual per centage allowed in the rent, has been the means of reducing the amount of profit on the year's transactions.

By a reference to the table of cropping, it will be found that a gain of £9 from mangels, £7 from flax, and £6 from wheat cultivation, per statute acre, has been obtained. The acreable produce of these crops is not unusually large, yet the enhanced prices obtained in the market, during the past season, contributed to swell the profits on their culture beyond the ordinary average rates.

The position that flax holds in the "six-course rotation" is that succeeding oats on the lea; the area occupied last year with this crop, was 1A. 3R. 13P. This field got a dressing of street manure and road scrapings towards the end of October, 1852, and immediately afterwards the manure and stubble were ploughed down; in this state it remained till the April following, when it was lightly cross-ploughed, harrowed, and heavily rolled, and at each turning the weeds were carefully and cleanly picked off. In this state it remained for a few days, when the seed (Riga) was sown, at the rate of 2¼ bushels per acre. The appearance of the crop, from the first to the last stages of its growth, was healthy and luxuriant, notwithstanding the severe drought that ensued during the months of May and June, when the flax crops in the neighbourhood suffered to an alarming extent. This crop, when ready for the mill, weighed 54½ cwts., and yielded a produce of 62½ stones of dressed fibre—a large return for the past year—for which £29 9s. were obtained. The ground on which flax is to be sown for the present year is of a very unfavourable description; but as I do not wish to change the order of the rotation, by altering the succession of the crops, I must use extra exertions, to secure, if possible, a favourable return.

The farmers in this locality have been very much celebrated for their proficiency in flax cultivation; but, with all their extensive practice in the management of this crop, I have long been of the opinion that the rotation they are in the habit of following is not well suited to the nature of the soil under present circumstances. The one I have now introduced is new to them; and I have the satisfaction to state, that the yield from flax on this farm last year is in favour of the views I have recommended and practised.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—There has been an increase in the number of live stock kept on the farm during the past year. The only outlay for feeding stuffs, beyond what the farm produced for their support, was £11 1s. 1*d.* for hay, oats, straw, and bran, the purchase of which I hope to be able in future to dispense with. In my last report I endeavoured to describe as minutely as the limits assigned to me would permit, the change I had introduced in the system of house-feeding dairy stock; and from my experience and continuance of it for the last two years, I am enabled to approve highly of the practice.

As there is a controversy amongst Agriculturists at present respecting the relative paying results arising from winter house-feeding cattle on *raw* or *cooked* food, or a combination of both, I consider it useful to transcribe from my report of last year the statement there given respecting the practice pursued here, and to refer to the dairy account as a proof of its beneficial effects.

"Before entering on the details of house-feeding, as at present practised, I think it necessary to state, that formerly three feeds of turnips, of 28 or 30 lbs.

each, were given each day, at regular intervals, alternating with three of oat straw or hay. The present practice is, that each milch cow gets only two feeds of turnips and one of mashed compound each day, with the usual hay or oat straw feeds between. The compound is made from bean meal, ground flax bolls, oatmeal seeds, and cut hay, in the following quantities:—17 lbs. of bean meal, 9 lbs. of flax bolls, and 12 lbs. of oatmeal seeds, to 20 gallons of water; and when the whole has boiled for some time, chaffed hay is mixed with it, until the entire becomes quite thick; in this state it remains in the boiler for seven or eight hours, when it is removed to a large tub, in order to have it sufficiently cold before being given. Each cow gets about 18 lbs. of this compound at a feed. I am enabled to state that this change in the system of winter house-feeding, by diminishing the quantity of raw turnips, and substituting cooked food, has been productive of very favourable results in the more healthy condition and improved milking qualities of the dairy stock; and I am fully satisfied that, independent of these advantages, the saving of turnips alone, by this mode of feeding, throughout the season, more than compensates for the additional cost arising from fuel and attendance."

The receipts from the sale of dairy produce during the past year amounts to £31 13*s.* 10*d.*, arising from the milk of three cows, on an average, for nine months, and two, for three months.

Manures.—The accumulation and preservation of farm-yard manure have at all seasons engaged my particular attention, and from the house-feeding of the cattle, a large supply is yearly collected. The manure heap is attended to twice each week, and the weeds and other rubbish collected over the farm during the interval, are placed in alternate layers on the heap, with fresh manure from the cowhouse, piggeries, and stable; the whole is then saturated with liquid from the tanks, and immediately covered with peat earth or other friable moulds.

Experiments with Portable Manures.—Being anxious to ascertain the comparative results of portable manures, and farm-yard dung, when used separately under similar circumstances, and in conjunction with each other, for the different green crops; also the effects the distance of the plants apart in the rows would have on the produce, I had a few experiments carried out during the past year, a statement of which I beg leave to append to this Report.

Permanent Improvements effected during the year.—There were no permanent improvements effected during the past year. The additional amount set forth in the balance sheet for improvements arises from the expenditure in buildings, which was not included in last year's accounts.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—If an extension of green crop cultivation, and a corresponding increase in the number and quality of the farm stock, profitably kept, be taken as criterions for arriving at correct data respecting the agricultural improvement of any district, we have sufficient reason to assume that intelligence in the correct principles of farm management is progressing in this neighbourhood.

Acting in the capacity of judge, in awarding green crop premiums for the Markethill Farming Society for several years past, I have had ample opportunities of acquiring accurate information relative to these facts; and I have reason to believe, that the success attending our labours on the Model Farm has been the means of exciting the energies of the farming community of this and the surrounding localities to improvements in these respects.

There are yet many things to be accomplished, and I shall feel it to be a duty, as well as a pleasure, to take an humble part in carrying out, to the utmost of my power, any thing that is calculated to promote these objects.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

P. O'HAGAN, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

The following TABLE will show the EXPERIMENTS and their results :—

No.	Crops experimented on.	Manures used.	Cost of manures. £	s.	d.	Time of sowing.	Distance of drills apart. Inches	Distance of plants apart in rows. Inches	Produce estimated 2nd November. Roots. t.	cwt.	qr.	Tops. t.	cwt.	qr.
1	Sugar-beet transplanted,	14 tons farm-yard manure, 3½ cwts. salt, 4½ cwts. bone-compound,	3	11	4	1st week July,	24	12	16	11	3	9	1	3
2	Sugar-beet sown,	Do., .	3	11	4	1st week May,	24	6	18	10	1	14	11	1
3	Do., .	Do., .	3	11	4	Do.,	24	9	19	12	3	12	2	3
4	Mangels, yellow globe,	Do., .	3	11	4	2ndweek May,	27	12	26	7	1	11	6	2
5	Do., .	Do., .	3	11	4	Do.,	27	9	25	18	1	12	19	3
6	Mangels, long red,	Do., .	3	11	4	Do.,	27	12	23	0	3	9	3	2
7	Do., .	Do., .	3	11	4	Do.,	27	9	30	4	3	11	6	3
8	Turnips, yellow Aberdeen,	Do., .	3	11	4	2ndweek June,	27	9	27	5	2	8	12	1
9	Turnips, yellow Bullock,	9½ cwts. bone-compound,	3	6	6	3rd week June,	27	9	25	8	3	8	12	3
10	Turnips, Imperial yellow,	5½ cwts. guano, .	3	6	0	Do.,	27	9	21	13	3	8	12	0
11	Do., .	5 cwts. bone-compound, and 2¾ cwts. guano,	3	5	0	4th week June,	27	9	20	19	0	8	1	2

Summary for the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	192	5	9
,, Paid for Labour,	32	17	10½
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	7	4
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	7	7	4
,, ,, Manures,	13	18	10
,, ,, Cattle,	30	6	2
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	11	1	1
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	6	17	7
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	30	16	11
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	13	4½
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	11	9
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	29	12	3
	£362	16	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	59	11	9
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	1	16	3
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	23	4	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	31	13	10
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	2	0
By Farm and Dairy Produce used by Family,	28	3	6
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	217	4	11
	£362	16	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Markethill Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Sugar Beet,	0 0 33	1st & 2nd weeks, May,	3rd week, November,	5 lbs.,	18 tons 4 cwt. 3q.	10 12 0	3 1 0	—	A portion of the Beet was transplanted where Carrots had failed.
Sugar Beet tops,	—	—	—	—	11 tons 18 cwt.,	—	—	—	
Mangels,	0 2 0	2nd week, May,	3rd week, November,	5 lbs.,	26 tons 8 cwt,	10 12 0	9 11 6	—	
Mangel tops,	—	—	—	—	11 tons 4 cwt.,	—	—	—	
Turnips,	1 2 0	2nd, 3rd, & 4th weeks, June,	Yet in field,	4½ lbs.,	22 tons 10 cwt.,	8 14 5	2 10 7	—	
Turnip tops,	—	—	—	—	8 tons 10 cwt.,	—	—	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 10	1st week, March,	Used for cattle,	Transplanted,	31 tons 17 cwt.,	10 5 6	5 13 0	—	
Potatoes,	1 1 0	1st & 2nd weeks, April	1st & 2nd weeks, Nov.,	11½ cwt.,	4 tons 9 cwt.,	7 16 3	—	1 2 9	Potatoes valued at only 1s. 6d. per cwt., 41 per cent. being diseased.
Beans,	1 1 12	1st week, April,	2nd week, November,	3½ bushels,	49 bushels,	7 5 6	—	1 3 0	
GRAIN.									Owing to the late unfavorable harvest the Bean crop was considerably injured, and was valued when harvested at 2s. 6d. per bushel.
Flax,	1 3 13	3rd week, April,	2nd week, August,	2¾ bushels,	34 stones,	8 15 0	7 8 0	—	
Wheat,	1 1 12	1st week, Nov., 1852,	3rd week, August,	1½ cwts.,	17 cwt. 2 qrs.	5 16 5	6 8 7	—	
Wheat Straw,	—	—	—	—	1 ton 14 cwt. 3qrs	—	—	—	
Oats,	4 1 24	3rd week, March,	2nd & 3rd weeks, Sept.	9 stones,	17 cwt.,	5 1 6	1 14 6	—	The Wheat and Oat Straw are not here valued; the expense in preparing the grain for market being considered equivalent.
Oat Straw,	—	—	—	—	1 ton 6 cwt. 3qrs.	—	—	—	
GRASS.									
Rye-grass,	2 0 0	—	Used for soiling,	3 bshls. and 10 lbs. red clvr.,	11 tons 5 cwt.,	2 16 0	5 12 9	—	
Pasture,	2 1 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
Total,	16 2 24								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 3 0	2nd week, Sept., 1852,	Used early in April,	8 lbs.,	4 tons 12 cwt.,	2 4 0	—	—	The Rape was used at an early season, in order to have the ground in readiness for the succeeding crop of Oats.
Vetches,	0 1 26	2nd week, Oct., 1852,	Early in June,	3 bshl. & 2 stones rye,	8 tons,	3 17 0	0 3 0	—	
Total,	1 0 26								

(Signed), PATRICK O'HAGAN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

9th January, 1854. JOSEPH M'KEE, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Carrick Model Farm.

20. Carrick Model Agricultural National School, County Fermanagh.

January, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the following Report on the above School and Farm for the year 1853 :—

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no "Agricultural Boarders" or "Industrial Class" yet established in this School. The Agricultural Class continues to evince a praiseworthy desire for becoming more intimately acquainted, not only with the theoretical but also the practical details of their future avocation.

It is a usual custom for the Patron of this Institution to assemble the scholars attending his schools, to some central place, to ascertain the proficiency attained by each. During last summer the pupils attending a few of his schools, situated around Lisbellaw, were summoned to attend an examination. Agriculture formed one of the subjects of examination, and those who examined came to the conclusion that combining agricultural with literary education does not retard the progress of the latter.

The attendance of the Agricultural Class continued steady during the year, with the exception of the spring and harvest months ; but I anticipate that if an "Industrial Class" was formed, it would ensure a more satisfactory attendance.

Model Farm.—It is very gratifying to me to be enabled to state, that the results of the past year's operations have been attended with considerable success, as may be seen from the "Balance Sheet" appended to this Report. The receipts for cattle sold during the year (principally pigs), was upwards of £13 ; and of dairy produce, £18 3*s.* 9*d.*, whilst very little grain or root crops have been disposed of, proving that it is from the former items we derive our profits ; and whilst it is to our green crops we look for a large return of enriching manure, if we expect to keep up the fertility of the soil, these should, if possible, be all consumed on the premises of every well-regulated farm.

I may mention, that a portion of the land ploughed from lea on which oats were sown, it did not succeed so well as I anticipated. The field was ploughed in the middle of January, and as it was laid down in grass by its former possessor in very uneven, narrow, crooked ridges, I had recourse to the plan of trenching every fourth furrow, and throwing it over the surface to insure a sufficient covering for the seed, which is so important in this light soil. The months of May and June proving so very dry, I immediately rolled, on seeing the drought setting in ; but owing to the inequalities of the surface, the crops did not all come to maturity at the same time, thereby causing a serious loss of the best of the grain. Whether the defect arose from the bringing up of too much of the subsoil at that period of the year, or the succeeding drought, I cannot say, but I think it most probable that the failure originated from the combined effects of both.

Management of the Live Stock.—The practice of house-feeding has been carried out partially during the preceding years ; but now, since a greater breadth of the farm is under green and "stolen crops," we are enabled to keep the cattle longer in the sheds, which will enable us to collect a greater quantity of both solid and liquid manure.

Manures.—As the proper collection, preservation, and testing of the different qualities of manure should be considered one of the most important points in the practice of agriculture, I therefore, at your request, beg leave to lay before you a few experiments on some of the different kinds of manure used on this farm.

Experiment No. 1.—This experiment was instituted for the purpose

of ascertaining the comparative results of farm-yard manure, and a compost of road scrapings, lime, &c., on the growth of the potato. The variety planted was "White Rocks," the dates of planting and lifting was 19th March, and 8th October.

No. of Plot.	Kind of Manure applied per Statute Acre.	Cost of Manure per Statute Acre.	Produce sound.	Produce unsound.	Per centage diseased.
		£ s. d.	tons. cwt.	tons. cwt.	
1	25 tons farm-yard manure, .	1 5 0	5 5	0 5	6·13
2	25 tons compost, . . .	1 0 0	4 12	0 1	1·5

No. 2.—This experiment had for its object the ascertaining of the comparative effects of farm-yard manure, and Peruvian guano on the growth of mangel.

No. of Plot.	Variety of Mangel.	Manure per Statute Acre.	When sowed.	When pulled.	Weight of Bulbs.	Weight of Tops.
1	Yellow globe	25 tons farm-yard manure, .	1st week in May.	Last week in Oct.	tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. 12 5 0 24	tons. cwt. qrs. lbs. 6 17 1 2
2	do. .	12 tons do. and 2 cwt. guano, .			15 10 2 17	10 0 2 4
3	do. .	4 cwt. P. guano,			15 10 2 17	9 4 3 24
4	do. .	No manure, .			10 11 0 20	4 15 0 23

From the above it may be seen that one-half farm-yard manure and one-half guano produced as great a weight of bulbs as whole guano, but the former produced the greater weight of leaves. When the crop was weighed the leaves were in a very succulent growing state, but I was desirous to transplant a crop of rape in its stead.

No. 3.—This experiment had the same object in view as No. 2, the only difference is the variety of mangel; the time of sowing, lifting, kind of manure, preparation, and after treatment of the soil the same.

No. of Plot.	Variety of Mangel.	Manure, per Statute Acre.	Weight of Bulbs per Statute Acre.	Weight of Leaves per Statute Acre.
			tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	tns. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	Long red,	25 tons farm-yard manure, .	18 5 1 12	7 3 2 10
2	do.	12 tons do., and 2 cwt. P. guano,	17 18 0 25	8 1 3 7
3	do.	4 cwt. Peruvian guano, . .	16 18 2 25½	6 13 3 17
4	do.	No manure, ...	9 11 2 5	4 0 3 18

That part of the field on which the mangels were sown received a deep trenching the previous autumn; it would have required a larger supply of manure.

No. 4.—In instituting this experiment on the growth of the turnip, the object in view was to test the produce resulting from an application of farm-yard manure alone, guano alone, and a combination of these. The ground was prepared as usual, thoroughly cleansed, and well pulverized. The crop was sown the second week in May, and weighed the first week in December. The results are shown in the following table :—

No. of Plot.	Variety of Turnip.	Manure, per Statute Acre.	Weight of Bulbs per Statute Acre.	Weight of Leaves per Statute Acre.
			tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.	tns. cwt. qrs. lbs.
1	Skirving's improved Swede, . .	25 tons farm-yard manure, . . .	26 10 3 14	4 11 0 7
2	do., . .	12 tons do., 2 cwt. guano,	27 2 1 3	5 0 2 10
3	do., . .	4 cwt. Peruvian guano,	25 15 3 18	5 3 0 8
4	do., . .	No manure, . .	14 16 0 11	3 7 2 15

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Carrick Model Farm.

Permanent Improvements.—The permanent improvements effected during the past year consisted principally in levelling old and useless fences, throwing down dilapidated and uninhabited houses, and converting their barren sites into productive ground; and also removing apple trees, a rather difficult operation, as the trees being old, required a large quantity of earth to be carefully left with their roots, which caused their removal to be very laborious. With the exception of two, they all showed symptoms of growth; some even flowered and produced fruit after being transplanted, contrary to the opinion of those who witnessed the operation.

The quantity of land gained this year by the reclamation of lanes, streets, ditches, gripes, &c., &c., amounts to one acre, one rood, and fourteen perches.

The farm is now becoming more orderly in appearance, since the fields can be ploughed from one boundary fence to the other, without interruption, a circumstance which ought to be duly considered by the farmers in this locality, and perhaps throughout Ireland, since much time is lost in ploughing short fields, particularly in the turning of the horses. In proof of the foregoing, I have made a calculation, showing the time lost in ploughing a statute acre, with the ridges 10 perches long, as compared with that occupied when the ridges are thirty perches long :—

No. of Field	Length.	No. of Furrow Slices, each 8 inches broad.	Time lost in turning, each turn to occupy a minute.
1	10 perches, . .	396, . . .	13 hours 12 minutes.
2	30 do., . .	132, . . .	4 ,, 24 ,,

It may be seen from the foregoing that, assuming the quantities of land to be ploughed to be equal, by diminishing the breadth, and increasing the length in corresponding proportion, the loss of time in ploughing is diminished in the same direct ratio, while the loss of land as "head lands" is also diminished.

In concluding this Report, I beg leave to state, that the parents of the pupils attending this School have shown themselves so desirous of having their sons instructed in the improved system of husbandry, that some have taken lodgings in the neighbourhood in cases where their homes are too remote, so that they might have an opportunity of attending the instruction given here.

I would beg leave to suggest the formation of "Industrial" and "Agricultural Boarders' Classes," which in my opinion would tend to increase the zeal for agricultural instruction in this locality, while it could not fail to promote the welfare and increase the utility of this Institution.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN JAMIESON,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	145	19	10
,, Paid for Labour,	16	17	5
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	6	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds, ,, ,, Manures,	3	2	0½
,, ,, Cattle,	15	5	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	—		
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	6	12	7½
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	21	0	6
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	13	3
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	6	2
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	40	16	7
	£258	3	11

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	4	9	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	5	16	4
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	13	14	1
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	18	3	9
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	3	7	8
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	212	12	7
	£258	3	11

Table showing the Cropping of the Carrick Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre,	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.			cwts. qrs. lbs.	tns. cwt. qrs. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Potatoes,	2 2 0	March and April,	October,	12 0 0	5 3 2 0 sound	3 13 4*	13 11 8	—	An average crop.
Parsnips,	0 0 10	1st week in May,	December,	0 0 5	6 0 0 0		7 2 2	—	A poor crop.
Turnips,	2 2 0	May, June, and July,	Dec., Jan., and Feb.,	0 0 4	Various,		8 2 2	—	A fair crop, considered here.
Mangels,	0 1 0	1st week in May,	October,	0 0 5	20 5 0 0		8 12 2	—	An excellent crop.
Kohl-Rabi,	0 0 5	1st week in May,	December,	0 0 4	14 3 0 0	4 17 10	—	—	A poor crop; too late in sowing.
Carrots,	0 1 0	Last week in April,	October,	0 0 5	12 9 0 17		44 18 8	—	A very good crop; sold some for 7*d.* per st.
Beans,	0 0 10	March 12,	September,	2½ bushels,	10 barrels,		5 2 4	—	A very good crop.
Cabbages,	0 0 10	Different times,	—	—	Not taken,		—	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	10 0 0	April,	September,	12 to 16 stones,	10 barrels,	2 12 0	3 4 8	—	A tolerable crop.
Grass.									
Grass,	5 0 0	April, 1852,	Cut for soiling in May; the portion for hay in July,	6 lbs. Ital. rye-grass, 6 lbs. red clover, 1 bushel perennial rye-grass,	11 tons cut green for soiling,	0 13 6	4 16 6	—	A good crop.
Avenue and Lawn,	0 1 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	21 0 0								
"Stolen Crop."									
Spring Vetches, succeeded by Turnips,	0 3 0	1st week in March,	Cut in July,	2 bush. vetches, 1 do. oats,	tns. cwt. qrs. lbs. 16 3 2 15	1 19 4	6 2 6½	—	An excellent crop.

(Signed), John Jamison, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

9th January, 1852. W. Norton, Manager.

* Rent, seed, and taxes not included in any of the crops.

21. DRUMHILLA MODEL AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Monaghan.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report for the past year, on the Agricultural Department of the above School, together with the Farm Accounts and Statistical Return.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number receiving agricultural instruction in this Establishment are as follow:—

Resident "Agricultural Boarders," . . .	3
"Agricultural Class," composed of the more advanced day pupils of the school, ...	10
"Paid Industrial Class,"	6

I feel happy in being enabled to report that the attention and progress of these classes have been most satisfactory.

Model Farm.—Since the date of my last Report there has been no important change effected, either in the system or details of cultivation, which would call for any special remarks. The balance sheet does not present so favourable a result as that of the previous year, but this must not be regarded as evidence of any backward tendency, as it will be seen that no credit is taken for "produce consumed by family," and this would amount to a considerably larger sum than heretofore, as there are now fourteen persons to be supported in this establishment. The farm is assuming a much more satisfactory appearance, and the soil is steadily increasing in fertility, while all the details of an improved system of farm management are carefully attended to.

Live Stock.—The farm animals are much improved in description and value since last year, and have been quite free from any symptoms of disease.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—The farmers of this locality evince a very fair degree of progress in the more essential points of improved farming, viz., deep tillage, green cropping, and judicious management of manure.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

ROBERT MILLAR, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Drumhilla Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	366	9	0
,, Paid for Labour,	18	9	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	11	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	10	0	2
,, Manures,	2	1	2
,, Cattle,	52	4	6
,, Feeding Stuffs,	10	10	0
,, Implements and Repairs,	15	18	0
,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	49	10	0
,, ,, Poor Rate,	—		
,, ,, County Cess,	2	0	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	50	5	1
	£588	3	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	29	15	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	32	6	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	40	9	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	13	5	9
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	10	8
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	469	17	0
	£588	3	5

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Drumhilla Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	7 0 0	Feb. and March,	October,	11½ cwts.,	8 tons,	4 0 0	10 0 0	—	About one-eighth unsound.
Turnips,	6 0 0	May and June,	Nov. and December,	3½ lbs.,	28 tons,	4 10 0	5 10 0	—	Yellow and purple-top Aberdeen.
Cabbages,	0 2 0	March,	July,	12,906 plants,	31 tons,	3 18 0	6 10 0	—	Flat Dutch.
Carrots,	0 1 0	April,	November,	4 lbs.,	17 tons,	Not ascertd.	—	—	Red Surrey.
Rape,	2 0 0	August,	April and May,	12 lbs.,	20½ tons,	Do.	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	10 0 0	March,	Sept. and October,	11 stones,	10 barrels,	3 7 0	2 0 0	—	Much injured by wind.
Flax,	7 0 0	April,	September,	10 pecks,	30 stones,	7 4 0	4 16 0	—	Dutch and New York.
GRASS.									
Pasture,	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hay,	2 0 0	—	July,	—	—	—	—	—	
Grass, for soiling and hay,	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	44 3 0								
"STOLEN CROP."									
Vetches,	1 2 0	September,	June,	3 bushels,	15 tons,	Not ascertd.	—	—	Used for soiling.

(Signed), ROBERT MILLAR, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, having corrected an error in Labour and Profit Account. I also claim £3 10*s.* yearly rent for Water-wheel and Threshing Machine, erected 1852.

12th January, 1854. PETER FORSTER, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Drumhilla Model Farm.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Loughash Model Farm.

22. LOUGHASH NATIONAL MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Tyrone.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my Report on the working of the above School and Model Farm for 1853. The following will show the number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction at this school:—

Classes.	1st January, 1853.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Increase or Decrease.	Remaining, 1st January, 1854.
Agricultural Boarders,	18	5	9	4	14
Day Pupils, . .	12	10	6	4	16
Total, . .	30	15	15	0	30

Of the fifteen boarding and day pupils who left during the year, most of them remained too short a time to qualify them for situations, but the amount of agricultural and literary knowledge which they acquired cannot fail to be of service, not only to themselves, but be a means of extending its benefits in whatever district they are placed.

The pupils in general conducted themselves most satisfactorily, displayed considerable energy and proficiency in acquiring a knowledge of the various branches of study brought under their notice, and I have no doubt, on examination, would be capable of exhibiting a fair specimen of the progress which pupils are capable of making, not only in agriculture, but in literary acquirements, though but half the day is devoted to study, the other half being for labour on the farm. The studies to which their attention is chiefly confined are of a practical nature, having relation to the management of land, as surveying in theory and practice; laying out and levelling roads, water-courses, and drains; a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and botany; of the rearing and feeding of stock, and management of land; all conducted on a small scale, but suited to the wants of the generality of Irish farmers, and on such principles of economy as cannot fail to insure success wherever it is practised.

Cultivation of Farm.—The results connected with the management of the Model Farm for this year have been as favourable as could be anticipated. The crops, without exception, exhibited as fair a return as land of the kind could be expected to produce. The potato crop withstood the blight better than since the first year of the failure, so as almost to be a full crop: but the kinds cultivated, and which withstand the disease best, are inferior in quality to those cultivated previous to the commencement of the disease. Renewing the seed frequently, and planting early on dry and deeply prepared land appears to be the most successful practice to insure a crop comparatively free from disease.

The favourable result of the potato harvest, with the enhanced value of farm produce generally, has swelled the profits of the farm this year beyond what we have hitherto been able to realize; but now that the most expensive portion of the improvements has been effected, I hope to be able to labour the farm more economically, so that should prices fall, it may still be capable of showing a fair return for the outlay of capital and labour bestowed upon it.

With a view of testing the result of narrow drills, in turnip cultivation, and diminishing the distance between the plants, as required by

Professor W. K. Sullivan, in your circular of 27th April last, I had two plots, of four drills each, prepared of the dimensions given in the following table, an equal quantity of manure was used in the drill in each lot, but as more drills are contained in an acre when they are made narrow, a greater quantity of manure is required, and this accounts for the difference of manure applied per acre. The turnips were sown on the 28th May.

No. of Plot.	Kind and Quantity of Manure per Statute Acre.	Cost of Manure.	Distance between Drills.	Distance between Plants.	Weight of Bulbs.	Weight of Tops.
		£ s. d.	Inches.	Inches.	tons cwts. qrs.	tons cwts. qrs.
1	35 Tons mixed farm-yard manure, with 2 cwt. guano, . .	5 13 6	28	10	20 5 1	4 13 0
2	41 Tons mixed farm-yard manure, with 2½ cwt. guano, . .	6 8 4	24	7	19 1 3	5 1 0

I may observe, in reference to this experiment, that considerable inconvenience arises in working narrow drills, the horses are liable to injure the turnips where the space is too narrow for them to walk in, and as narrow drills must always be made shallow, the manure cannot be properly covered, and from this, and the small quantity of earth in the drill, the fibres of the plant have but limited space in search of nourishment: the size of the bulbs was a good deal less than where the drills were at the regular distance, but the foliage was greater. The place experimented upon does not represent an average of the whole field, consisting of 5½ acres, but I thought it best not to select the most favourable portion of the ground for the experiment.

Live Stock.—The cattle fed upon the farm during the year, consisted of nine milch cows, fourteen heifers and calves, eight sheep, and two horses, besides pigs, fowls, &c.

The cattle are fed in the house one half the day in summer, and the other half get out to pasture for exercise; whilst in winter the milch stock are kept constantly in the house, and the young stock get out a few hours each day, when the weather is fine. This system of house-feeding enables me to keep a larger stock than could possibly be kept if the greater part of the farm were devoted to pasture, and though the yield in milk may be a little less in summer, when they are house-fed, less food is consumed, and the cattle kept in better condition, besides, the quantity of manure made for the benefit of the ensuing crop renders the sytem of house-feeding far preferable to any grazing system that could be adopted. The yield in milk and butter has been accurately kept for the past year, and you will see from the returns furnished, that the produce of the cows realized £62 13*s.* 6*d.*; this, with the value of the young stock reared during the year, exhibits a fair return from this branch of farm management.

Manures.—Our chief occupation for a large portion of the year consisted in collecting manure. The soil is naturally poor, and if a large quantity be not regularly applied, we are sure to find a great deficiency in the quantity of crop. So soon as the manure-stead has been cleared for the preceding year's crop, we fill it to the depth of eighteen inches with a layer of bog stuff, road scrapings, scourings of ditches, &c.: the urine from the cow houses is allowed to flow through it, and as soon as it becomes saturated, it is mixed in alternate layers with the

manure as it is made from the cattle; this bog stuff, when mixed, prevents the animal manure from decomposing too rapidly, and if any fermentation ensues, it retains the gaseous and liquid elements that would escape from it. During the winter this is carted to the field intended to be manured, and made up into heaps, where it remains till it is required. In addition, we use a small quantity of guano for the turnip crop, which being placed nearer to the seed than the manure, but not in contact with it, pushes the young turnip forward at the commencement of its growth, till its roots become sufficiently developed for extracting nourishment from the manure placed at the bottom of the drill. The application of guano appears to have a decided effect on the growth of the turnip crop; and though its price is so high, it still leaves a margin for profit in the crop to which it is applied; but if it could be had for half the price, its application would become more extended, and the benefits resulting become proportionably greater.

Permanent Improvements.—The chief improvements effected during the year have been the making and repairing of fences, clearing the land of stones, and putting additional drains in some parts of the fields, where they had not become sufficiently dry from the first draining. Almost the whole of the farm has now been drained, so that we will be able in future to devote more of our spare labour to the improvement of the fences, and rendering more productive some parts of the farm which had been less susceptible of improvement.

The agriculture of this district has materially improved since the establishment of this school. There is now little difficulty in getting the people to follow the practice of "house-feeding" stock and raising green crops. The social condition of the people is now as satisfactory as in the most flourishing time of the potato culture, and little difficulty is experienced in meeting the demands of rent and taxes that now come against them, even with persons living upon small holdings. They are able to raise, from milk and butter, more than sufficient to pay rent, taxes, and other demands, leaving the crop of the farm for their own use. It is considered by the farmers in this place, that the person who has to depend on his crop alone to meet his demands, cannot be in a prosperous condition.

I send you the statistics of cropping, and other tables, compiled as carefully as could be, from an estimate of the different crops; and though our returns are not *large*, they are *regular*, and by a judicious expenditure, we try to keep the outlay within the income, which can be the only means of insuring success in any undertaking. A man engaged in agricultural pursuits may fail from two extremes: that is, by bestowing too much labour on his land, or too little, the great point is *to know the kind of labour that will pay*, and *how far* it is to be carried out, so as to insure a return for the expenditure. A proper understanding of this constitutes the chief skill of the Agriculturist, and enables him to exhibit a system capable of extension among the class of persons he is intended to benefit.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

James Moore.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

NAMES of PUPILS in training at the Loughash Agricultural School, for the year 1853.

Names of Pupils.	Date of Entrance.	Destination.	Date of Leaving.
1. Michael Haley,	Dec., '49,	Got employment as Clerk in a shirt manufactory,	Dec., '52.
2. Thomas Thompson,	Oct., '51,	Still at School.	
3. John Donovan,	June, '49,	Do.	
4. John O'Neill,	Dec., '50,	Do.	
5. Wm. M'Glinchy,	Jan., '52,	Do.	
6. James Brison,	Jan., '52,	Do.	
7. John Smyth,	Oct., '51,	Do.	
8. Wm. Smyth,	Sept., '51,	Went to Glasnevin,	Aug., '53.
9. Edward M'Anena,	Oct., '51,	Emigrated,	Nov., '52.
10. Henry Wilson,	Dec., '50,	Managing his father's farm,	July, '53.
11. Lawrence Clarke,	Oct., '52,	Still at School.	
12. George Gallen,	April, '52,	Do.	
13. George Ansel,	Oct., '51,	Do.	
14. Robert Campbell,	Sept., '51,	Died.	
15. John M'Farland,	Dec., '50,	Emigrated,	Feb., 53.
16. Michl. M'Mahon,	April, '52,	Still at School.	
17. Edmd. Malone,	April, '52,	Went home,	Oct., '53.
18. Wm. Tormer,	Jan., '53,	Still at School.	
19. Stephen Loughran,	Feb., '53,	Went home,	Nov., '53.
20. Bartly Loughran,	Feb., '53,	Do.,	Do.
21. John Callaghan,	June, '53,	Still at School.	
22. John Doherty,	Oct., '53,	Do.	
23. Charles Lynch,	Dec., '53,	Do.	

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Loughash Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	326	3	6
,, Paid for Labour,	39	12	1
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	45	16	7
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	6	12	2
,, ,, Manures,	5	10	0
,, ,, Cattle,	12	4	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	5	14	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	7	18	1
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	27	16	8
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	2	6	5
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	10	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	127	4	7
	£608	8	7

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	45	19	4
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	21	10	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	42	14	4
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	62	13	6
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	4	14	5
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	430	17	0
	£608	8	7

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Loughash Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	5 2 0	From 24th May to 15th June,	—	4 lbs.,	22 tons,	7 4 0	6 0 0	—	
Potatoes,	6 0 0	20th April,	October,	12 cwt.,	6 tons,	8 5 10	6 14 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 20	15th April,	—	—	20 tons,	5 17 6	4 12 6	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	17 0 0	1st April,	1st October,	15 stone,	120 stones,	3 0 4	3 4 4	—	
GRASS.									
Cutting Grass,	8 0 0	—	July,	—	2½ tons hay,	2 2 4	5 7 8	—	
Pasture,	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 16 0	—	
Total,	40 0 20								

(Signed), JAMES MOORE, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BERNARD M'KENNA, Manager.

January 8, 1854.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report, *Loughash Model Farm.*

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Sallybank Model Farm.

23. SALLYBANK MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Clare.

January 14th, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in a circular issued from the Education Office last October, I beg to submit the following Report of the Agricultural Department of this School, with the returns of statistics and cropping.

Agricultural Instruction.—There is no accommodation in this establishment for "Agricultural Boarders." The number in the "Agricultural Class," at the close of the last quarter, was eighteen; the number for the corresponding quarter, in 1852, was sixteen. The great drawback on the progress of this class has been their irregular attendance at school; yet when they do attend, their conduct has been characterized by patient attention, and they seem to take a lively interest in the improvements carried out on the farm, the importance of which has been most assiduously pointed out to them. The number in the "Industrial Class" is the same as in 1852, viz., six. These, in consequence of their regular attendance, are far in advance of the others, not only in agricultural but in literary information. They work two hours each day, and are occasionally assisted by the pupils of the Agricultural Class; both receive a lecture on agriculture for half an hour each day. The principal subjects treated of are draining, deepening the soil by subsoiling and trenching, the various kinds of manures, the crops to which each can be most successfully applied, the preparation of the soil for the different crops, the time of sowing or planting, the quantities of seed per acre, rotations, house-feeding, &c.

Model Farm.—The crops in general were good this year, taking the quality of the land into account. The Swedish turnips were pronounced, by good judges, an admirable crop. The average space occupied by each bulb was two feet by ten inches; and though they were of a fair size, the return is scarcely one-half of what appears to be realized on other farms. The produce was ascertained, not by the usual custom of weighing a *square perch,* but by taking *two drills through the whole length of the field,* and cleaning the bulbs perfectly before weighing them; this gave twenty-two tons per statute acre.

The next crop of which I feel it necessary to speak is the potato. It grew better in this neighbourhood last year than any year since 1845. The disease did not manifest itself until late in August. Had I then sold mine they would have realized from £20 to £24 per statute acre. But unfortunately my anxiety to preserve them for family use, during the year, caused me a loss of from £10 to £12. The value of the portion that remained sound, together with that of the diseased ones for pig feeding, exceeded the cost of production (see Statistics), so that, notwithstanding the severe loss by disease, there was a slight gain by their cultivation. In addition to the two divisions manured for Swedish turnips and potatoes, there was a third manured after vetches for a stolen crop of late turnips and rape. Thus, three of the six divisions are manured every year, or, in other words, the lea is manured for three successive years, after being broken up before being again laid down with grass-seeds: my object being the improvement of an "ungrateful soil," by manuring one-half of it every year. Having explained the rotation in my Report for 1852, I need say no more concerning it here.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—It may be seen, on reference to the Balance Sheet, that most of the receipts arise from this source. I have been always under the impression that pigs and cows—as well as land—to *pay well,* must be *fed well.* Feeding pigs on slops alone is

the reverse of economical, and may be likened to the abortive attempts to support the human frame in a fit condition to labour by food possessing little or no nutritive property. Last spring I was preparing a litter of young pigs for the market; they were getting abundance of Indian meal and bran, with some turnips, and were entirely confined to the piggery. Over-feeding and want of exercise brought on cramps, which ended in the death of five of them, worth, at least, £5. This taught me that there are extremes which should be avoided. The cows kept during the year were two, a heifer, and two calves reared last winter.

Manures.—The greatest care is taken to collect and preserve the manure, knowing that it is the most important element in farm management. It is removed from the cow-house and piggeries, daily, to the pit, and occasionally covered with a layer of bog-mould or road-scrapings. The liquid manure is absorbed by bog-mould placed behind the cows, and removed every second day to the manure pit. In addition to what manure was made on the farm during the year, I paid £3 13*s.* 6*d.* for Peruvian guano, which was applied for turnips at the rate of 4 cwt. per statute acre, in addition to 12 tons of farm-yard manure.

Permanent Improvements.—The permanent improvements effected during the year are the reclamation of sixteen perches of waste along the stream forming the eastern boundary of the farm, and a few perches of a drain, amounting in all to about £3. On the sum expended under this heading, previous to 1853, I have charged interest at five per cent., leaving the capital as a permanent charge against the farm.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—To speak of improvements, where draining, the primary element of all agricultural progress, and which is so much needed in this locality, yet so totally neglected, is sheer nonsense. The striking contrast of this farm and the surrounding district presents an irresistible proof to the eye of the dullest observer of the vast improvements which can be made in the most ungrateful soils by the application of modern science. The cause of the verdant appearance of the former, the flourishing aspect of its crops, and the poor coarse herbage, as contrasted with the rushes and other plants indigenous to watery soils, which overrun the latter, cannot be mistaken. But in my mind there exists not a doubt, that should facilities be afforded the rising generation of carrying out the improved system they are now learning, the salutary influence of the agricultural schools will be clearly perceptible in the habits of systematic industry pursued by many of the pupils who already appear to have clear perceptions of its immense utility.

Though modesty should, perhaps, forbid my parading the favourable opinions expressed by others of my humble exertions, yet, so far as they go to prove that I am assiduous in the discharge of the duties of my situation, I trust their perusal may afford you satisfaction, and that I may be pardoned the seeming egotism of obtruding them on your notice.

The following is from Mr. Bermingham, Literary Inspector:—

"I had charge of the educational district in which Mr. Ryan resides for four years, during which time I had abundant opportunities of testing his skill as a literary teacher, and witnessing the manner in which he conducted a model farm for the Board of Education. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to his zeal and method in conducting the literary department of this establishment, and the skilled industry by which he contrived to make an *ungrateful soil* remunerative. I feel confident that in any other lot in which he may be placed, he will be distinguished by the same intelligence and industry which have placed him in the first class of our teachers."

The next is from a Report of Mr. Brogan's :—

"I do not find it necessary to offer any suggestions, as the skilful and efficient manner in which the agricultural department is conducted precludes the necessity of such. It is very much to be regretted that there are no agricultural boarders, nor accommodation for such, in the establishment, as they could not fail to benefit largely from the excellent example of improved farm management they would here see exemplified."

Concluding Remarks.—It will be seen from the Balance Sheet that the bill for labour, as usual, is high, being over £3 10*s.* per acre. But it should be remembered that it includes, besides the labour of the farm, the labour necessary to convert the produce into marketable commodities, together with £3 for permanent improvements, and £1 for fuel for farming purposes. During the last six years it has been a source of much pleasure to me to be enabled, by the judicious expenditure of some capital in the constant employment of manual labour on this little farm, to keep, at least, one family out of the workhouse. If the same system had been generally carried out, the country would present a different aspect from what it does at present.

In my Report for 1851 I mentioned the rate of wages for labour, then, as being from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per day. I now feel pleasure in stating that labourers are receiving 10*d.* a day as regular wages, with a prospect of still higher rates as soon as the spring work commences. With the present high price of provisions it is far from enabling the poor labourer to support even a small family with any degree of comfort; but I trust the time is not far distant when the social condition of our labouring classes will be generally and permanently improved. "Agricultural improvement" would cease to be that great desideratum which its advocates represent it, if it were not to be accompanied by a corresponding amelioration in the condition of the agricultural labourer.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble Servant,

JEREMIAH RYAN, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	58	15	6
,, Paid for Labour, including services of Dairymaid,	24	15	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	18	2½
,, ,, Manures,	3	13	6
,, ,, Cattle,	8	11	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	21	1	5
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	1	3
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	5	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,		–	
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	7	3
To Interest on Permanent Improvements,	2	8	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	7	2	8
	£140	14	1½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	2	6	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	8	1	7
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	22	5	2
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	16	16	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	3	5	9½
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	84	19	0
By Permanent Improvements effected during the year,	3	0	0
	£140	14	1½

Table showing the Cropping of the Sallybank Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Potatoes.*—Had the entire produce been sound, there would be a profit of about £13 per statute acre on this crop; but as 70 per cent. was diseased, the loss by disease was £12.
Potatoes,	1 0 32	March,	July to October,	80 stones,	7 tons 10 cwt.,	10 0 0	1 0 9	—	
Swedish Turnips,	1 0 26	1st June,	November and Dec.,	4 lbs.,	22 tons,	8 15 0	7 15 0	—	
Mangels,	0 0 16	26th April,	November,	4 lbs.,	14 tons 7 cwt.,	8 15 0	3 9 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 32	March and July,	Sept. to December,	Plants, 2 ft. by 1½,	15 tons,	9 10 0	2 15 0	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 16	9th April,	November,	5 lbs.,	7 tons 4 cwt.,	9 10 0	4 18 0	—	
Grain.									The profits here set down for the different crops are not the profits realized on the year's transactions, but the profits that would be realized had the crops been sold. They are, perhaps, a little in excess, as the carriage to market and some other expenses have not been taken into account. I need scarcely remark, that the profits on the year's transactions fall short of the seeming profits here; but the difference is not much if the loss I sustained by pigs be taken into account.
Oats,	1 0 24	9th April,	1st week of Sept.,	11 stones,	72 stones,	3 0 0	1 2 0	—	
Grass.									
Winter Vetches,	0 3 20	October, 1852,	June to August, used green,	10 st. Vetches & 2 st. Rye,	12 tons 15 cwt., green,	3 5 0	2 0 0	—	
Spring Vetches,	0 1 10	9th April,	August and Sept.,	10 st. Vetches & 2 st. Oats,	15 tons 12 cwt., green,	3 5 0	3 0 0	—	
Hay,	2 0 0	Sown with Oats in 1851 and 1852,	July and Sept.,	10 lbs. Clov. & 2 bsl. Rye-gr.	1 ton 10 cwt., 2 cuttings,	2 2 0	2 8 0	—	
Clover & Rye-grass, for soil,	0 2 0	Do.,	From May to Oct.,	Do.,	7 ts. 15 cwt. green, 3 cutgs. of part,	2 10 0	1 12 6	—	
Total,	7 2 16								
"Stolen Crops."									The "Stolen Crops" are not worth the labour and manure, but the succeeding crop (Swedish turnips) will be benefited by the manure applied to them.
Aberdeen Turnips,	0 1 10	7th July,	December,	4 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Globe Turnips,	0 2 4	1st August,	December,	5 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Rape, transplanted,	0 1 16	24th September,	Not until Spring,	Plants, 18 in. by 9,	—	—	—	—	
Total,	1 0 30								

(Signed), Jeremiah Ryan, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 12, 1854.

Edward Bernard, Manager.

24. BELVOIR MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Clare.

Belvoir Model Farm.

14th January, 1854.

SIR,—In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1853, I shall confine myself to a few brief observations on each of the topics referred to in the Official Circular of the 27th October last.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no boarders in this School, there being no accommodation for them in the buildings attached to the farm. The number on the Agricultural Class, at present, is thirty, being an increase of twelve over the number of last year, though, at the same time, the attendance for the past year was not so regular as in the preceding one, owing to the increased demand for labour during the spring and autumn months, consequent on the large amount of emigration that has taken place within the last few years from this locality. The "Paid Industrial Class," with one or two exceptions, continues to maintain its position as to its progress in both literary and agricultural studies, and will, I am certain, lead to the happiest results: the exceptions were pupils, members of whose families had emigrated, and who were thereby necessitated to remain at home during the hurried season of the year to assist on their parents' farms.

Model Farm.—Having had to pay off liabilities which I was under to my predecessor, in the beginning of the year, having also to pay off debts contracted during a severe illness in December, 1852, and having no resources wherewith to liquidate those demands, save a salary from the Board, and the little profits of the farm, (out of which I had to support a family,) I should have completely failed, had not my patron, with his usual kindness, come forward and advanced me seeds of all kinds, until it would suit my convenience to pay him: the Board, to whom I applied, and offered security for an advance of capital, declining to do so on the ground that such was contrary to their rules. It will also be seen, on reference to the "Balance Sheet," that I had to pay *double as much for labour* as in the preceding year. Under these circumstances it should not be wondered at if success did not attend my labours on the farm; yet I have had the satisfaction of realizing a considerable profit on the year's transactions.

Live Stock, &c., &c.—The stock on the farm at present consists of only one cow, two pigs, and a donkey, having lost a cow by disease in the beginning of last month, which also militates against the "Balance Sheet." In my last Report I stated that before the end of 1853 I expected to have the western portion of the farm stocked with sheep, but such, I regret to say, is not the case, in consequence of the cause above stated, though it has, to the amount of five acres, been laid down with suitable grasses for the purpose.

Manures.—The manure heap is carefully attended to, being regularly made up of alternate layers of cow-house and piggery manure, bog mould, got from Mr. Wilson's property, leaves, and road-scrapings, the bottom of the heap being always lined with clay and bog-earth to prevent the liquid from escaping.

Permanent Improvements.—Though a man without capital can do but little, if any, in the way of permanent improvements, still we contrived to do something in that way, such as building a stone wall around the paddock, and putting two new gates thereto, and which I afterwards had the pleasure of being allowed for by my patron, who also kindly assisted in putting the dwelling-house and offices into repair.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement, &c., in the Locality.—The agriculture of the locality has very much improved within the last few

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Belvoir Model Farm.

years, whether we regard the tillage of the land, the desire of improvement in stock, or a desire of increasing the manure heap, in all of which there has been a marked progress; but in no way can an improvement be so visibly observed as in the healthier and better clad condition of the people, compared with what it was a few years ago; but whether the Model Farm has in any way been conducive to this, it is not for me to affirm. However, I would hope, that from the proficiency and cleverness of some of the pupils attending the school, it can lay claim to no small credit in promoting this gratifying social improvement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

THOMAS MADDEN, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	37	6	0
,, Paid for Labour,	8	8	8
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	18	6½
,, ,, Manures,		—	
,, ,, Cattle,	12	1	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	2	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	13	10
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	12	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,		—	
,, ,, ,, County Cess,		—	
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	20	8	8½
	£100	9	9

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	14	6	10
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	12	8	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	12	18	4
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	12	18	5
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	3	0	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	44	18	2
	£100	9	9

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Belvoir Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	0 3 36	March and April,	October,	8¼ stones,	870 stones,	7 15 0	6 5 0	—	One-third diseased.
Turnips,	0 3 0	June and July,	November and Dec.,	4 lbs.,	14 tons,	6 10 0	2 15 0	—	The average produce of Swede and white turnips has been 14 tons.
Mangels,	0 0 20	May 7,	November,	4 lbs.,	16 tons,	7 5 0	4 5 0	—	One-third of the area under mangels was shaded by trees, injured by their roots, and hence the low return.
Parsnips,	0 0 10	April 5,	December,	6 lbs.,	11 tons,	8 0 0	8 10 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 4	,,	December,	6 lbs.,	8 tons,	8 0 0	4 0 0	—	
Cabbage,	0 1 0	At different periods,	According as fit for use,	In drills 2½ by 1¼ feet,	Not ascertained,	6 7 6	1 3 4	—	Estimated profit.
Vetches,	0 0 30	November,	June and July,	12 stones, and 3 stones of rye,	15 tons, 12 cwt.,	3 15 0	1 2 6	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	2 0 0	March 27,	August and Sept.,	12 stones,	120 stones,	2 10 0	2 3 0	—	Nearly one-third of this crop was cut away by the wire-worm.
Barley,	1 1 20	May 8,	September,	10 stones,	124 stones,	2 12 6	2 1 10	—	The three-fourths of this crop lodged, which caused not only a deficiency in the yield, but also in price.
Flax,	0 0 20	May 19,	August,	2½ bushels,	Fibre 32 stone, seed 8 bushels,	6 0 0	1 13 4	—	
GRASS.									
Grass,	6 0 20	—	From May to Sept.,	—	1 ton,	1 10 0	0 15 0	—	
Total,	12 0 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 1 20	August,	March and April,	In drills similar to cabbage,	Not taken,	Not kept,	—	—	
Cabbage,	0 0 20	October,	May,	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 2 0								

(Signed), THOMAS MADDEN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

D. J. WILSON, Manager.

January 13, 1854.

25. RAHAN MODEL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Rahan Model Farm.

4th January, 1854.

SIR,—Agreeably to your instructions, I beg to forward you a Report of the various matters connected with the Agricultural Department of this School, for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The pupils receiving Agricultural Instruction consist of three classes—"Agricultural Boarders," "Agricultural Class," and "Industrial Class."

The Agricultural Boarders' Class, consisting of two, who are required to pay half the amount required for their maintenance, is vacant since July —one of its members having been appointed to conduct a National School; the other, from the want of pecuniary means to discharge the quarterly payments having to discontinue, although having served upwards of six months of the time. These vacancies would have been early filled up but for the reason above stated, namely, the want of pecuniary means, for though the annual payment is small, it is not at the command of the generality of farmers in this locality, and there are no local contributions to aid in promoting so desirable an object.

The Agricultural Class, I am happy to be able to state, has largely increased during the year, and numbers fifty-three at the present time. The members of this class, with very few exceptions, evince an earnest desire to become acquainted with the scientific and practical details of agriculture, and several of them, whose attendance at school has been regular, display a considerable amount of intelligence therein.

The facilities for affording practical instruction are rather limited, in consequence of the School being at some distance from the Model Farm. It is only in the fine dry weather when a short pass-way across the river may be taken advantage of, that visits to the farm can be made; but on such occasions the pupils appear much interested.

Industrial Class.—The members of this class, six in number, continue to give general satisfaction. They work two hours daily on the farm the first five days of the week, and three hours on Saturdays, at such work as they are capable of performing. Those who have been longest in the class are become lively and expert in using the hoe, spade, digging fork, &c., and are very careful, diligent, and industrious in the performance of their appointed works. A vacancy rarely occurs in the class until the boys' services are much required at home, and, indeed, the desire of the parents for their continuance in this class is a principal cause of their allowing them to continue longer at School than they otherwise would; and such are the eagerness and anxiety of the pupils themselves to attain a practical knowledge of improved farming, that during the School vacations, they are seldom, if at all, absent during the time allotted them for working on the farm. When a vacancy occurs in the class, it is immediately filled up by the candidate from the Agricultural Class, who has shown the greatest taste for, and has made the greatest progress in, agricultural studies.

Whilst speaking of the Industrial Class, it may not be out of place to state, that at the time of sowing the turnips and mangel—which, as will appear below, were drilled in plots or beds—a plot of turnips and one of mangel were given to each boy, which he was to sow, thin, and tend, in every respect, to the end of the season. The greatest anxiety prevailed among them, each boy endeavouring to excel the others in cleanness of land, regularity of space, and weight of crop. I find they have derived a great deal of information from this plan, as they have had to perform, individually, all the operations of the sowing and after-culture of these crops.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Rahan Model Farm.

Agricultural instruction is given to the above classes for half an hour on each of the first five days of the week; and, as I before remarked, the attention to, and progress therein, has been very satisfactory.

Model Farm.—In Return No. 2, appended to this Report, will be found the various crops cultivated; the times of sowing or planting, and of harvesting; quantity of seed and produce; with the expense of cultivation, and profit or loss per acre on each crop. I therefore consider it unnecessary to detail the management—the cultivation having been the same as in previous years. Having adopted a different mode in the cultivation of the Swede turnips and mangel, I think right to state it. These crops were grown on the north end of No. 4 division, which is low, and a part, at times of heavy rain, subject to be flooded, as indeed is the north end of all the divisions of the farm. In order to keep the surface as dry as possible, under the circumstances, and to procure a fine seed bed (after having the land tilled and cleaned in the ordinary way), it was formed into lazy beds, ten feet broad, by a deep furrow, eighteen inches broad, cut in the direction of the fall. The manure (farm-yard manure) was then laid on, drills opened at two feet apart, with spades, by two boys, one in each furrow of the bed, the manure equally deposited in the drills, which were closed with the spades, and the seed immediately sown. The mode here described for cropping low land, possesses many beneficial advantages—First, the trenches act as drains, drying the beds, and admitting air and heat to enter, thus promoting the decomposition of the manure, which would otherwise remain in an inert state, as is commonly the case on land where wet abounds; secondly, removing the moisture from the soil increases its temperature, and thus causes a more rapid germination of the seed, a more luxuriant and early vegetation, earlier maturity, and a more productive crop; thirdly, the depth and fineness of soil, which, by this process are afforded to the seed and plants, are of immense advantage to deep rooted crops, and small tender seeds; and, fourthly, the trampling of the crop, and the consolidation of the soil, which is so easily and injuriously effected on land in moist situations, are avoided by walking in the trenches when performing the several operations of the after-culture.

I was induced to sow some barley last spring, and I can report most favourably of it as being an excellent paying grain crop on soils suited to its growth, and also remarkably well adapted to the laying down of land with seeds—the season in which it is sown answering well to thoroughly clean the land of any root weeds which may have escaped in cleaning the green fallow crops, and the grasses, being sown at the same time, have a fine, clean, and loose seed bed, and a sufficiency of cover to protect the seeds if long drought should ensue, which is the cause of many failures among grass crops.

The oats were sown as usual, but in consequence of high wind at the filling season have not been so productive as the appearance of the crop led me to anticipate.

Stock kept on the Farm.—Two cows, two yearlings, one calf, one pony, from three to six pigs, and from thirty to forty poultry, have been maintained on the farm during the year. The house-feeding of the stock, and the raising of a sufficiency of food for their plentiful provision throughout the year, constitute some of the leading features in our system of farm management, and occupy a good deal of our attention and care. While on the subject of stock, I may be allowed to mention one or two drawbacks to this profitable branch of agricultural industry in this establishment, namely, the want of a cooking-house and a fowl-house. For the want of the former, there is a great loss of time and fuel endeavouring to cook the food for the cattle and pigs over

the kitchen fire, which, after all, cannot be sufficiently effected; for the want of the latter, a considerable falling off occurs each year in the profits of the Balance Sheet, by not having proper accommodation for the keep of poultry, which when turned to advantage are a good source of profit. I beg, therefore, to request you will recommend to the Commissioners the propriety of having these two useful appendages to the farm-offices supplied.

Manure.—The manure was collected and managed as usual, that is, placed in a square or oblong heap in alternate layers of dung and peat mould. The liquid from the tank was occasionally used to forward the growth of the young grasses after each cutting, but for the most part it was absorbed by peat mould, which was then spread over the heap. All refuse about the farm and premises of a decomposing nature is carefully collected to the heap, and in March or April it is turned over, in order to commix and cause a new fermentation of its parts. The heap is then covered, top and sides, with earth or mould to retain the volatile ingredients. The manure was applied to the crop at the time of sowing, but not allowed to remain exposed to the air in the fields.

Permanent Improvements.—About three roods were trenched to the depth of sixteen inches, and a large quantity of stones removed therefrom; the stones were so large and the land so soft, that it was necessary to have them broken, and removed on hand-barrows. About thirty perches of drains were executed on a portion of No. 1 division, not hitherto drained.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—The farmers in this locality are becoming better acquainted with the importance and management of green crops, the extent of which is, therefore, yearly on the increase. Winter vetches, as stolen crops, clover and grass for soiling, and more attention to the preservation of manure, may be observed on many farms; and are regarded as being very important and valuable to the cultivators.

Concluding Remarks.—In Return No. 1, which accompanies this Report, the profit arising from cultivation is realized from about ten statute acres, the remainder being subject to flood, and scarcely worth the rent. In making out the expense attending the cultivation of the several crops, one half the manure applied is charged to the green crops, and one-sixth to each of the other three in the four-course rotation. The profit on the year's transactions is higher than that of any previous year, which principally arises from the higher price for all kinds of stock and agricultural produce which prevailed during the past year.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

PATRICK FLANAGAN, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	72	12	10
,, Paid for Labour,	9	16	6
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	6	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	5	10	7
,, ,, Manures,		—	
,, ,, Cattle,	7	9	2
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	2	0	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	17	7
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	11	16	6
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	19	10
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	7	1½
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	45	15	0½
	£164	15	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	17	11	11
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	5	10	4
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	19	8	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	8	9	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	2	2
By amount of Sundries consumed by Family:			
Dairy Produce,	6	6	8
Eggs and Poultry,	2	11	0
Potatoes,	4	8	0
Six barrels of Oats, made into Meal,	3	0	0
Garden Vegetables,	1	10	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	94	17	6
	£164	15	2

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Rahan Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	0 3 20	April,	October and Nov.,	7 cwt.,	4tns.12cwt.2qrs.	6 19 0	6 0 6	—	*Potatoes.*—Very good; Scotch Downs and Kemps about $\frac{1}{20}$th diseased, not included in the produce.
Mangel,	0 1 24	2nd week in May,	November,	3 lbs.,	29½ tons,	7 8 6	10 5 6	—	
Swede Turnips,	0 1 22	3rd week in May,	December,	3 lbs.,	30¾ tons,	7 8 6	9 4 3	—	
Turnips after Vetches,	0 1 24	23rd July,	December,	3 lbs.,	22 tons 6 cwt.,	6 5 0	5 0 0	—	
Flax,	0 0 32	11th May,	10th August,	2½ bushels,	26 st. 6 lbs. Flax and 14 st. Tow,	8 9 4	5 0 8	—	*Mangel.*—The produce would have been large but for a portion which was injured by flood.
GRAIN.									*Swede Turnips.*—A portion of this crop was also injured by flood.
Bere,	0 1 24	January, 1853,	19th August,	9 stones,	10 barrels,	4 6 6	2 8 6	—	*Flax.*—This was a good crop, but suffered some damage from lying.
Oats,	2 2 16	February & March,	August and Sept.,	13 stones,	10½ barrels,	4 6 0	2 19 0	—	*Barley.*—This was an excellent crop. The remainder of the division was under Black Oats. The whole division was laid down last May with seeds.
Barley,	1 0 34	29th April,	September,	9½ stones,	12½ barrels,	4 7 6	5 18 9	—	
GRASS.									*Italian Rye-grass and Clover.*—The produce given was from the 1st and 2nd cuttings, made into hay. The greater portion was cut green, and used as soil for cattle.
Italian Rye-grass & Clover,	2 1 2	May, 1852,	June and September,	3 bush. Rye-gr. & 10lbs. Red Clov.	5 tons 15 cwt.,	3 2 2	3 17 10	—	*Winter Vetches*—The profit stated is but an approximation, as the whole crop was consumed by the cattle.
Grass,	0 1 8	At the ends of Nos. 2	and 3, being too low	to till; about w	orth the rent.				
Do.,	2 1 10	Subject to inundation	and worth about the	rent.					*Cabbages and Rape.*—A part has suffered from flood.
House, offices, garden, and waste,	1 1 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	12 3 3								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	0 1 24	October, 1852,	May and June,	10 st. Vetches & 2½ st. Rye	16 tons 11 cwt.,	2 4 4	4 1 2	—	
Cabbages & Rape after Flax,	0 0 32	17th August, 1853,	—	14,400 plants,	Not ascertained,	3 16 10	Not known,	Not known,	
Total,	0 2 16								

(Signed), PATRICK FLANAGAN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 6, 1854.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD, Manager.

APPENDIX K.
II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.
Rahan Model Farm.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dromiskin Model Farm.

26. DROMISKIN MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Louth.

1st January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your information, my Report on the Agricultural department of this School, together with the farm accounts and returns of statistics, and cropping for the year ending the 31st December, 1853.

"*Agricultural Boarders.*"—This Class has not yet been established, but I understand, that in a very short time two Agricultural Scholarships (one of which is to be *free*) will be endowed.

The "Agricultural Class" continues to be well attended, and at present consists of about twenty-eight boys. The arrangements for their instruction continues the same as that detailed in my last report, and I feel much pleasure in stating that their proficiency for the past year has given me great satisfaction.

The paid "Industrial Class" consists of six pupils, who are employed on the farm for two hours each day, and perform their work very efficiently.

The degree of success that has attended my labours on the Model Farm for the past year has been a source of much gratification, all the crops grown thereon having been most luxuriant. On examining the Table of Cropping, and Balance Sheet, appended to this report, it will be seen that there has been a very fair profit on the year's transactions.

My "stolen crops," consisting of cabbages and vetches, are very promising.

As the management and mode of culture was the same as that described in a former report, I considered it unnecessary to allude to it at present. I have had the pleasure of being visited during the past year by the Right Hon. Lord Clermont, accompanied by his excellent lady; also, by John G. Coddington, Esq., and several other gentlemen, who expressed, in the most favourable terms, their approbation of the cultivation of the farm, and the extensive improvements effected on it during the past year.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—By referring to the balance sheet, it will be seen that the amount of profit realized by the sale of pigs has been considerable; also the amount of dairy produce, including the value of the produce used by my family is pretty large, in proportion to the stock kept, as I had but one cow up to September last, when I purchased another. I have now two cows, one heifer, one pony, and nineteen pigs. The cattle are regularly house-fed, with the exception of a few hours each day, when they are allowed exercise, and during the autumn season, they are driven out to the grass land, to eat down the grass, then too short for being cut down a third time.

Manure.—This is carefully attended to—the heap is made up of farm-yard manure, weeds, bog-mould, and clay, in alternate layers, and dressed once a week.

Portable Manures.—In consequence of not having a sufficient supply of farm-yard manure for my "green crops," I tried 3 cwt. of Gill's patent manure for turnips, on three roods of ground contiguous to a piece well manured with dung; the crop produced by the superphosphate was *equally* as *heavy* as that produced by farm-yard manure.

Permanent Improvements.—The improvements made during the past year, were the removal of a few useless fences, the reclamation and drainage of a portion of the ground which hitherto was quite unprofitable.

In submitting to you the agricultural returns, I have most carefully estimated the gross produce at the current prices in this locality.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—This institution, although only four years in operation, promises not only much good, but has since its establishment conferred considerable benefit on the locality in which it is situate; and I am happy to say that the small occupiers of ground have endeavoured to profit by the example set before them. This is quite evident, from the great efforts that many of them are making to carry out the improved system of agriculture, by following a regular course of cropping, without which, they cannot expect to cultivate their land with profit or advantage.

Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory,

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

PATRICK QUINN, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the Commissioners
of National Education.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	136	5	6
,, Paid for Labour,	22	12	5
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	15	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	8	8	3
,, ,, Manures,	1	1	0
,, ,, Cattle,	9	5	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	4	14	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	2	2	6
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	13	10	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate, ,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	12	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	27	15	6
	£232	1	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	11	5	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	—		
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	24	8	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	11	5	0
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	15	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	184	8	8
	£232	1	8

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Dromiskin Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occup.ed.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	1 2 11	March and April,	2nd & 3rd week in Oct.	5 barrels,	40 brls. sound,	9 2 0	10 4 8	—	An excellent crop.
Turnips,	1 0 34	May and June,	Not yet lifted,	4 lbs.,	18 tons,	8 12 6	3 7 6	—	A good crop.
Mangel Wurzel,	0 2 30	First week in May,	Second week in Nov.,	4 lbs.,	28 tons,	10 10 0	13 13 0	—	A splendid crop.
Carrots,	0 0 21	Third week in April,	Second week in Nov.,	6 lbs.,	16 tons,	12 6 8	11 13 4	—	A good crop.
Cabbages,	0 0 9	Third week in April,	Used occasionally for cows and pigs,	—	15 tons,	9 0 0	3 3 0	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 11	Second week in April,	Second week in Nov.,	6 lbs.,	11 tons,	10 0 0	6 10 0	—	
Cabbage plants,	0 0 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Barley,	2 2 36	Last week in April,	August and Sept.,	13 stones,	12 barrels,	3 2 0	9 10 0	—	On the whole extremely good.
Oats,	1 2 19	Second week in April,	August and Sept.,	12 stones,	11 barrels,	2 18 0	6 9 0	—	
GRASS.									
Clover and Rye-grass,	2 0 13	First week in May,	1st cutting in June, and 2nd in Sept.,	Rye-grs. 3 bush. & clover 10 lbs.	3 tons,	2 11 0	4 19 0	—	
Total,	10 0 30								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbages,	0 2 36	October,	May to June,	—	—	—	—	—	The stolen crop to be succeeded by turnips.
Vetches,	0 0 16	October,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 3 12								

(Signed,) PATRICK QUINN, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

21st January, 1854.

THOMAS CALLAN, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dromiskin Model Farm.

27. Loughrea Model Agricultural National School, County Galway.

January, 1854.

Loughrea Model Farm.

Sir,—I beg leave to forward the following Report on the Agricultural department of this School, together with an abstract of the farm accounts and returns for the year 1853.

Agricultural Class.—The number in this class at present is eighteen, which shows an increase of two on the preceding year. They have been attentive not only to their literary and agricultural studies, but also to the different operations of the farm, and those who have attended regularly have made no inconsiderable progress in the various studies in which they have been engaged for the past year. There is no Industrial Class yet formed, neither is there an Agricultural Boarding Class, there being no proper accommodation yet provided for such.

Model Farm.—The degree of success attending the operations of the farm for the last year is pretty fair, which may be seen by the accompanying accounts. No peculiarities occur in the mode of cultivation, the method of preparing the soil and the system of cropping being the same as those of the preceding year.

Live Stock.—This, to April, consisted of two cows, two heifers, and one calf; from that to December, one cow, two heifers, and a calf; two pigs constantly, and part of the time four. In December, 1852, the two cows were valued at fifteen pounds ten shillings. At that time one of them was being fattened, and in April following was sold for twelve pounds five shillings; the other calved in January, and her milk has been disposed of new at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per quart, the purchaser getting the Sunday's milk, or the seventh part, free of cost (which is the custom in this locality). This way of disposing of the dairy produce I consider more profitable than churning or making cheese, or than both together, as there is a constant demand here for new milk throughout the year. The money received for dairy produce during the year (besides rearing a calf, which is now worth three pounds ten shillings) was ten pounds two shillings and six pence.

The pigs are the only animals of which I have reason to complain, as their profit falls considerably short of the cost of food and attendance. This arises from the high price of fuel, the want of an improved apparatus for cooking, and the inferior breed of the animals.

Manure.—The manure from the cow-house and pigsty is mixed evenly once a week and made up into a rectangular pile, and then covered with earth previously collected for that purpose. Earth or peat mould is placed around the heap, in order to absorb the liquid that may exude from the manure; and when this earth is fully saturated, it is placed between the layers of the manure heap.

The liquid manure from the cow-house, together with suds, &c., &c., is collected in tanks, which are connected with a sewer that runs behind the cows. This liquid during the spring and summer is applied to those green crops which most require it, and as a topdressing to grass for soiling; when not used in either of these ways it is thrown on the manure heap. The contents of the privies, poultry-house, and the ashes and soot are mixed with dry earth and preserved in a dry place till required. This compost is generally used in the same way as the other solid farm-yard manure, that is, spread in the bottom of the drills for green crops before being closed. Sometimes it is dibbled in in the drills and the seed afterwards sown.

Another kind of manure is obtained by mixing the road scrapings, the cleansing of walks, &c., together with some lime. This compost

Loughrea Model Farm.

was collected in the latter end of Autumn, turned several times in winter, and in spring manured one rood of potatoes.

No portable or special manures were used, and no permanent improvement effected during the year.

The progress in agricultural improvement in this locality is quite evident; and I consider it has been influenced and promoted to a considerable extent by the beneficial example of improved management afforded on this Model Farm, as well as by the knowledge and skill acquired by the Agricultural Class attending this School.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

HENRY BROLLY, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural N. Schools.

Summary of the Year and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	53	0	6
,, Paid for Labour,	13	8	2
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	8	10
,, ,, Manures,	0	5	0
,, ,, Cattle,	2	17	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	10	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	9	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	5	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	1	4
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	21	11	11½
	£108	18	9½

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	15	3	9½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	6	3	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	21	15	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	10	2	6
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	5	6
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	54	9	0
	£108	18	9½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Loughrea Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips, Swede, . .	1 0 0	Last week in May,	January, . .	6 lbs., . .	26 tons, . .	9 10 0	6 10 0	—	
,, Globe and Aberdeen,	0 0 35								
Mangel, ...	0 0 10	Beginning of June, .	Middle December, .	6 lbs., . .	18 tons, . .	9 0 0	5 10 0	—	
Potatoes, . . .	0 2 0	In March, . .	October, . .	11 cwt., . .	4½ tons, . .	7 18 6	4 1 6	—	
Cabbages, . . .	0 0 20	Oct. '52, Mar., April,	Part growing yet, .	144,000 plants, .	Not ascertained,	9 10 0	7 10 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats, ...	3 1 30	End of March, .	28 Aug. to 15 Sept.,	11 stones, .	10 barrels, .	2 16 0	2 4 0	—	
GRASS.									
Clover and Grass for soiling,	1 2 35	March, 1852, . .	24th May to Oct., .	Clover 12 lbs., rye-grass 4½ sts.	Not known, .	2 10 0	2 0 0	—	
Grass second year, . .	1 2 35	—	Grazed, . . .	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	
Total, . .	8 3 5								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Mangels, ...	0 0 15	July and August, .	Beginning December,	Transplanted, .	14 tons, . .	2 0 0	8 10 0	—	Transplanted after early potatoes.
Rape, ...	0 0 20	August and Sept., .	Yet growing, . .	—	Not known, .	1 10 0	3 10 0	—	Transplanted after potatoes.
Total, . .	0 0 35								

(Signed), HENRY BROLLY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 19, 1854, P. BLAKE, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballinakill Model Farm.

28. BALLINAKILL CENTRAL MODEL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Galway.

January, 1853.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to forward a Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School, together with the Balance Sheet of the farm accounts, and the Returns of Statistics and Cropping, for the year ending the 31st December, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—Instruction in Practical Agriculture, and the sciences connected with it, has been imparted regularly to the three following classes: "Agricultural Boarders," "Agricultural Class," and "Industrial Class."

The following Table will show the number of pupils in each class, as compared with the previous year:—

	No. in Class. Dec., 1852.	No. in Class. Dec., 1853.	Increase.
Agricultural Boarders, .	1	1	–
Agricultural Class, . .	29	41	12
Industrial Class, . . .	12	12	–
	42	54	12

Agricultural Boarders.—There is only one boy at present in this class, but arrangements are being made for the accommodation of three more, as there are many applicants for admission. The zeal and attention of the in-door pupil to his duties and studies, have been unremitting, and his progress in literary, as well as agricultural knowledge, has been most satisfactory. The hope of being admitted, when properly qualified, to the Parent Institution at Glasnevin, invariably causes the members of this class to be most assiduous in their studies.

Agricultural Class.—The number receiving instruction in this class, in this and the Irish Waste Land National School, is on an average thirty-six pupils daily. During the past year they have made a creditable proficiency, the good effect of which does not rest with themselves, as I find that the system adopted by their parents in the cultivation and management of their farms, has been much improved.

Industrial Class.—The members of this class attend regularly, and are making a fair progress in their studies. It will be seen by the above table that there are twelve boys in this class, but I regret that only six of them are paid. The Patron, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P., contributes the requisite amount for the payment of these; and the small sum of sixpence per week which each pupil receives, excites great emulation among them. Should the Commissioners be pleased to pay the same number of boys as the Patron, this class could be considerably and advantageously increased. I frequently have had an opportunity of hearing the members of this class pointing out to their parents the defects of the system which they were pursuing, particularly in taking a succession of corn crops, their carelessness in the collection and management of manures, and the loss sustained by not raising a sufficiency of green food for their cattle.

It can be seen from my former Reports, that the quantity of land originally attached to the School, was six acres, one rood, and twenty-three perches, statute measure, which was almost worthless when it came into my possession. It was subsequently increased to nine acres and twenty-three perches, and has recently been enlarged to twelve

statute acres. As yet there is only about an acre of the original added to the present farm. I wish to remark that the soil is entirely different, both as to situation and physical properties.

Situation and Aspect.—It has a north-easterly aspect, with an inclination of about one foot in forty.

Ballinakill Model Farm.

Soil.—The soil is of a good depth, and does not require draining. It rests on the limestone formation, is loose and friable, but contains very little organic matter.

The farm is divided into four equal parts, on which a "four-course shift" is carried out. It was cropped this year as follows :—First field, potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel, parsnips, and rape ; Second, oats on lea ; Third, grass the second year; Fourth, Italian rye-grass and clover.

No. 1 *Field* (3A.).—This field, which was in pasture the previous year, was trenched about eighteen inches deep. The trenching was performed by the plough and spade, as described in my Report for the year 1850. Owing to the great quantity of stones which we met, the expense was two pounds per statute acre. The quantity of land under each crop in this field was as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Potatoes,	1	0	20
Turnips,	1	2	0
Mangel,	0	1	10
Rape,	0	0	8
Parsnips,	0	0	2
Total,	3	0	0

It can be seen by the table of experiments in this Report, that the acreable produce of the different crops in this field was very large, considering the exhausted state of the land.

No. 2 *Field—Oats on lea.*—The soil for this crop was ploughed into sets, nine feet apart, and the seed was sown broadcast the 5th March. The furrows were dug fully twelve inches deep, to afford additional covering after the seed was harrowed in. The produce was about twelve barrels per statute acre. Having seen an article in a late number of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society," recommending light covering on corn, I wish particularly to remark, that I invariably found where the soil was sufficiently dry, the greatest produce was obtained where the seed had been heavily covered. In order to prove more satisfactorily the truth of this statement, I submit the following experiment :—Two sets of the land, lying beside each other, were ploughed seven inches wide by five inches deep, thereby leaving the furrow slices forming an angle, which when harrowed, gives the greatest covering to the seed. The quantity of seed sown on each set was equal. After harrowing both sets, one of them was heavily covered with the earth from the furrows ; the produce of this set, ten square perches, was ten and a half stones of oats, or at the rate of twelve barrels per statute acre. The other set, which got no additional covering on the seed, produced only eight stones to ten square perches, or at the rate of nine barrels to the statute acre nearly. From this it may be seen that there is a gain of three barrels to the acre where the seed was heavily covered ; and at the present price of oats, twelve shillings per barrel, a profit of £1 16*s.* per acre. I have further to remark, that the straw on the set which was heavily covered, was fully fourteen inches longer than that which grew on the other set. This I pointed out to Mr. Brogan, the Sub-Inspector, who visited the Model farm when the crop was nearly ripe.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballinakill Model Farm.

No. 3 Field.—The whole of the farm being under grass last year, I was obliged to meadow this field : it produced only two and a-half tons of hay to the statute acre.

No. 4 Field.—In laying out the present farm, about an Irish acre of the old farm was taken into this field, this portion being laid down last year with Italian rye-grass and clover produced this season over thirty-four tons to the statute acre The crop was cut three times during the season, and was much spoken of by every person who saw it. I have had several applications from persons wishing to purchase some of the seed of this crop.

On a portion of the field after the first cutting of the Italian rye-grass, &c., I applied marl, which was twelve months raised, at the rate of forty cart loads to the statute acre. When taking the second crop, I found that the produce was three tons twelve hundreds more per acre than where the marl was not applied. I also applied it as a top dressing on permanent pasture, which was getting into moss ; it decidedly had a good effect in banishing the latter, and gave a visible green and luxuriant appearance to the portion marled over any other part of the field.

Experiments with Green Crops.—Having received a communication from you in the month of April last, directing my attention to certain experiments, recommended to be carried out on the farm during the year, I submit the following tabulated statement thereof :—

Variety of Turnips.	Distance of plants apart.	Produce per Statute Acre.								Manures employed and quantity per acre.
		Roots.				Tops.				
	Inches by Inches.	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Skirving's Swedes,	27 ,, 13	24	7	0	24	7	10	2	9	
Do.	27 ,, 12	26	5	0	13	7	0	1	4	
Do.	27 ,, 11	27	12	1	12	6	12	2	21	36 tons of farm-yard manure.
Do.	27 ,, 10	31	14	1	12	5	14	3	25	
Do.	27 ,, 8	29	12	1	0	4	12	1	0	
Do.	27 ,, 7	27	18	2	8	4	6	0	12	
Dale's Hybrid,	27 ,, 12	31	15	0	16	12	19	1	4	
Do.	27 ,, 10	32	8	0	24	9	12	0	11	
Do.	27 ,, 8	28	11	1	7	8	0	3	14	20 tons of compost, composed of marl, ashes, and night-soil.
Purple-Top Aberdeen,	27 ,, 13	27	0	1	3	11	6	0	24	
Do.	27 ,, 10	36	12	0	1	9	5	2	18	
Do.	27 ,, 9	31	19	2	0	8	12	3	11	
Green-Top do.	27 ,, 12	35	5	3	9	9	1	1	12	
Do.	27 ,, 9	36	9	0	26	7	14	3	8	

By comparing the results in the foregoing experiments, it can be seen that in each variety of turnip, the produce was greatest where the plants stood respectively nine and ten inches apart ; it may also be observed, that the weight of the tops was considerably greater in proportion as the distance between the plants was increased. The Dale's Hybrids, at twelve inches apart, produced nearly thirteen tons of tops to the statute acre, although the bulbs were of a very moderate size, as the tops grew too luxuriantly.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The number of stock on the farm at present, is as follows :—Three cows, three heifers, three calves, and two pigs, all of which are regularly house-fed. The cows, being well bred and constantly supplied with a sufficiency of nutritious food, enables me to get high prices when selling young stock. At the Loughrea fair, held on the 5th instant, I received twelve pounds for a two year old heifer, although the average price obtained for stock of

the same age was only about £6. The cows are milked precisely at seven o'clock, morning and evening, and the milk is allowed to remain thirty-six hours in the pans before the cream is removed. Should the cream be removed after twenty-four hours' standing, I find that the quantity of butter produced will be considerably less, but superior in quality.

Manures.—The manure heap is placed to the north of the cow-house, piggeries, and privy, is of an oblong shape, and is bounded on three sides by a wall five feet high. The manure is kept at a distance of four feet from the wall, and the space thus left, is constantly filled with peat-mould, &c. There is a large tank placed at the rere of the cowhouse, which receives the liquid manure. During winter, as the tank becomes filled, the liquid is removed and added to the dung heap; it is applied during summer, as a top dressing to the clover and grass after each cutting.

Permanent Improvements.—An acre and a half of land has been trenched to the depth of eighteen inches, and a new boundary fence made at the north side of the farm, forty-five perches in length. I also removed two interior fences, and carefully sewered a large gripe, which was at the base of one of them. The quantity of land gained by the removal of those two fences, was fifteen perches.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—I feel happy at being able to state, that from the instruction which I have imparted, both in and out of the School, and the good example afforded in the cultivation of the farm, this locality has been much benefited. Thousands of perches of well-formed drains have been completed under my superintendence, for which our kind and munificent landlord, Sir Thomas J. Burke, Bart., allows one-half of the amount expended.

The cultivation of green crops is every year becoming more extensively carried out, particularly turnips, mangel wurzel, rape, and clover. In general, the farmers in this locality are becoming more enlightened, active, and industrious; and I feel proud to be able to state, that this part of the country, which has suffered much during the past seven years of almost unprecedented calamity, has experienced a sudden transition from discontent and famine to peace and plenty.

Before concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge the unremitting attention of the Patron, in promoting the welfare of the School.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL, Agriculturist.

To Dr. Kirkpatrick, Agricultural Inspector,
Office of National Education.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballinakill Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	138	1	5
,, Paid for Labour,	15	18	6
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	5	4
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	0	9	3
,, Cattle,	4	19	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	8	0	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	3	2
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	9	6	8
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	50	13	5
	£232	17	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	23	11	0
,, Roots, &c.,	—		
,, Cattle Sold,	20	10	0
,, Dairy Produce Sold,	8	4	6
,, Do. used in house,	3	18	4
,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	9	1
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	176	4	3
	£232	17	2

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ballinakill Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
	A. R. P.				tons.cwt. qrs. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Swedish Turnips,	1 1 0	May 18,	December 10,	3 lbs.,	31 14 1 12	6 4 2	17 0 10	—	Valued at 15*s.* per ton.
Dale's Hybrid, do.,	0 0 14	June 2,	December 6,	3 lbs.,	32 8 0 24	6 4 2	12 7 10	—	,, 12*s.* per ton.
Purple-top Aberdeens,	0 0 13	June 8,	December 6,	3 lbs.,	36 12 0 1	6 4 2	12 7 10	—	Do., Do.
Green-top, do.,	0 0 13	June 8,	December 6,	3 lbs.,	36 9 0 26	6 4 2	12 7 10	—	Do., Do.
Potatoes,	1 0 20	March 5,	October 8,	10 cwt., 1 qr.,	3 15 1 0	6 12 4	14 15 4	—	One-half sound.
Mangels,	0 1 10	April 20,	December 6,	4 lbs.,	22 14 0 0	6 4 2	13 1 5	—	Valued at 18*s.* per ton.
Rape,	0 0 8	June 16,	December,	6 lbs.,	—	1 9 3	3 19 9	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 2	March 22,	November 4,	6 lbs.,	20 10 2 0	8 16 4	18 4 2	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	3 0 0	March 4,	From the 10th to 20th September,	12 stones,	12 barrels,	1 16 2	6 11 10	—	
GRASS.									
Grass cutting,	3 0 0	—	Cut at intervals,	3 bushels,	—	—	—	—	Not valued.
Do., Meadowed,	3 0 0	—	July 20,	—	2½ tons,	—	—	—	
Total,	12 0 0								

(Signed), JOHN CAMPBELL, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

EDWARD HOWE BURKE, Manager.

31st December, 1853.

APPENDIX K.
II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.
Ballinakill Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Castlehacket Model Farm.

29. Castlehacket Model Agricultural School, County Galway.

January 6, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the following Report upon the working of this establishment for the year 1853.

The agricultural department of this School still continues to advance steadily; the attendance of the pupils is pretty regular, and their improvement consequently satisfactory. The annexed table shows the number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction at the date of my last report, and at present:—

	Agrl. Boarders.	Agrl. Class.	Industrial Class.
January 1st, 1853, . .	1	14	6
,, 1854, . .	1	18	6

During the year five of the pupils were removed from the School, but within the same period nine others have been admitted, thus leaving an increase of four upon the roll of the Agricultural Class. With regard to the proficiency of the pupils attending the School, I trust I am justified in stating, that it is creditable both to themselves and to their teacher. In proof of this, I may refer you to the official reports of Mr. Brogan and Mr. Morell, (Agricultural and Literary Inspectors) respectively. The former has on several occasions expressed his approbation of the manner in which the children distinguished themselves in the department to which he belongs, and the latter has not hitherto complained of any falling off or neglect in their literary instruction; on the contrary, he, at his last visit, manifested much satisfaction at the improvement of the pupils, and he was pleased upon all occasions, to express himself very favourably towards this institution.

The produce of the farm for the past year has been very satisfactory. My potato crop planted in drills was excellent; and elicited no ordinary share of praise from my neighbours, several of whom declare their intention of abandoning the lazy-bed system for the future. As my method of planting them was somewhat peculiar, I will enter a little into detail upon it.

After the drills had been opened with the plough at the usual distances, and the manure and seed deposited, a man with a spade, went along each drill, and drew in the earth from each side, covering the seed to the depth of about three inches. In this manner, three men covered a statute acre in the day. As the plants advanced to maturity, they received repeated spade mouldings, which had the effect of keeping down the weeds, and rendering the mould loose about the stalks. The kinds planted were, the green-top, or "Protestant," and the "English red;" the portion diseased amounted to little more than two per cent. For persons dependent on spade labour alone, I do not know of a more simple or efficient mode of planting potatoes, and those having horses might find it to their advantage to grow a little after the above plan.

It is necessary, perhaps, before quitting this subject, to say a few words upon the cost attending the cultivation of the farm. By a reference to the labour account, it will be seen, that, independently of horse labour, which could not be avoided, I had to employ but twelve men during the year, and these only for the purposes of reaping the harvest. The rest of the work—and it was no trifle upon a farm of the extent of this, $12\frac{3}{4}$ acres—was all performed by the pupils and myself, a satisfactory proof of the amount of labour that may be gone through by a class of school boys, when properly organized. And here I would beg to offer a piece of advice to some of the agricultural Teachers, who complain that the children attending their Schools are

too proud to work. When I first came here, I found some of mine disposed to be so to. Let them (the Teachers) set those proud children an example by showing that they are not too proud to work *themselves*, and my firm conviction is, that they will find the children will not be too proud either. "As is the general, so are the men," is a soldier's maxim; and *as is the Teacher, so are the pupils*, is, or ought to be, a schoolmaster's maxim, for experience proves that it is of equal verity.

Live Stock.—My black cattle are house-fed throughout the year, with the exception of a few hours each day, during which time they are allowed the range of a paddock for health and exercise. The dairy has a good northern aspect, and is kept clean and airy. Hitherto milk and butter were its only productions, but I expect for the time to come to be able to manufacture a little cheese also.

The greatest share of the manure used upon this farm is collected upon it. The liquid manure is also preserved, a sewer being formed which conducts it into the tank connected with the privies, from whence it is conveyed along with the night-soil into a large cesspool, where both are mixed with bog-stuffs and other organic remains. The only foreign manure I made use of last season, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of Peruvian guano, which I applied to one acre of Swedish turnips, and the result has been about sixteen tons exclusive of tops.

The permanent improvements necessary upon this farm have all been effected, as far as circumstances would allow, consequently nothing further remains to be stated upon that head.

With reference to the extent to which agricultural improvements in this neighbourhood have been influenced by the example of this establishment, I beg to state, that I consider the subject of too delicate and personal a nature to dwell upon it. Before this School was in operation at all, the husbandry of this district was in a very forward state, owing to the example and energetic exertions of the Manager, who, as a landlord, did all in his power to effect a beneficial change in the industrial and social state of his tenantry. It was in order to give them ocular demonstration of the superiority of a regular system of cropping over the old unskilful and irregular practices, that he first established this School; and it is with the same intention, that he still continues to watch over its workings with the fostering care of a parent. To him therefore, and not to me, the praise is due, for whatever amount of improvement it has been productive of in this district.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR GOUGH.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, &c.,
Glasnevin, Dublin.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Castlehacket Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	53	6	4	By amount received for Grain,	3	4	4
,, Paid for Labour,	2	19	0	,, ,, Roots, &c.,	9	7	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	6	10	0	,, ,, Cattle Sold,	24	2	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	3	2	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	5	0	8
,, ,, Manures,	4	9	0	,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	11	0
,, ,, Cattle,	18	1	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	69	11	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	6	5	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	16	2	6				
	£111	16	0		£111	16	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Castlehacket Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	1 2 34	February,	October,	60 stones,	2 tons 16 cwt.,	7 5 0	4 0 0	—	Two per cent. diseased.
Turnips,	2 0 13	May and June,	October,	5 lbs.,	12 tons,	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
Carrots,	0 1 0	April,	November,	6 lbs.,	4 tons,	13 0 0	5 0 0	—	
Parsnips,	0 1 0	April,	November,	8 lbs.,	4 tons 3 cwt.,	13 0 0	4 12 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 20	1st February,	—	Plants, 2 ft. apart	—	—	—	—	Eaten off during Summer.
Rape,	0 1 16	July,	—	12 lbs.,	—	1 10 0	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	4 3 17	9th April,	September,	20 stones,	112 stones,	2 12 0	0 8 10	—	
Peas,	1 2 34	7th March,	—	16 stones,	6 cwts.,	2 7 0	—	0 12 9	This crop failed.
GRASS.									
Clover and Grass,	1 2 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Used for soiling.
Total,	12 3 23								

(Signed), ARTHUR GOUGH, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

6th January, 1854.

DENIS KIRWAN, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Gloungarragh Model Farm.

30. Gloungarragh Model Agricultural National School, County Waterford.

February, 1854.

Sir,—I respectfully submit the following Report on the Agricultural department of the above Agricultural School for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no "agricultural boarders," as the domestic establishment has not yet been enlarged; but, as it is the intention of the Patron to have it done during the ensuing spring, there will be accommodation for them in the course of the present year.

The "Agricultural Class" is formed from the 4th, 3rd, and Sequel Classes; they receive agricultural instruction for one half-hour daily, on the subjects most calculated to be beneficial to them; and they read at intervals Johnson's and Hodges' Chemistry, and the Agricultural Class Book. The pupils, for their age, have acquired a considerable knowledge of the various subjects brought under their notice, and seem to take a lively interest in the agricultural instruction afforded them. There are six pupils in the "Industrial Class" paid by the Patron. I find them quite obedient and anxious to adopt any improved plans of working suggested to them. As the farm offices are now built, and the Commissioners have been pleased to class this as a Model Agricultural School, the Industrial Class can be increased to twelve, which will, no doubt, have the desired effect of enabling the farm to be worked more satisfactorily, and of causing a better attendance at the School.

Cultivation of Farm.—The unnecessary fences being all removed, and very little drainage required, the principal permanent improvements are to deepen the land by subsoiling, and to manure liberally. Three and a-half acres of the land have been laid down this year with grass seeds and clover of the best description, at considerable expense, an acre and a-half of which is in permanent pasture, as some of this land is so steep as to be suited only for sheep pasture.

Stock and Dairy Management.—Having no regular dairy, nor a way of preserving and husbanding the crops up to this time, I found it better not to increase the stock, but merely to keep what was necessary for household wants; but in the next report, I expect to be enabled to record great improvement in this department, as the new farm steading will then be in working order.

Manures.—Up to this time there was no proper place for collecting or preserving the manure; but in the new farm-yard there will be every facility for doing so, as it is intended to have there a regular manure-yard and tank. Having invariably applied a small quantity of guano to the green fallow crops along with the full complement of farm-yard manure, mixing about one measure of guano to three of fine turf mould, I find that the crops amply repay the extra expense.

The permanent improvements for this year are the compact and commodious farm offices, consisting of cart-shed, calf-house, barn, stable, and hay-loft, cow-house, piggeries, steaming shed and fuel store, erected at the sole expense of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the munificent proprietor of this estate.

There is no doubt but the example of this farm has had good effect on the neighbouring small farmers, in stimulating them to collect and apply good manures, and keep their land clean, especially in the cultivation of green crops.

As will be seen by the *Balance Sheet*, the profits for this year are higher than last, and of course would be still more favourable, had there been sufficient stock and proper dairy accommodation.

In conclusion, I have to express my grateful sense of the benefits conferred on this institution through the unremitting kindness and zeal for its welfare and progress, evinced by the Manager, F. E. Curry, Esq.; and, trusting that my exertions to work the farm and School satisfactorily both to the Patron and Commissioners, have not been unsuccessful,

APPENDIX K.

II Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Glounyarragh Model Farm.

I beg to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. WALSH.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, Dublin.

Summary of the Year and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	61	10	3
,, Paid for Labour,	11	17	8
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	3	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	11	10	11
,, ,, Manures,	2	8	10
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	5	12	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	5	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	6	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	7	9
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	9	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	20	1	1
	£125	2	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	28	6	9
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	24	8	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	12	4	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	11	1	3
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	12	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	48	10	6
	£125	2	6

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Gloungarragh Model Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	1 0 0	March,	November,	4 barrels,	9 barrels,	3 14 9	0 5 3	—	A very inferior crop.
Turnips,	2 0 0	May 10,	January 7, 1854,	6 lbs.,	8 tons,	2 16 8	3 3 3	—	The land on which the Turnips grew was quite exhausted from from corn cropping;—for instance, it was attached to the farm in April of the previous year, and having no time to prepare it for *green crops*, I put in a *Barley* and trenched it: the value of the seed was £1, and the value of the produce when gathered was £1 15*s*!
Mangels,	0 1 0	April 12,	October,	5 lbs.,	10 tons,	2 18 0	5 2 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Wheat,	1 3 0	December 23, 1852,	September,	13 stones,	4 barrels, 1 stone,	3 5 0	4 4 2	—	A good crop for such land—the seed, "*Red Chaff White.*"
Oats,	5 0 0	March,	September,	14 stones,	5 barrels,	2 4 8	0 16 6	—	Some of the Oat crop was very good, but the land on which it grew being of various qualities, some very inferior, the whole may be considered fair for such land.
GRASS.									
For Pasture,	1 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This land is quite rocky, and the pasture was consequently thin.
Total,	11 2 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
White Turnips,	0 2 0	Rye and W. Vetches in October 1852. The stolen crop in July 1853.	Taken at intervals from the beginning of May to the end of June. Taken at intervals from Nov. to Jan.	—	Not weighed but valued,	2 7 5	1 3 7	—	

(Signed) JAMES K. WALSH, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

February 13, 1854. F. E. CURRY, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

No. 3. Reports on Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

31. Ballycarry Ordinary Agricultural School, County Antrim.

November, 1853.

Ballycarry Model Farm

Sir,—Agreeably to your instructions, I beg leave to submit to you my Third Report, for the year 1853. There are several matters pertaining to the "Agricultural Department" which it is my duty to notice, and which I shall treat of with as much brevity as possible. The first and most important of these is—

Agricultural Instruction.—The progressive state of the School is attended by a corresponding increase in the Agricultural Class. The average attendance of scholars during the year has been over fifty, and the average attendance in the "Agricultural Class" was 25, or one half of the whole; the general rule being, that all in the third, fourth, and fifth classes should receive agricultural instruction.

The Industrial Class is constituted of the most deserving of the Agricultural Class. They attend to the school and farm duties with praiseworthy industry. From the organization of these classes the best results may be anticipated, and much good has already been effected. Very frequently am I met by men and women in the street, who tender me their best thanks for giving their children employment, by which they are initiated in the principles of improved and skilful husbandry; what is also a most gratifying fact, many farmers seeing the superior quality of the work done here, have frequently expressed their desire to give the boys employment as soon as their parents would withdraw them from the school. These circumstances speak well for the efficiency of the industrial training carried out in this Agricultural School.

Model Farm.—The farm is in a high state of cultivation, while the crops afford abundant evidence that the labour expended on their culture has not been in vain. The past spring and summer seasons, however, militated much against green fallow crops generally, owing to the excessive drought, which continued during the months of May, June, and almost to the end of July, still by vigilance and energy I have been able to overcome what appeared an insurmountable difficulty—the raising a good crop at so late a period of the year. I uniformly adhere to the method of putting in both mangel and turnips in the lazy-bed form, for two reasons:—1st, although the land is naturally fertile, yet in many places it is shallow; 2ndly, by this method I am able to raise cabbages in the brows of the ridges, which more than remunerate me for the extra toil and expense. Having tried an experiment on mangel seed, according to my method of preparing it, as described in my report of '52, I here beg to submit a statement of the results obtained therefrom; early in May I steeped a quantity of mangel, but the dry weather still continuing, I dried it completely in the sun. As the seed was fresh (new), it soon began to vegetate and put forth buds; the heat still continuing, these shortly became shrivelled and blackened, I then gave it up for lost, and cast it aside. Having reconsidered the matter I papered it up, determined to repurchase should the weather become more genial. At the end of five weeks I again steeped this same seed for twelve hours, and it put forth new shoots, fresh, vigorous, and healthy; it was finally sown about the middle of June, and the produce exceeded that of turnips sown at same time, many of the mangel plants weighing from 7 to 10 lbs. each. In dry weather, I invariably pour about two quarts of water into every six feet of drill before the seed is sown; if sprinkled over the drill, after the seed is sown, it has a tendency to wash up the seeds.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The cattle are all house fed; the first feed is given every morning at six o'clock, and again at intervals of three hours, until nine at night. I always observe the judicious rule of giving rather sparingly, and always a little hay or straw between each feed, in summer as well as winter. They are regularly brushed and combed, which tends to promote the animals' comfort, as well as increase their milking qualities. The milk after being drawn from the cow is allowed to stand in coolers during the space of twenty-four hours, when the cream being fully collected on the top is skimmed off. The piggeries are scrupulously cleaned out every day; close attention to this contributes to the animals' health and growth; my stock of pigs during the year was not large, but as I was pretty successful in their feeding, the profit was considerable.

Manure.—As detailed in former reports, this land was in a wretched condition when it came into my possession. As I was determined to spare no toil or expense in its culture, I endeavoured to collect an abundance of manure, knowing that this commodity is the mainstay of good farming. The consequence is, that at present we have more manure than many farmers who keep three times the amount of stock. If asked how this comes to pass, I answer, as our cows are constantly house-fed, every particle of manure is economized, and every fragment of refuse is appropriated to the manure heap. But it is not to the solid manure alone I am indebted for the very satisfactory appearance the farm presents; the liquid substance I consider equally important. At all times, by means of the tanks, I am enabled to command an adequate supply of this necessary article; being so rich in nitrogen, it is of incalculable benefit to the growing crops; owing to its fertilizing qualities, I was enabled to cut a field of grass *four times* during the season.

Permanent Improvements effected during the year.—These consist in the enlargement of the domestic establishment, by the addition of sleeping and dining apartments, so as to supply accommodation for a few "Agricultural Boarders;" and D. S. Kerr, Esq., M.P., at whose expense these improvements have been effected, continues to afford his aid and co-operation whenever called upon.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—Owing to my success in the cultivation of mangel, it is now almost generally planted in this neighbourhood, even the small cottier makes room for it in his garden, from the produce of which he is able to keep a pig; this meets his landlord's demands, besides leaving him a surplus to assist in the support of his family. I have been also fortunate in the cultivation of the rape plant, hitherto not much tried by the small farmers in this locality, which has given a stimulus to its more general cultivation.

Concluding Observations.—The farm is now managed almost exclusively by the Industrial Class, except occasionally engaging a few men, when the work to be done is heavy, or when the emergency requires great exertion. Nothing is attempted without giving the boys a satisfactory reason for the operation, thus theory and practice are combined. During the year, 104 lectures have been delivered to the boys (exclusive of the daily lesson) on different subjects connected with practical farming.

This report enters more in detail than had been intended at the outset, but as much good has been done by combining agricultural with literary instruction in the National Schools of Ireland, I consider it a duty I owe to you, sir, and to the Commissioners, to state how far my feeble efforts have been successful in this locality. Having received many letters of thanks since I came here from various gentlemen

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

interested in the progress of industrial education, I beg to submit the following.

"Templecorran House,

"5th January, 1854.

Ballycarry Model Farm.

"DEAR SIR,—As I have constantly visited your school since its commencement, I can testify to your superior method of communicating instruction, and to the rapid improvement of your pupils in their several classes. I am fully convinced that the literary progress is in no way retarded by their attention to agricultural instruction. At all your examinations your agricultural pupils have carried away the greater number of literary premiums.

"With regard to your model farm, I may add, that when you took charge of it, it was poor and exhausted, and that now it exhibits the fullest proof of your skill and experience as an agricultural teacher. With the best wishes for your prosperity.

"I am, &c.,

"JOHN STUART, Presbyterian Minister.

"Mr. M'Kee, Ballycarry School."

"Ballycarry, January 4th, 1854.

"SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I record my testimony to the many improvements effected by you on your farm in Ballycarry. It is now but about three years and a half since you came here as Instructor in Agriculture, and Teacher of the National School erected here by the liberality of D. S. Kerr, Esq., M.P., at very great expense. The farm at that time was in a very backward condition, but by your energy and perseverance all the old useless fences have been removed, new ones built, where required, while draining, subsoiling, and liming have followed in succession, and the whole now presents the most pleasing aspect.

"It is gratifying also to find that your services as teacher have been duly appreciated in the locality, as the great increase in the number of pupils attending the school at present, over that of the first two years, plainly demonstrates. Wishing you continued success in your useful labours,

"I remain, very faithfully yours,

"ROBERT WRIGHT.

"Mr. M'Kee, Ballycarry."

I have to express my grateful sense of the kindness and co-operation experienced from the agent of this property, W. R. Anketell, Esq., J.P., also T. M. Birnie, Esq., J.P., and the clergymen of this neighbourhood.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

MATTHEW M'KEE.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Summary of the Year and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	82	18	10
,, Paid for Labour,	11	9	9
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	5	4	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	6	3
,, ,, Manures,	4	2	7
,, ,, Cattle,	1	13	3
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	1	9	11
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	0	7
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	9	0	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	12	11
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	34	8	0
	£155	6	0

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Grain,	3	11	11½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	9	18	2
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	12	13	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	23	8	10½
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	16	9
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	103	16	9
	£155	6	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ballycarry Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mangel,	0 1 0	May and June,	December,	10 lbs.,	19ton, 1cwt. 7qr. roots	12 0 0	13 10 10	—	*Mangel.*—Excellent.
Turnips,	0 3 0	July,	December,	8 lbs.,	25 ton, 10 cwt. roots,	11 0 0	8 2 6	—	
Cabbages,	Planted in 7 brows of ridges,	May, June, and July,	As required,	5,750 plants per acre,	—	0 5 0	16 19 0	—	*Turnips.*—Good considering the season.
Carrots,	0 0 6	March,	December,	6 lbs.,	30 ton, 14 cwts.,	6 10 0	24 0 0	—	
Beans,	0 0 4	March,	October,	4½ bushels,	2 ton,	3 0 0	15 0 0	—	*Cabbages.*—A most valuable crop; excels Mangel or Turnips also for fattening pigs. Along with mangel I consider it before potatoes for this purpose.
Potatoes,	0 2 30	March and April,	As used,	18 cwt. per acre,	9 ton,	10 0 0	21 0 0	—	
Onions,	0 0 8	February and March,	July and October,	Potato. 1 ton per acre,	19ton, 8cwt. 3lbs.	17 0 0	53 0 0	—	
Peas,	0 0 2	March,	October,	4½ bushel,	Used as required	2 10 0	—	—	
Cabbage Plot,	0 0 7	March,	As required,	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	3 2 12	April,	September and Oct.,	1 cwt. 2qrs. 7lb.,	1 ton oats and 1 ton, 8 cwts., straw,	5 10 0	7 4 0	—	*Carrots.*—An excellent crop; saves a good deal of corn when given to horses.
GRASS.									
Clover and Italian rye-grass	1 3 15	April 1852,	As required,	2¾ bush. & 12lb. clover,	10ton, 15cwt. 2qr.	2 5 0	4 15 6	—	*Beans.*—Every farmer should have a few for fattening purposes.
Roads,	0 0 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	7 1 20								
"STOLEN CROPS."									*Potatoes.*—Mangel more valuable crop.
Rape,	0 1 0	October,	April,	Not taken	into account.				
Cabbages,	0 0 10	August,	As required,	5,750 plants,	—	6 10 0	11 9 4	—	
Winter Vetches,	0 1 10	October,	June and July,	4 bushels,	18tons, 9cwt. 10lb	2 3 6	5 16 6	—	Winter Vetches always get a top-dressing of liquid manure in February.
Cauliflowers,	0 0 6	August,	Not yet,	—	—	—	—	—	
Celery,	0 0 4	August,	Not yet,	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 2 30								

(Signed) MATTHEW M'KEE, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

S. T. GODDARD, Manager.

11th December, 1853.

32. Taniokey Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Armagh.

December, 1853.

Taniokey Model Farm.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you a brief Report on the Agricultural department of above School, accompanied by the required returns and statement of accounts for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The Agricultural Class comprises the "Sequel," "Third," and "Fourth Classes," and consequently varies according to the attendance, averaging about twenty pupils, which is a great increase over the previous year. They are taught agriculture on five days of the week, from half past two to three o'clock, and take great interest in this study. On the day of Mr. Brogan's visit we had a very small attendance, the harvest being very late, the more advanced boys were obliged to remain at home, to assist in the labour of the field. He examined two boys, who answered very satisfactorily, especially one named Thomas Stewart, who evinced very creditable proficiency, both on the theory and practice of improved agriculture. They all see the work carried out on the farm, but on account of the scarcity of servants and labourers, and most of them being sons of farmers, they cannot be spared long in the evenings to assist in its performance. There are no "Agricultural Boarders," and but *one* in the "Industrial Class," whom I pay myself. I have applied to the Board for assistance to pay an Industrial Class; but as yet have not been successful in obtaining a grant. I would most cheerfully contribute *half* the amount requisite for the payment of four boys; but to pay the full amount to them would take more than the salary I get from the Commissioners, and I can get the work they would be likely to perform done much cheaper. But if I could get this class organized, it would much better carry out the intentions of the Board, in more effectually teaching youths habits of industry, and disseminating agricultural knowledge through this locality. The boy whom I pay is most attentive, obedient, and of most exemplary conduct, and instead of being retarded in his literary studies he is by far the most proficient in them.

Model Farm.—On the original four and a-half acres, I intend to carry out the "three-course shift," and the "four course" on the part recently added, which contains six acres. This will give a knowledge of both courses, both to the boys and the surrounding small farmers. On the "four-course shift" this year, I had one acre of grass for soiling one acre of oats, one and a-half acres of flax, and two roods of winter vetches and rape; the latter followed by turnips, all of which was very good.

On the six acres I had as follows:—three roods of potatoes, one acre one rood ten perches turnips, one acre one rood oats, and the remainder under grass, garden fences, &c. The potatoes were very good, as will be seen by return No. 2, not more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of them being unsound.

The turnip was but a medium crop, but better than I expected, as I had not the ground in time to drain it; the soil was therefore wet, shallow, very foul with weeds, and in poor condition. Having no farm-yard manure, I had to purchase guano, which I applied at the rate of 5 cwt. per statute acre, in the following manner:—Having given the soil three ploughings and harrowings and two rollings, I formed a furrow with the common plough—sowed the guano along the furrow so made, and then by another turn of the plough, completed the drill (thirty inches wide), and covered the manure; and so on till all was finished. I stated that I gave the ground three ploughings: I then made a rut with the hoe, sowed the seed (4 lbs. per acre), and covered and rolled with a hand-roller.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Taniokey Model Farm.

The Aberdeens turned out a pretty fair crop, but the Swedes were deficient, as a good crop of Swedes cannot be grown on poor shallow land, without farm-yard manure. I grew a crop of Swedes last year with guano alone, for which I got a premium from the Acton and Drumbanagher Farming Society. A great part of them was transplanted, in the following manner: I made large holes with a stick, into which I put a little compost, cut off the long fibres from the roots, and the tops off the leaves, and put the plants about as far down as when they were growing.

The one and a-quarter acres of oats were laid down with one stone of red clover and two bushels of Italian rye-grass seed, which now looks very fine. I intend to top-dress early in spring, partly with guano, and partly with a compost of ashes mould and liquid manure. The part now in grass, I will have drained shortly, and then one-half put under green crops, and the other in oats. The reason of my putting the lea in green crop, is the more speedily to get into the rotation. Colonel Close, the proprietor and patron, has made and repaired the existing fences. I levelled the old ones, and reclaimed about two roods that were covered with furze, &c. The agent, Mr. Quinn, kindly allowed me the half of the expense. I expect in a year or two to have this farm in such a state of improved cultivation, that it may justly be called a *Model*.

Live Stock.—I kept two cows for dairy purposes, one year old heifer, and two calves, which were partly house-fed and partly pastured. I expect this year to be able to keep three cows and two or three young stock. The cows, as seen by the accompanying return, paid very well, the amount realized for dairy produce being £13 2*s.* 1*d.*, besides rearing two calves worth £5, giving a good deal of milk to pigs, and supplying the family. There was nothing paid better during the past year than milch cows. I kept them in the house during the warm part of the day, fed on clover and grass, letting them out mornings and evenings, and had them curried and brushed regularly. We got the highest price all season and sometimes above it, for the butter; and also a premium for a quantity exhibited at the cattle show on Colonel Close's property.

Manures.—I had a large quantity of artificial manure to purchase this year, as I applied all the farm-yard manure to the potatoes, vetches, and garden vegetables I expect to be at less expense for it this coming year, as I will have more farm-yard manure, having more cattle. I have more manure now than I had last May; I purpose making some experiments by burning some earth and applying it with lime and salt to mangel and turnips, the results of which I will give in my next report.

Permanent Improvements.—Owing to the lateness of the season before the new part of the farm came into my possession, I did not get any drainage done. I reclaimed about two roods of waste land by levelling old fences, &c., which I got done in time for a crop of turnips. I purpose to have about two and a-half acres drained this year, and an acre subsoiled; Mr. Quinn, has had the greater part of the farm newly fenced, and is still going on with some improvements. Colonel Close, purposes early in the season, to expend a large sum of money in erecting new offices, and altering and improving the existing ones, the progress in which will be shown in next report.

Progress of Agriculture.—I am not aware of any locality in which agriculture is in a more prosperous state. Green crops are greatly increasing their breadth—"rotation of cropping" becoming more general—and the breeds of farm animals becoming very much improved. I do not say that this is owing to the example set forth on our Model Farm

as it is so short a time in existence. It is principally due to the philanthropic exertions of Colonel Close, Maxwell Close, Esq., their worthy agent, P. Quinn, Esq., and some other gentlemen, in getting up and most liberally supporting a Farming Society upon the Colonel's estates, and giving large premiums for neat and improved husbandry, best breeds of cattle, &c. The founding of this Agricultural School is another evidence of the Colonel's anxious desire to forward industrial improvement on his estate.

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM M'CULLA.

T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the
Commissioners of National Education.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Taniokey Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	27	4	9	By amount received for Grain,	18	9	11
,, Paid for Labour,	10	8	8	,, ,, Roots, &c.,	—		
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	4	0	,, ,, Cattle Sold,	16	14	11
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	5	1	2	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	13	4	1
,, ,, Manures,	3	2	6	,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	18	7½
,, ,, Cattle,	13	3	6	By Dairy Produce used by family,	6	5	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	1	3	5	,, Farm do., do.,	6	9	9
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	7	10	,, Cow fattened for use of family,	7	5	0
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	13	7	9	,, Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	51	0	6
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	16	6				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	41	7	8½				
	£120	7	9½		£120	7	9½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Taniokey Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	October,	11 cwt., 2 qrs.,	4 tons, 2 cwt.,	7 10 0	4 16 0	—	This crop good—$\frac{9}{10}$ sound, $\frac{1}{10}$ diseased.
Turnips,	1 3 10	May, June, and July,	Not all raised yet,	4 lbs.,	16 tons, 10 cwt.,	8 15 0	3 15 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 5	2nd week in April,	November,	6 lbs.,	6 tons,	12 0 0	—	3 10 0	This crop almost a failure by cut worm, although manured in autumn.
Cabbage,	0 0 20	Several times,	Various times,	—	30 tons,	17 10 0	7 10 0	—	I got a premium for this crop.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	2 1 0	16th April,	1st & 2nd week Sept.,	14 stones,	15 cwt., 2 qrs.,	4 2 6	2 3 6	—	The portion grown on the new farm bad, the land being poor.
Beans,	0 0 5	1st March,	September,	12 stones,	21 cwt.,	7 0 0	3 17 6	—	
Flax,	1 2 10	April,	13th & 20th August,	8½ pecks,	20 stones, of 16 lbs.,	7 10 0	2 5 6	—	
GRASS.									
Grass,	3 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ferns, &c.,	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	10 1 20								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	0 1 20	October,	June,	3 bushels, and half do. wheat,	Not calculated,	—	—	—	These crops very good. I pulled the rape, and then afterwards cut the oats, which was a good crop; all succeeded by turnips, which was three crops in year.
Rape,	0 0 20	October,	May,	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 2 0								

(Signed), WILLIAM M'CULLA, Teacher.

We certify that the above Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief,

30th December, 1853.

A. E. CLOSE and P. QUINN, Managers.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Lough Ramor Model Farm.

33. Lough Ramor Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Cavan.

December 31, 1853.

Sir,—I beg leave to submit to you my third Report on the agricultural department of the above School for the year 1853.

Agricultural Class.—This class is composed of the boys in the Fourth and Third Classes, and of the advanced division of the Sequel Class. They read the Agricultural Class-book, and are duly examined on its contents, together with various other questions that may suggest themselves as to the defects of the old system, and the advantages of the improved system of husbandry, which they see practically exemplified on the farm. The more they are becoming acquainted with these subjects the more zealous are they for improvement; and were they not obliged to remain at home the greater part of the year, as it is customary in the country, they would give entire satisfaction. This drawback could be remedied very much by having a "Paid Industrial Class" in the School, which would insure their regular attendance, and give rise to emulation among others anxious for becoming members.

Model Farm.—I tried the elevated part of the farm with green cropping this year; but was not successful from the quality of the soil, which is a light porous clay, on which, in the summer season, vegetation is parched and withered by the heat; consequently, as I do not find it yet adapted for general cropping as a Model Farm, I have confined my report this year to the part of the farm originally allocated as such and cultivated according to a four-course shift. On this I have grown a regular proportion of green crops, consisting of mangels, turnips, and potatoes; I have also a stolen crop of vetches growing after oats on lea. In the labour account I have included only the expenses attending the cultivation of the four-course shift this year. I have also kept a separate balance sheet for the "four-course rotation."

Live Stock.—I was obliged to pasture the elevated part of the farm that I have alluded to, and on that account I could but partially house-feed last summer; yet, by contrasting the two modes I was able to demonstrate that the two crops of grass cut for soiling off one of the divisions of the four-course shift, was equal in value for feeding to three times the same quantity of ground under the grazing system.

Manures.—The manure is collected with great care and the liquid part carried every day to a compost heap, or mixed with the dung heap; but from the exhausted state of the farm, I could not have as much manure as was necessary for my green-cropping. I, therefore, sent for guano this year by a carrier, instead of which he brought me "Gill's Superphosphate," a patent manure, recommended by apparently most satisfactory testimonials. I applied it for my turnip crop, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre, and found it much inferior to guano.

Permanent Improvements.—Those effected during the past year consisted in deepening the soil, removing stones, building a mearing ditch, and preparing a site on which to build suitable offices.

The progress of agriculture in this locality is most remarkable from the quantity of green crops grown in it this season, where a few years ago it was a rare occurrence to see any cultivated. A few of my pupils grew turnips and mangels, with much success, on their own farms this year, and many others apply for information, and appear quite sensible of their own defects when they see the supply of green feeding I have for my pigs and cattle; and also the supply of manure that I have in consequence. The improved principles thus disseminated, are sure to produce beneficial results, and promote comfort and happiness among our peasantry.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c. Patrick O'Rielly, Teacher.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Valuation at commencement of year,	48	2	9
„ Paid for Labour,	3	18	8
„ Paid Rent and Rates,	1	1	11
„ Paid for Seeds, Manure, &c.,	2	16	4
To Profit and Loss, being gain,	6	16	6
	£62	16	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	6	0	0
„ „ Green Crops,	7	10	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	49	6	2
	£62	16	2

APPENDIX K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

34. BALLEIGHAN ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Donegal.

5th January, 1854.

Balleighan Model Farm.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I beg to submit the subjoined particulars of the agricultural department of this School for the year ended the 31st December, 1853.

Agricultural Class.—The number of pupils receiving instruction in this class was, at the beginning of the year, twenty-one; of whom five have since obtained employment in mercantile business, and four have left to conduct the operations on their own farms. The class has therefore decreased a little during the year, but the attention to study, and the degree of proficiency attained, has, on the whole, been perfectly satisfactory.

Industrial Class.—This class consists of eight pupils, of whom four are paid six pence per week by the Commissioners, and four a like sum from local sources. When from any cause, a vacancy occurs, it is filled from the Agricultural Class, which I find not only affords an incentive to study, but excites an emulation in the members of this class, to perform with neatness and expedition, whatever work they are engaged in executing.

Model Farm.—It is gratifying to me to be enabled to state, that the amount of success which has attended my labours during the past year, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In consequence of the ungenial spring, and the soil, till an advanced period, being saturated with water, operations on the farm were considerably retarded; and the long period of dry warm weather that followed exercised considerable influence in diminishing the weight of the oat crop, and prolonging its time of coming to maturity; however, these disadvantages were more than counterbalanced by the high prices, which every kind of farm produce commanded this season. With the exception of the manner in which I treated the potato crop, I have nothing particular to notice in my mode of cultivation, and as this will be considered under the management of manure, I pass it over for the present.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—In this department of husbandry I have to state as the result of direct practical experiment, that to realize the full advantages which a system of house-feeding confers, regularity in the times of giving animals their food, gentle treatment and a strict attention to cleanliness in all its details, are matters of paramount importance. I have, therefore, strictly adhered to these indispensable conditions to success, and the result has been very encouraging.

During the year, the cattle received six feeds daily, alternating with hay or straw the grass feeds during the summer and the roots in winter, on which treatment I find the milch cows and young stock succeed admirably. The yield of milk from the cows was, on an average throughout the year, seven quarts each per diem, which was treated in the manner I considered best adapted to increase the quantity and quality of the butter, for which I have been always able to obtain the highest price of the market.

Manures.—As there is nothing in farm management of more importance than the collection, preservation, and application of manure, it is strange to find the amount of ignorance that prevails among farmers generally upon this important department of their business, and hence the little attention paid to either increase or preserve the fertilizing substances of farm-yard manure. I have, therefore, given the strictest attention to this matter during the year, not only that I might reap the advantages myself, but that the pupils, whose minds are not yet preju-

diced in favour of the old and less economical systems of their fathers, might not only have an opportunity of engaging in the operations, but also of witnessing the results. The plan I adopted was to mingle together the manure from the stable, byre, and piggery, that the volatile nature of the former might be corrected by the latter, whose less fermentative qualities produced in the whole a much better manure than if each were applied separately.

When the accumulations of manure became inconvenient at the yard, I had it removed to the side of the field intended for green crops, and there deposited in an oblong heap, seven feet wide, two deep, and of convenient length. Having placed at the bottom of this trench four inches of earth to absorb the moisture, the manure was deposited from the cart and made up in the shape of a roof; the whole was then covered by a thin coat of moistened earth to make it adhere: and thus while the outside covering absorbed and retained any ammonia that might have escaped, decomposition proceeded so slowly, that little diminution in quantity was found to have taken place when it was to be applied to the crop.

In former years, I had found that the application of guano or rape-dust to potatoes produced too premature ripening, and consequently an inferior crop of tubers, much disposed to become diseased on the first appearance of the blight. The conclusion, therefore, forced itself upon my mind, that those manures which predispose the tubers to disease are quite unsuited to successful potato culture. I have, therefore, this season applied soot at the rate of fifteen bushels to the acre, along with a moderate supply of long strawy manure, and the result has been an excellent crop almost entirely free from disease. My proximity to Lough Swilly, enables me to procure at a moderate expense, a sufficient supply of sea-weed, which I have applied in a slightly fermented state to the green crops, along with 3 cwt. of guano, on which I have found Swedes succeed as well as on the best farm-yard manure.

Permanent Improvements.—During the month of November, I filled up an old gripe that had been made by a road contractor when procuring levelling material for a new road that forms the farm boundary for upwards of thirty-six perches. I had a pipe drain made at the bottom of it, and the whole filled up with earth, taken from the sides and drawn from a distance, to the depth of three feet, by which I will not only reap the advantage of twenty-four perches of good land, but impart to the farm a degree of neatness very much to be desired.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—During the last six years I have had almost daily opportunities of witnessing the steady progress of agricultural improvement in this neighbourhood. And among the causes which have contributed to accelerate this progress, the large amount of the recent Government loan of money to be expended in drainage and other permanent improvements, deserves a most prominent position. The introduction of portable and chemical manures has also exerted a very beneficial influence in extending green crop culture; and, I believe, I am justified in stating that, the Model Farm has been a very effective agent in securing the adoption of many improvements in husbandry that will confer a permanent and lasting advantage on this neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, &c.

WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick'sReport.

Balleiglan Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	83	6	10	By amount received for Grain,	44	10	0
,, Paid for Labour,	18	12	6	,, Roots, &c.,	9	11	8
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	7	16	0	,, Cattle Sold,	29	15	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	5	11	9	,, Dairy Produce,	14	2	0
,, Manures,	8	0	0	,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	15	5
,, Cattle,	12	19	6	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	104	13	4
,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	11	0				
,, Implements and Repairs,	3	7	4				
,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	12	0	0				
,, ,, County Cess,	1	2	4				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	51	0	2				
	£204	7	5		£204	7	5

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Balleighan Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	October,	8 cwt.,	6 tons,	8 10 0	4 12 0	—	
Turnips, Swedes,	1 0 0	May,	December,	6 lbs.,	30 tons,	8 12 6	6 12 6	—	
Turnips, Aberdeens,	0 3 0	June,	November,	6 lbs.,	31 tons,	7 0 0	6 14 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	5 0 0	April,	September,	15 stones,	120 stones,	2 17 6	2 10 0	—	
Flax,	1 2 0	May,	August,	27 gallons,	5 cwt., 1qr., 20lb.	6 10 0	9 12 3	—	
Peas,	0 0 20	March,	Cut for soiling,	10 stones,	11 tons,	3 10 0	2 10 0	—	
GRASS.									
Italian,	1 0 20	—	—	3 bushels,	12 tons,	2 17 6	5 10 0	—	
Pasture,	1 3 0	—	—	—	—	1 12 6	1 0 0	—	
Total,	12 0 0								

(Signed), WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

12th January, 1854. ALEXANDER RINTOUL, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Carradoan Model Farm.

35. Carradoan Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Donegal.

January, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my first Report on the above institution, for the year, 1853.

Before entering on a statement of the operations of the past year, I beg to offer a few preliminary remarks on the previous history of this establishment. This School was taken into connexion with the Agricultural Department of National Education in October 1852; but for a period of three years previously instruction had been given in the theory of agriculture to a class of the most advanced and intelligent boys of the School. The farm originally consisted of 10½ statute acres, divided into two distinct parts, separated by the interposition of another in the occupation of a neighbouring tenant. At your visit in October, 1852, you recommended that the portion of ground immediately in front of the School should be appropriated as the "Model Farm," and the system of rotation adopted carried out on it, without reference to the other part.

The course thus recommended has been entered upon; but as the whole farm had just been brought under the "Four Course Rotation," half of each portion forming a division; this new arrangement has interrupted the "course" on both parts for the past season. The grass for soiling was on that part not now included in the Model Farm, consequently the feeding of stock for the summer incurred more expense in "farm accounts" than may be expected in future years. For the same reason, the labour account of green crops, manured, was larger than should be, as half the farm, or two of the divisions, were so occupied, but which will yield a profit from a larger supply of winter feeding. Another season will bring the Model Farm under the "Four Course Rotation," with this exception, that one of the divisions under a "green fallow crop," past season, is to be sown with grain alone, leaving it for a manured green crop the succeeding year.

Description of Locality, School, Farm, &c.—This School and Farm are situate in a remote and mountainous district in Donegal, where education, either literary or agricultural, was almost unknown, till, in the happy diffusion of National Education, it extended to this place, under the auspices of that benevolent and philanthropic gentleman, T. Batt, Esq., Rathmullen House. He had this School erected and fitted up, and also built farm-offices, &c, at a more than usually large expense, on account of difficulties in the situation selected for the advantage of the locality. It is most gratifying to find that the advantages thus made available are highly appreciated by the people, as is fully proved by the large average attendance of the School in proportion to the scattered population.

At the time this School was built (1845), a swamp of bog lay in front, separated only by a road, and besides lying close by the northern side of the hill, it was of the most barren description, varying from six to fifteen feet in depth, the portion of which not covered with water bore no other vegetation than heath. T. Batt, Esq., the Manager of the School, and landlord of this property, intending it as a Model Farm, to be annexed to the School, had it thorough drained, subsoiled to the depth of fourteen to sixteen inches, and levelled in the years 1847 and 1848.

Draining.—The Deanston system was that followed, the parallel drains eighteen feet apart, three and a-half feet deep, sixteen inches broad on top, and four in bottom; thin flags were laid in bottom

to keep stones from sinking, then filled with broken stones one foot deep, sodded and filled in. These were received by a main drain four feet deep, two feet broad at top, fourteen inches in bottom, flagged as the others, and piped. These drains did not succeed, the bog being too soft, and sinking as it dried, the pressure of the sides of the drain, and the mud which oozed from them, intercepting the flow of water, rendered it necessary to redrain it on some more efficient system. Since coming into my charge I have redrained the greater part of it on the following plan:—Drains excavated forty feet apart, five feet deep, two feet broad at top, and fourteen inches at bottom. After leaving them open for about six weeks, so as to allow the bog to dry and consolidate, they were either flagged in bottom, or paved, as most convenient, the round stones with which they were paved being beat down with a mallet, leaving the bottom perfectly solid. The filling was performed first with stones about ten inches long, from six to eight pounds weight, set upright, with their narrowest end resting on the paving, and pressed firmly against the sides, thereby leaving a number of small drains; eight inches more of smaller round stones were placed over these, making the depth of filling eighteen to twenty inches. These were received by a conduit main drain, six inches deeper, and completed as described in first draining. This I have found a very successful mode; and as the Patron has given large allowance to his tenants for draining and improving their farms, for some years past, and the direction of those in this neighbourhood being intrusted to me, I have had much opportunity of recommending it—which I have done in every case of deep bog; and I am now fully convinced that it is the best plan for permanently and completely draining deep bog.

Summary of Cropping, Manuring, &c., since Reclamation of Farm in 1848.—As this is my first Report, it may not be out of place to give a brief account of the crops raised on each field or division, as it will fully explain the treatment the farm has received, and the crops raised, &c.; for this purpose I shall take the "Four Divisions" in regular order.

No. 1 contains 1A. 0R. 32P. statute. After it was drained, trenched, and levelled, as described, it was covered, to the depth of six or eight inches, with gravelly clay, which was obtained from the excavation of houses, yard, &c.; this covering was too deep, it is not yet properly mixed, and has not proved so profitable as anticipated, but it is expected to improve after a few years' cultivation. It was cropped as follows:—

1849. Turnips grown with guano, on beds five feet broad, three drills on each, with a trench or furrow one foot deep between; this is an excellent plan of raising "green crops" on low or boggy soil, keeping it always free from damp about manure, or roots of crop. It is adapted to this farm, and I practise it much. *Result.*—No account of the weight has been kept from previous years.—Light crop.
1850. Oats, with forty barrels quick lime harrowed in.—Fair produce.
1851. Turnips, with farm-yard manure.—Pretty good.
1852. Oats.—Not so good as expected.
1853. Potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and flax.—See statistics for past year.
I intended sowing in clover and grass this season: I could not do it to advantage sooner, as it required more tillage to mix the clay.

No. 2 contains 1A. 0R. 32P. When this was trenched, some of the coarsest sods were reserved for burning, and supplied a considerable quantity of ashes.

1849. Turnips and mangels, on guano and ashes, in beds as above.—Fair produce.
1850. Potatoes on sea-weed would have been very good, but early blighted.—Tubers sound.

Appendix K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

1851. Bere, sown in September; grasses, in April; forty barrels lime harrowed in.—Yield bad.
1852. Grass.—Bad, not fit for cutting.
1853. Turnips, vetches, flax, manured with ashes, sea-weed, and farm-yard manure.—See statistics.

Carradoan Model Farm.

No. 3 contains 1A. 1R. 14P. statute. A large quantity of ashes was obtained by burning off a high bank which was in this division, and in September, 1848, it was sown in with rape, which failed, so that it was ploughed in March.

1849. Planted with potatoes, manured with a compost made up of bog-stuff and sixty barrels lime, slaked with a solution of twenty bushels of salt dissolved in water. The compost was made up three months, and turned two weeks before applied.—Pretty good, tubers mostly sound.
1850. Oats, with grasses.—Good.
1851. Grass for cutting.—Good yield.
1852. Grass for cutting second year.—Pretty good.
1853. Oats after grass, to be manured this year.—See statistics.

No. 4 contains 1A. 0R. 32P. statute.

1849. Potatoes, manured with quick-lime only.—Not good, but sound.
1850. Potatoes, on sea-weed.—Very good, not so sound.
1851. Oats drilled, sown with clover and grass; oats too heavy, lodged, and smothered clover and grass.—Would have been better had it not lodged.
1852. Potatoes, on farm-yard manure.—Good, but not very sound.
1853. Oats drilled, with clover and grass; grasses promise well.—See statistics.

Report for 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The "Agricultural Class," at present consists of eighteen boys, selected from the more advanced classes, being an increase of three boys over last year. This class could be much larger during the winter season, but we have not yet obtained a sufficient supply of agricultural works. The books used are the "Agricultural Class Book," and Kelly's "Tract on Spade Husbandry." Half an hour each day, on five days of the week, is occupied with agricultural instruction, which consists in reading a lesson in one of these books, which is explained in a lecture on one, two, or three days, as required, and the boys examined on the following day, or days, on same subject. The "practical errors" of farming in the neighbourhood are brought before the class in those lectures, and dwelt upon largely, showing how they are to be removed, the method of cultivation best adapted to the farmers of this locality.

There are no "Agricultural Boarders," and no "Industrial Class" has yet been formed, for the people have a reluctance to their children working on the farm without payment; but when any operations are going forward which requires their observation, I point it out to them after school hours, which occupies little time, the farm being so convenient.

I find that studying agricultural lessons does not retard the progress of the boys in their other studies; on the contrary, the boys of the agricultural class are the aptest in all other lessons, and, I consider, make most proficiency.

Model Farm.—This farm is not of a description calculated to do great credit, or bring large profits to its occupier; however, attaining a fair produce, may justly be looked upon as strongly exemplifying the good effects of an improved system of agriculture; and as there is a

considerable quantity of bog in occupation in this locality, any improvement effected in this way will be of much importance.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—During the winter season the stock are entirely house-fed, except the sheep, which are allowed out a few hours every day when the weather is favourable. In summer, both sheep and young cattle take most of their support off the adjoining mountain, as a privilege of pasture on it belongs to the farm; but they always get a feed in the house at night, and, when the weather is unfavourable, in the morning too. The milch cows are allowed out but a few hours each day since I have been enabled to raise "green crops" for house-feeding.

About half the stock, implements, &c., are charged to this farm, the remainder, among which are the pony, cart, harness, part of young cattle and sheep, &c., being charged to the other part.

Dairy Management.—There is nothing peculiar under this head. The "after-milk" only is churned, being richer in butter; the "fore-milk" is used by family.

Manures.—House-feeding of stock gives an ample supply of the richest manure when carefully attended to, and without which there can be no good or profitable farming. I have it mixed almost as soon as produced, to prevent loss by fermentation, in alternate layers, with a compost prepared by mixing dry bog, weeds, and rubbish cleaned from farm, and a quantity of mixed shell and siliceous sand, which is obtained on the sea-coast $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. When a compost is not prepared I have it mixed with dry bog, adding a quantity of sand to each layer.

I find, by experience, both on my own and neighbouring farms, that no manure, except lime, is better calculated to ameliorate a boggy soil than sea-sand. Both have the power of consolidating the soil, rendering it more compact and firm for the roots of plants, at the same time supplying the two very important elements in which bog is most deficient, namely, silica and lime. Sand is beginning to be extensively used in this neighbourhood, for the farmers have already found its great value.

The "liquid manure" is conducted through the cow-house in a conduit to a pit in the rere, extending the whole length of the house, and close by; this is filled with the compost above mentioned, and when completely saturated, is turned out and made up with the manure-heap, which is in the yard beside the pit.

A very bad practice in making up manure is followed in this neighbourhood. The farmers mix up their manure with mould drawn fresh from the bog, containing as much water already as it can imbibe, and, consequently, unfit to retain the liquids and gasses of the manure, the principal object for which it is applied. Others, from an opinion they hold that mixing the manure is injurious to the soil, do not mix it at all; therefore they lose the best part of it. These, and many other errors, are brought frequently before the Agricultural Class, so that they are now fully aware of the loss sustained by following such practices; and many of them have already convinced their fathers of these errors, and set them on the right course.

No permanent improvements were effected during the past year, except about forty perches of drains made where "first drains" appeared deficient. See paragraph on "Draining."

Agriculture is still in a very imperfect state in this locality, yet considerable improvement has been effected since 1847, especially by those tenants on the property of T. Batt, Esq. That generous landlord gave liberal allowance to his tenants, during the years of calamity,

APPENDIX K.

II Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Carradoan Model Farm.

for draining their land, thereby laying the foundation of improved farming in this district.

The direction of this work, in this neighbourhood, Mr. Batt entrusted to me, thereby affording me every opportunity of pointing out to the people many other errors prevalent in their farming operations, and which required as much to be removed from their minds as the water from their wet fields. I told them what I considered the best plan of correcting these evils; and I have much gratification in saying that many endeavoured to follow my advice, and are now reaping a full reward for their labour. They are now so convinced of the advantages of improvement, that most of them are now carrying it forward at their own expense, and are capable of directing their drainage and other improvements themselves, so that the time is not far distant when many of them shall rank among the best class of farmers.

Much more "green crops" are cultivated than formerly, and their cultivation is becoming much improved; but a "succession of grain crops" is still carried on to a most undue extent. This error is more difficult to be checked than any of the others, owing, perhaps, to the smallness of the farms—not more than six farmers, within four miles from Mr. Batt's property, being rated, under the Poor Law Valuation, over £12—and the erroneous opinion that a large extent of corn gives them more food for their families; and owing, partly, to a quantity of mountain pasture being attached to each farm, they do not consider it necessary to grow a supply of "green crops" for house-feeding. It will require some time, and much attention, to remove these errors.

The face of the county in this locality is rough and mountainous, so that even a great improvement in agriculture will tell but little in its appearance.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to T. Batt, Esq., and Mrs. Batt, for their very liberal patronage, and the warm interest they manifest in the prosperity of this institution, and for the zeal with which they impress on the minds of their tenantry the necessity of, and the advantages derivable from, causing their children to attend the instruction imparted here. I also return my best thanks to T. Batt, Esq., jun., for his unwearied exertions in furthering the interest of the establishment, and to many of the neighbouring gentry.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural Schools, &c.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	37	6	6
,, Paid for Labour,	12	12	3½
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	9	7
,, ,, Manures,	3	3	6
,, ,, Cattle,	9	5	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	6	2	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	18	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	2	15	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	2	9
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	5	8
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	4	0	11½
	£82	1	9

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Grain,	10	7	9
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	2	0	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	17	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	10	7	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	1	5
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	45	8	0
	£82	1	9

Table showing the Cropping of the Carradoan Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Potatoes,	1 0 1	April,	November,	13 cwt.,	3½ tons,	4 13 2	3 8 8	—	*Potatoes.*—Entirely free of blight, which I in a great measure attribute to the description of manure.
Turnips, Swedes,	0 2 0	May and June,	December,	6 lbs.,	14 tons,	4 13 10	4 16 2	—	
Turnips, White Globe,	0 1 10	July,	As required for use,	5 lbs.,	24 tons,	4 9 8	4 15 2	—	
Mangels,	0 0 12	May,	November,	6 lbs.,	12 tons,	4 13 10	4 6 0	—	*Turnips.*—Owing to the lightness of the soil and very dry season spots failed, otherwise a very heavy crop on such a soil.
Carrots,	0 0 12	April,	October,	6 lbs.,	4 tons,	6 7 6	—	1 0 0	
Parsnips,	0 0 12	April,	October,	6 lbs.,	4 tons,	6 7 6	—	1 0 0	*Mangels.*—Suffered as the turnips.
Vetches,	0 0 30	March,	July and August,	3 bushels,	—	1 8 0	1 12 0	—	*Carrots and Parsnips.*—Almost an entire failure, the farm being unfavourable to such crops during the burning drought of this summer.
Grain.									
Oats,	2 2 6	March and April,	Sept. and October,	13 & 16 stones,	12 & 15 cwt.,	2 14 6	1 15 6	—	
Flax,	0 0 27	April,	August,	24 gallons,	2½ cwts.,	4 15 6	0 4 6	—	*Flax.*—Grown on a rich boggy soil; the fibres very coarse, and the crop not productive.
Total,	4 3 30								

(Signed), Andrew Campbell, Teacher.

I certify tha the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

January 5, 1854. Thomas Batt, Manager.

36. CRISLAGH or TOOBAN ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Donegal.

Crislagh or Tooban Model Farm.

January 3, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit my first Report, for the year 1853, on the agricultural department of the above School.

The Model Farm, which immediately surrounds the School, contains 3A. 3R. 30P., statute measure, has a north-eastern aspect—soil, a clay loam, resting on an aluminous subsoil. It was set apart by the proprietor, J. P. Kennedy, Esq., as an endowment for the Teacher of the National School, on condition that it shall be cultivated according to the improved system of husbandry.

This condition was not performed by the former Teacher; but, on the contrary, its management was both injudicious and inefficient; and therefore, it may be easily inferred, that it was not favourably circumstanced for producing a profitable return for the past year, the first of my management of it.

On my appointment, in August, 1852, I found it in a wet state, notwithstanding its being on a gentle declivity; and consequently judged the application of manure ineffectual to produce a crop till preceded by those essential preparatives, "draining and subsoiling."

These my limited means have as yet debarred me from effecting; but, in the mean time, I directed my attention to the part occupied by the garden. Having made some needful drains, and subsoiled the part that required it, I determined on following the course of cropping prescribed by Mr. Campbell, the Board's Horticulturist at Glasnevin, as laid down in the sheets furnished by him to the Teachers in training, and accordingly laid out the garden in divisions conformable to that system.

It will be perceived by the accompanying returns, that I was unable to keep any stock for want of office-houses; but as Mr. Moore, Conductor of the Loughash Model Agricultural School (who is anxious to promote the farming interests of other localities as well as his own), is disposed to lend his assistance, I confidently entertain the opinion, that suitable office-houses will shortly be erected.

An Agricultural Class of from ten to twelve of the more advanced boys receive instruction in the theory of agriculture in the school, and have explained to them the errors of Irish farming, with the remedies for their correction. In summer they assist me in performing the operations in the garden; but have no other inducement than a short relaxation from study, and the desire they may entertain to see the place in a well-managed and creditable state.

The farm is divided into four parts, on which I intend in future to follow a four-course rotation; and I hope to afford the people of this locality an example that may induce them to abandon their irregular, unskilful, and inefficient modes of cultivation.

Trusting that my next report may show a creditable amount of progress,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES HANAGAN, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Crislagh or Tooban Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	—		
,, Paid for Labour,	3	0	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	0	15	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	0	0
,, Manures,	1	5	0
,, Implements and Repairs,	0	10	0
,, One year's Rent of Farm (not charged),	4	2	2
,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	4	0
,, ,, County Cess,	0	9	6
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	0	17	4
	£13	3	0

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	5	0	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	2	10	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	5	13	0
	£13	3	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Crislagh or Tooban Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cabbages,	0 0 15	3rd to 16th April,	September,	1,000 plants,	20 tons,	—	—	—	
Potatoes,	0 0 30	2nd week in April,	August and Sept.,	100 stones,	—	—	—	—	
Turnips,	0 3 20	May and June,	November and Dec.,	5 lbs.,	—	—	—	2 10 0	An inferior crop could only be expected on the portions occupied by oats, turnips, and flax, as pecuniary disadvantages rendered the better preparation of the ground impossible for this year.
Mangels,	0 0 16	2nd week in May,	November,	6 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Carrots and Parsnips,	0 0 12	3rd week in April,	November,	10 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Onions and Leeks,	0 0 8	1st week in April,	—	25 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 3 30	1st and 30th April,	September,	20 stones,	60 stones,	2 10 0	—	—	
Flax,	0 2 10	1st week in May,	August,	35 gallons,	3½ cwt.,	6 10 0	1 10 0	—	
Total,	3 3 30								

(Signed), JAMES HANAGAN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 2, 1854.

BERNARD M'ELDOWNEY, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Crislagh or Tooban Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballyougry Model Farm.

37. Ballyougry Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Londonderry.

January, 1854.

Sir,—In compliance with your directions, I submit to you a Report of the operations of the agricultural department of the above School for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Class.—The number of boys in the class during the past year has been about the same as during the previous year; but the attendance during certain parts of the year has not been so good as in 1852, owing to the increased value and greater demand for labour in this part of the country. The time allotted to agricultural instruction is the same as in my last report. The progress of the members of the class has been as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

Model Farm.—I do not think it necessary to give a detailed account of the mode of cultivating the various crops grown on the farm, as I gave a minute description of it in my last report. The cultivation of the farm during the past year has been quite successful. The crops were all good, and some of them very superior, considering the soil and situation.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The live stock have been house-fed during the past year, except in favourable weather, when they were turned out for a few hours during the day on a portion of uncultivated mountain pasture, used as a paddock. Some of the butter was cured, and disposed of in casks; but the greater part of it was made into pats or "prints," and sold fresh in the city, which is considered the most profitable mode of disposing of it when convenient to a good market. The pigs consumed a considerable quantity of buttermilk, which does not appear to the credit of the dairy stock.

Manures.—I described my mode of collecting, preserving, and applying the manures in my last report, and I need not repeat it here. To the turnips and mangels I applied 3½ cwt. of Peruvian guano to the statute acre. The Swedes were a very fine crop; the Aberdeens were not so heavy, as they were rather late of sowing: the ground had to be prepared after a stolen crop of winter vetches and rye, and required to be ploughed *four* times to bring it to a proper tilth, and to get it perfectly cleaned from all weeds.

Permanent Improvements.—The only permanent improvement during the year was the removing of large stones or rocks out of the land.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement, &c.—Agricultural improvement is progressing and extending in this neighbourhood. There are a number of gentlemen farmers whose farms are highly cultivated, and would compete with the best managed farms in any part of the country. These are not the individuals who require to be urged on in the path of improvement. The example of gentlemen farmers does not produce that effect on the smaller landholders that is desirable. It is the small and working farmers that the Agricultural Schools are intended to benefit and urge forward in the path of progress, by instructing their sons in the correct principles of improved husbandry, and letting them see the gratifying results that can be realized on a small but properly managed farm. Many of this class are partial to old habits, and prejudiced against any change, till they see what can be done by one in similar circumstances as themselves.

I am diffident of saying to what extent I have benefited the farmers around me; but I think I may safely affirm that the model farm has been cultivated in such a manner as to be an example to all desirous of improving, and I know some of our neighbours who have profited by it.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. Robert Harvey, Teacher.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	67	11	0
,, Paid for Labour,	9	1	8
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	0	15	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	7	11
,, ,, Manures,	1	9	9½
,, ,, Cattle,	4	10	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	5	2	11½
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	19	5
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	*7	9	2
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	3	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	22	18	8½
	£122	8	7½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	7	1	7
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	6	8	5
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	17	3	4
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	18	10	4½
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	7	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	71	17	8
	£122	8	7½

* The proprietors of the soil, the Hon. the Irish Society, give the land rent free. This includes its value and £1 17*s.* 6*d.* paid for a rough hill adjoining the farm, used as a paddock for the cattle in favourable weather.

Table showing the Cropping of the Ballyougry Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Potatoes,	0 2 7	February and March,	October,	9½ cwt.,	21 sacks,	6 15 0	7 5 0	—	Cruffles, clusters, and Prince Regents.
Mangels,	0 0 17	May,	November,	5 lbs.,	16 tons,	6 10 0	5 10 0	—	Long red.
Turnips, Swedes,	0 1 7	June,	December,	6 lbs.,	26 tons,	6 12 6	12 17 6	—	—
Turnips, Aberdeens,	0 1 20	July,	November and Dec.,	6 lbs.,	23 tons,	6 15 0	8 4 0	—	After a stolen crop of winter vetches.
Grain.									
Oats,	2 2 14	April,	September,	12 stone,	14 cwt.,	2 12 6	2 7 6	—	Angus.
Grass.									
Clover and Grass,	1 1 0	April, 1852,	June and September,	12 lbs. of clover and 1 bushel of grass seed,	21 tons,	1 8 0	6 12 6	—	Two cuttings, and a portion of it a third.
Total,	5 0 25								
"Stolen Crops."									
Vetches and Rye,	0 1 27	October,	June,	2½ bushs. vetches & 1 bushel rye,	9½ tons,	3 1 0	2 19 0	—	

(Signed), Robert Harvey, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

25th January, 1854. William M'Clure, Manager.

38. Bohill Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Londonderry.

Bohill Model Farm.

January 2, 1854.

Sir,—In conformity with a circular received from the Office of Education, I beg to submit to you this my first Report on the agricultural department of the above School.

Agricultural Class.—The number in this class at present is twelve, and the boys composing it are selected from the third and higher classes in the School. They are taught half an hour each day, on five days of the week, from the Agricultural Class Book, as it is the only work on agriculture we have yet been provided with. At the same time, I am very careful to point out to them the different errors that prevail in the cultivation of the several farms in our own locality, with which they are all more or less familiar. The boys who compose this class seem very anxious to gain all the knowledge on the subject that they possibly can.

Model Farm.—This farm consists of 4a. 3r. 2p., statute measure, for which I pay 12*s.* per acre to the Honourable the Irish Society, to whom the land belongs. But, besides the farm, I have a garden attached to the School, consisting of one rood, which is given to the Teacher rent free, and which has been under cultivation for the last few years. The farm is composed of a peaty soil, resting on an excellent marly clay subsoil, and so near the surface as to be easily brought to the top as required; from which you will see that the land is capable of great improvement.

Live Stock.—My stock at present consists of a cow and calf. I have not yet commenced to house-feed.

Manures.—There is nothing peculiar to be explained under this head. Due care is taken by the regular application of bog mould to the putrescent manure to prevent any waste of the valuable liquid or gaseous matters too frequently allowed to escape.

Permanent Improvements effected during the year.—When I got possession of the land, in the month of February last, it was then in what might be termed its natural or primitive state, totally unreclaimed, and for the most part thickly covered with rushes, a sure indication of an over abundance of moisture in the soil. The first work was to make a boundary fence of twenty-four perches long, along the northern side, in which thorn quicks were planted at four inches apart, to afford a shelter to the farm. The occupier of the adjoining land contributed half the expense. The land being, as before stated, unreclaimed, I shall be a longer time than usual in getting a *regular rotation* established thereon; but, in the meantime, I will have an opportunity of exemplifying to the pupils, and the neighbouring farmers, the proper method of reclaiming and rendering productive, land which at first sight might seem almost worthless. And I may here state, that several of the farmers in this place are taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and are watching with great interest my operations on the farm from the first commencement. I have this year reclaimed an acre, three roods of which I had planted with potatoes in the beginning of March, in ridges seven feet wide, including furrow; the remaining rood was under turnips. In raising the potatoes I did not allow any of the brows of the ridges being put down; and when all were dug, I got drains made in every third furrow, thus leaving them twenty-one feet apart. And by adopting the plan described, I had my drains made for one-half of what they generally cost in this locality. The waste ground answers very well for pasture to my cow, till such time as I get a field laid down with clover and grass.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Bohill Model Farm.

The statistics of my farm will not be so complete this year as I would wish, no regular account having been kept; but for the future I hope to be able, when called upon, to render a full and satisfactory statement of all my agricultural transactions.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. WILLIAM HENRY, Teacher.

Kednaminsha Model Farm.

39. KEDNAMINSHA ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Monaghan.

January, 1854.

SIR,—In submitting my Report for the past year, I regret not being able to lay before you as satisfactory a statement of my proceedings as I anticipated, owing chiefly to the want of sufficient capital to enable me to carry out my views for the improvement and cultivation of the Model Farm.

When I took the present farm, the soil was in a most wretched state of exhaustion, by neglect and bad tillage, which was the cause of ruining the former tenant, and the buildings were in a corresponding dilapidated condition. Yet, notwithstanding this unfavourable aspect of affairs, I accepted it, to cultivate on my own account, and out of my own private resources, which, indeed, were then very limited; but by strict economy, careful management, and constant perseverance, I gradually overcame the obstacles that I had to contend against, and am now in a fair way of being able to get forward successfully, and to effect some good in my neighbourhood, by example and otherwise. But had it not been for the kindness of the worthy and excellent Manager, Charles Townsend, Esq., of the Bath estate, who assisted me materially in the beginning, and held out hopes of success throughout, all my exertions would have been fruitless.

Agricultural Instruction.—The Agricultural Class consists of from ten to eighteen boys, according to the season of the year. They read the agricultural works furnished by the Board during half an hour daily, and are lectured and examined for another half hour on five days in the week. They evince great anxiety for agricultural knowledge, and some of them have acquired considerable intelligence in practical and scientific agriculture. As none of them receive any remuneration for their labour, I do not require them to take part in the work of the farm, except at their own free will. Those that are willing, assist in picking weeds, gathering stones, thinning and hoeing turnips and mangels, and other light jobs; and on these occasions I explain to them the nature and utility of the different operations in progress on the farm. I have laid no value on their labour in the statistical returns, as it was only trifling for so far. But had a Paid Industrial Class been organized, I believe they would be more generally anxious to work, and that a spirit of emulation would be created, besides inducing them to attend school more regularly.

Model Farm.—The farm is divided into four fields, on which I intend following out the "four-course rotation." As all the farm was, with the exception of one field, after its second or third corn crop, I could not, consistently with any advantage to myself sow grass or clover seeds this season, therefore the field that was under grass this year must remain so next year, to enable me to establish the adopted rotation as soon as possible.

The crops that were grown on it the past season were:—

Potatoes, 3R. These were planted in drills, and yielded a fair crop. The varieties were—Scotch Apples and Ballygawley pinks; the latter

were found to be nearly all safe, whereas the former were much damaged. Potatoes in drills I observed to be far safer than those in ridges or lazy-beds, those years past.

Mangels, 3R. They were a pretty good crop, but would be far better were it not for the great drought we had in the early part of May, which caused a partial failure in the seed.

Turnips, 2A. There was not a much better crop in this locality. The manures applied were, farm-yard manure, burnt clay, and a mixture of soot and night soil—the latter produced the largest and best bulbs.

Vetches, 3R. 10P. Part of it was cut for soiling, the remainder saved for seed, the part which was inclined to lodge most was cut; it was my intention to cut all for soiling, but having an abundant supply of rich clover and rye-grass for my stock—more than they could consume—I allowed some of the vetches to ripen their seed.

Clover, 3A. 0R. 22P. This was a very heavy crop; I was enabled to take off three cuttings. Not having sufficient stock to eat all, I sold six roods of it, at the rate of £7 per Irish acre. This field must remain another year in grass.

Oats, 6A. 0R. 28P. The variety sown was the sandy. The crop was poor and light, but it could not be expected otherwise, as the land was worn by constant exhaustive cropping, and I could not afford to purchase guano to apply to it. I intend having it all under green crops the ensuing season, to bring it quickly into a state of fertility.

Stock.—The stock on the farm consists of a milch cow, an in-calf heifer, a two year-old bullock, and two pigs. The cattle were altogether house fed, except about an hour daily. They were duly fed during summer on clover and rye-grass, vetches, cabbages, and the thinnings of mangels and turnips; and at present on turnips, mangels, cabbages, and straw. Having but one milch cow at present, I did not value her milk and butter, as it was used in the house. I have trained the bullock to carting, and find him very useful in sundry ways, but not so active as a horse; and having been heretofore at considerable expense by horse labour, I intend purchasing one as soon as possible, which I expect will be a great saving.

Manures.—The dung of the byre, together with the scrapings of the street and premises, was made up in alternate layers, with clay or peat mould, and turned once before being applied to the potato crop. Not having more than was sufficient for the potatoes, owing to the short period I held the land previous, I had to purchase thirty-five shillings worth of farm-yard dung, fifteen shillings worth of burnt ashes, and five shillings worth of soot, which I mixed with the night-soil of the privies, and applied it to part of the turnips.

The farmers in this locality are growing green crops more extensively than formerly, for the purpose of stall-feeding cattle, and fattening pigs, having found from a little experience how profitable it is to do so. They are likewise opening their eyes to the importance of the flax crop, finding it to be so very remunerative when properly managed. I intend growing three roods of it next year, and would have done so last season had the land been in a fitting state.

My proceedings cannot attract much attention, either from my neighbours or others, till they see a marked contrast between the appearance of the surrounding farms, and mine. Certainly, some time must elapse before such a desirable state of things can be effected.

Hoping that the next report may be more satisfactory, and show a creditable amount of progress,

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. PATRICK KEVENEY, Teacher,

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kednaminsha Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	12	11	0
,, Paid for Labour,	16	4	9½
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	3	1	6
,, ,, Manures,	2	15	0
,, ,, Cattle,	7	0	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	12	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	12	15	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	15	9
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	16	3½
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	30	4	11
	£86	16	9

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	6	16	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	7	5	6
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	4	6	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	68	9	0
	£86	16	9

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Kednaminsha Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	2 0 0	1st week in June,	December,	6½ lbs.,	18 tons,	4 8 1	9 3 10	—	
Mangels,	0 3 0	May,	November,	7 lbs.,	17 tons,	4 18 1	4 15 11	—	
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	November,	12 cwt.,	4 tons,	5 8 1	4 11 11	—	In drills. M'Mullens and Scotch apples. The former sort were almost safe, whereas the latter were much damaged. Drills found to be safer than ridges.
Vetches,	0 3 10	March,	October,	15 stones,	5 barrels,	2 4 3	2 1 9	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 20	March and April,	Different times,	Not ascertained,	Not ascertained,	6 4 9	0 8 9	—	
Carrots and Parsnips,	0 0 10								
GRAIN.									
Oats,	6 0 28	March and April,	September,	18 stones,	5 barrels,	2 1 7	8 16 6	—	The oat crop was a very light one, owing to the land being so poor.
GRASS.									
Clover and Rye-grass,	3 0 22	—	Cut for soiling,	—	10 tons, green,	—	—	—	Not valued, being cut green.
Total,	13 3 10								
Waste,	0 1 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	14 0 21								

(Signed), PATRICK KEVANY, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

7th January, 1854.

C. UNIACKE TOWNSEND, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dressog Model Farm.

40. Dressog Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Tyrone.

January 6, 1854.

Sir,—By the directions of the Secretaries, I beg leave to submit to you my Third Annual Report on the agricultural department of the above school.

Agricultural Instruction.—The "Agricultural Class" has been at various times during the past year so high as twenty, being an increase of ten over previous years; and I am happy to say, that the boys constituting it, have made a very fair degree of progress during that period. This progress would have been more satisfactory, were it not for counteracting disadvantages. First, the irregular attendance of the boys forming the "Agricultural Class" renders it impossible for a teacher to give that progressive character to his lectures and instructions so essential to all sound teaching, but, if posssible, more essential to this; hence, the instructions received are necessarily crude and imperfect. Second, but by far the most serious disadvantage, is the absence of Industrial and Agricultural Boarders, in consequence of which, practical and industrial training must be dispensed with, as no boys can be found or expected to work *gratis*; and thus—the object of most vital importance, the object, if I mistake not, on which the Commissioners set the greatest value—is almost completely neglected.

Being therefore convinced from experience of the almost utter impossibility of making an agricultural school thoroughly efficient, without having one or other of the classes referred to, I would most respectfully urge on the Board, through you, the propriety of making the endowment of, at least, an "Industrial Class" by local funds be an essential condition for obtaining aid for an agricultural department.

Model Farm.—The table of cropping exhibits the crops grown, with the profit or loss attending the culture of each; and as no novelty has characterized my management, I think it unnecessary to enter into any details. I am happy to have to state, that the farm is beginning to present a striking contrast to what it was a few years since; and I expect the profits, amounting in the present year to £11, will in a short time be much greater. In accordance with the suggestion given by Mr. Brogan, at his last visit, I intend to adopt, during the coming year, both a "three" and "four-course shift," and to establish, for the first time, a small cottage garden, to be cultivated in a systematic manner.

Live Stock.—My cattle have been principally house fed; vetches, clover, grass, and cabbages being given them in the summer months, and at present, cabbages, turnips, oat-straw, and hay, with meal dust, seeds, Indian meal, and bran, these last being always cooked, which I find to be the most wholesome and nutritive method of using them. On the whole, the profits of the dairy have been equal to my expectations.

Manures.—As too much attention cannot be paid to the collection of manure by every person who aims at good farming, I am particularly careful to let nothing go to waste, especially the liquid manure, which is still unaccountably neglected, after all that has been said and written of its value. Having no tank, I fill the channel behind the cattle with peat earth or other rubbish, to absorb the urine; this saturated matter, and the solid excrement, with peat earth, &c., are formed into a heap about four feet high, around which I place mould, to soak up anything that may ooze out of the compost. I use only a small portion of guano, say 1 cwt. to the statute acre, mixed with fine mould, or more generally ashes, as a covering for the turnip seeds, which are

dibbled in at the distance at which the bulbs are intended afterwards to stand. This covering, coupled with the large quantity of seed used, being at the rate of from 6 lbs. to 8 lbs. per statute acre, causes the young seedlings to escape the effects of the turnip fly and birds better than anything with which I am acquainted.

Dressog Model Farm.

Agricultural Improvement.—Though to the mere casual observer the agriculture of the neighbourhood must still appear in a backward state, yet, to a person acquainted with it for some years, very marked signs of improvement are apparent. Improvement in every branch of industry is a work of time, and in no other department of business is this more true than in farming. The people of Ireland especially are jealous conservatives of every thing relating to the opinions and practices of their fathers; and in consequence of this national trait of character, we must expect that any system which goes to uproot old practices and prejudices will be received slowly and cautiously by the bulk of the people. A few only of the most enlightened will be found at first to follow in the wake of improvement; the most ignorant being always the most tenacious of their own opinions; hence, I find that the instructions given to those children who have the most enlightened parents, are only attended to, and acted upon, and the parents themselves do not now think it useless, as they did at the commencement of my labours, to ask my opinion on different matters pertaining to the business of their farms.

At first many of my neighbours came, when they saw the mode of deep tillage and frequent stirrings of the land I was practising, and very goodnaturedly warned me of what they considered the folly of my proceedings, and assured me that from their knowledge of the exhausted state of the farm I had entered on, if I did not cease my "book farming," and "let the soil rest," I would "break the heart of the land," meaning that I would destroy its fertility. As the result of my labours proved the falsity of their opinions, many, of whose judgments I had formed a more favourable opinion, have been forced to change the grounds of attack, and now assert *that the system I advocate and pursue has been established by landlords for the purpose of keeping up high rents!* This is the most unfortunate impression of any to get abroad; and I am sorry to say, groundless though it be, it is one that is very general.

I do not believe it to be my province to enter further upon a question of this nature, nor attempt to point out how such a feeling is to be removed; still I think it right to state that such an impression exists, and seriously tends to impede agricultural improvement.

Concluding Observations and Suggestions.—I have deemed it right thus candidly to state the result of my experience, of combined literary and agricultural instruction, pointing to its defects in ordinary agricultural schools, as well as its advantages, with the view of drawing your attention to matters, which, I believe, must be remedied, if we hope to make agricultural training in ordinary schools really and permanently beneficial in its results. I would further beg to suggest the necessity of supplying a small chemical apparatus to each Agricultural School, so that the children may be made familiar with a few of the more simple elements, and their more immediate combinations. Until this is done, scientific agriculture cannot be said to be effectively taught.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HEALY.

To T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dressog Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	50	12	10
,, Paid for Labour,	16	11	10
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	0	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	11	1
,, ,, Manures,	0	11	6
,, ,, Cattle,	11	1	3
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	11	4
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	3	6
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	9	10	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	11	1	0
	£104	4	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	11	9	0
,, ,, Roots, &c., (Potatoes used by family),	3	0	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	0	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	15	12	4
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	7	6
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	60	15	0
	£104	4	4

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Dressog Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 2 0	May and June,	November and Dec.,	8 lbs.,	10 tons,	6 18 8	—	0 5 4	This crop, owing to the drought and impure seed, was almost a complete failure.
Cabbages, Beans in intervals	0 0 10	April and May,	—	—	—	9 10 0	1 5 0	—	—
Vetches,	0 0 20	Various times,	—	2¾ bushels,	—	—	—	—	Not estimated, as it was cut at different times.
Potatoes, pinks & mullins,	0 1 10	April,	—	17 cwt.,	6 tons,	8 5 0	8 0 0	—	Cabbages planted in the brows of the ridges enhanced the value of this crop—five-sixths were sound.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	3 0 0	1st week in April,	2nd week in Oct.,	16 stones,	125 stones,	3 5 0	2 9 7	—	Not estimated.
Flax,	0 2 1	1st week in May,	3rd week in Aug.,	2½ bushels,	Not yet scutched,	6 2 6	—	—	The periods of sowing and harvesting were very late in this district.
GRASS.									
Clover and grass,	1 1 0	—	Soiling, & part hay,	8 lbs. clover, & 1¼ bushels of grass-seed,	—	1 15 0	—	—	
Paddock,	0 0 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	5 3 21								

(Signed), WILLIAM HEALY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

6th January, 1854. JAMES ANDERSON, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Drumnafern Model Farm.

41. Drumnafern Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Tyrone.

30th December, 1853.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my Third Annual Report on the agricultural department of the above school, together with the "Returns of Statistics and Cropping" for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils who received agricultural instruction in this institution, during the past year, averaged fourteen. Annexed is a statement of the number receiving agricultural instruction at present, as compared with what it was at the date of my last report.

	31st December, 1852.	31st December, 1853.
Agricultural Boarders,	–	1
Industrial Class,	–	8
Day Pupils,	14	7

From this it will be seen that one Agricultural Boarder has been received, and that an "Industrial Class," consisting of eight pupils, has been formed, during the past year. This class, I am happy to state, affords full satisfaction, both by the regularity of their attendance, attention to study, and proficiency acquired by its members, as well as the facility, neatness, and accuracy with which they perform the various operations in which they are required to take part on the farm. One of the members of this class was received into the Glasnevin Establishment, during the past year, to finish his course of agricultural training, and an application was forwarded to the Secretaries, a few days ago, for the admission of two others.

Model Farm, as stated in my last Report, consists of 5a. 1r. 16p., statute. It is divided into five nearly equal portions, upon which a five-course shift is pursued. The portion intended for green crops each year is always thorough drained, and deeply dug in the previous Autumn, by which means one-fifth of the farm is brought into a proper state of cultivation every year. The crops cultivated, and the extent of ground occupied by each, together with the expense of cultivation, and amount of produce realized, are given in the annexed returns.

Live Stock.—The live stock at present consists of three black cattle, one pig, and eighteen poultry. During the summer the cattle are partly pastured upon the division under grass the second year, and partly house-fed upon clover, grass, and cabbages. During the winter they are entirely house-fed upon turnips, hay, straw, &c. The turnips, previously to being given, are sliced into tubs, and mixed with gruel.

Manure.—The procuring of a sufficient quantity of manure being the foundation of all good husbandry, is regularly attended to; but as the mode of collecting, preserving, and applying it, does not differ from that usually practised by skilful farmers, I need not detail it here,

Permanent Improvements.—During the past year I thorough drained one division of the farm. The parallel drains, which are twenty-one feet apart, are three feet deep, and filled, to the depth of seven or eight inches, with small stones, collected off the farm. The sub main drain is six inches deeper than the parallel drains, and filled with the same materials to the depth of ten inches. In both cases the stones are securely covered with a scraw.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—I feel pleasure in stating, that the farmers in this district exhibit a marked improvement in all their farming operations. Fields of turnips, clover, and rye-grass, with occasional plots of mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbages, are by no means uncommon in this locality.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that the farm is now coming into good condition, and that an increase, both in the quantity and quality of the produce, is every year apparent. This was effected simply by draining the land and adhering to the golden rule, that no two grain crops should succeed each other, without the intervention of a green crop.

Trusting this report may be found satisfactory,

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

MATHEW FORBES.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Drumnafern Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	42	3	4
,, Paid for Labour,	6	6	9
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	8	0
,, Cattle,	8	5	0
,, Implements and Repairs,	0	2	3
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	3	2	5
,, ,, Poor Rate and Bog Rent,	0	12	6
,, ,, County Cess,	0	8	6
To Profit and Loss for balance being gain on the year,	6	12	7
	£73	1	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain and Flax,	5	8	9
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	0	15	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	17	6	9
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	6	9	11
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	3	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	39	10	4
By amount received from Landlord for thorough draining,	1	6	9
	£73	1	4

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Drumnafern Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Loss per Acre.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 2 0	From the 4th to 25th June,	December,	5 lbs.,	21½ tons,	3 7 6	17 2 6	—	No charge for manure.
Potatoes,	0 2 0	20th April,	November,	75 stones,	—	4 17 6	—	—	Being used by the family, the produce was not estimated.
Cabbages,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A plot in the garden and a few amongst the Potatoes.
Artichokes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A few drills turned out well—produce not estimated.
Carrots,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A plot in garden not estimated.
Onions,	0 0 4	March,	August,	Not estimated.					
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 2 0	31st March,	10th September,	12 stones,	116 stones,	1 11 0	5 0 0	—	A good crop.
Flax,	1 0 0	16th April,	6th August,	2½ bushels,	35 stones,	4 12 6	6 15 0	—	
GRASS.									
Grass and Clover,	1 0 0	March, 1852,	—	12 lbs., clover, 2 bush., grass,	—	1 12 0	7 10 0	—	This was cut twice and part three times.
Pasture,	0 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	
Total,	5 1 16								

(Signed) MATTHEW FORBES, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

31st December, 1853. JOSEPH ACHESON, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kildinan Model Farm.

42. Kildinan Ordinary Agricultural School, County Cork.

December 31, 1853.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit to you my Report for the past year, 1853, on the agricultural department of this School.

Agricultural Instruction.—The pupils receiving agricultural instruction, consist of twelve boys, selected from the most advanced pupils in the School, six of whom form an Industrial Class, whose example, both in literary and industrial progress, has caused an emulation in the School, which is most gratifying to witness. Besides the Agricultural Class Book sanctioned by the Board, the pupils are well acquainted with the subjects treated of in the following tracts, viz. :—"Johnston's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology;" "Pringle's Principles and Practice of Green Cropping;" "The Irish Small Farmer," by William Kelly; and also "Some Useful Hints," by James Clapperton.

Model Farm.—I feel happy to be able to inform you, that I have been successful this year, even beyond my expectation—not that I left anything undone that would create a doubt of my success. When I got possession of this farm in 1848, it was considered by my neighbours that many years should elapse before I could bring it on a par with their own land; but now not only have I done so, but I had nearly double their produce per acre this year. That this is no exaggerated expression of my success, can be confirmed by the testimony of my Patron, and of every farmer in the neighbourhood.

Remarks on the Crops cultivated.—The potato crop, in particular, attracted great attention, during its growth, which continued in full vigour until the 20th of September; and being contiguous to the public road, which is leading to a mountain bog in the neighbourhood, there was scarcely a person passing to and from this mountain who did not remark my crop, particularly when they saw *heath* growing in the next division. I had forty-eight barrels of twenty-one stones each, six tons, six hundred per statute acre. This may appear a trifling produce, but I assure you that the same produce was rarely, if ever seen in this neighbourhood before. It may be of service to state a few particulars respecting the cultivation of this crop. In the portion intended for a garden, I dug the headland, with which I mixed ten barrels of lime. This headland was composed of potato stalks and weeds, together with the scouring of the adjacent ditch, forming an excellent compost for top dressing. I got this compost dug twice before I turned it out on the field, and the intimate admixture and pulverization of the particles of lime and earth were so completely effected that the lime was scarcely perceptible when applied to the soil. Nevertheless it proved highly effective, and stirred up the dormant powers of the soil into activity.

The oat crop was fair considering the soil. The produce was seven barrels per statute acre, which may seem very inferior, but when I inform you that in 1850, owing to the wretched condition of the land then almost in a state of nature, I had only two barrels per statute acre on the same ground, I think it may be set down as a fair increase in the productive powers of the soil; and this is the best data by which to decide whether or not I have given an example of good husbandry since my connexion with the Board.

The turnip crop was fair, considering the portion of the farm which produced it. The mangel attracted great attention, being the first ever introduced in this neighbourhood. Moreover, my neighbours were much surprised when they saw it growing where they had seen nothing but heather a short time before.

The flax was grown after oats, was of superior quality, and fetched the best price of any in the neighbourhood.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—As my means were very limited, and were heretofore completely absorbed in the improvement of the farm, I have not yet erected suitable offices. But being so fortunate as to have sufficient food of my own until next August, I am determined to erect barn, dairy, and cowhouse, during the ensuing year.

Manures.—I have been most careful at all times to impress on the minds of my agricultural pupils, the necessity of collecting and converting into manure, every thing that would augment or improve it, but particularly to preserve and economize the solid and liquid excrements from the stable and cowhouse, which is most shamefully neglected in this country. I had occasion to purchase only $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. guano for my green crops during the current year; I got the guano mixed with a large quantity of peat ashes before I applied it to the turnip crop. The quantity used per statute acre was four cwt.

The Permanent Improvements effected during the year consisted of renching, subsoiling, and removing all stones met with during the operation.

The farmers in this locality are becoming better acquainted with green crop culture, which they practise to an extent commensurate with their farms; but the want of proper economy in accumulating and preserving manure is the great defect I have observed among them.

Hoping that the foregoing statements of my proceedings may be satisfactory,

I have the honour to remain, sir, your very humble servant,

GARRETT FLYNN, Teacher.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kildinan Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	24	5	0	By amount received for Grain,	8	17	0
,, Paid for Labour,	6	15	4	,, Roots, &c.,	9	6	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	6	0	,, Cattle Sold,	6	8	6
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	0	0	,, Dairy Produce,	7	10	0
,, ,, Manures,	2	10	0	,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	10	0
,, ,, Cattle,	3	5	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	25	16	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	8	0				
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	5	6				
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	3	10	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	13	8	8				
	£59	7	6		£59	7	6

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Kildinan Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit per Acre.	Loss per Acre.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carrots,	0 0 1	15th April,	—	6 lbs.,	—	4 10 0	—	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 1	15th April,	—	6 lbs.,	—	4 10 0	—	—	
Mangels,	0 0 10	1st May,	December,	5 lbs.,	10 tons,	4 10 0	2 10 0	—	This crop attracted much attention, being the first grown in this neighbourhood.
Turnips, Swedes,	0 0 20	15th May,	December,	4 lbs.,	8 tons,	4 0 0	—	—	
Turnips, Red Norfolk,	0 2 0	26th June,	December,	4 lbs.,	10 tons,	3 10 0	0 10 0	—	The Turnip crop was fair considering the nature of the soil.
Turnips, Aberdeens,	0 1 0	10th June,	December,	4 lbs.,	12 tons,	4 0 0	1 0 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 28	15th March,	—	10,890 plants,	24 tons,	8 0 0	12 13 9	—	The Cabbage was far superior to any of the kind in the neighbourhood.
Potatoes,	1 1 0	12th March,	November,	4 barrels,	48 barrels,	7 9 0	8 11 0	—	The Potato crop was, at least, double any in the neighbourhood—$\frac{1}{6}$ diseased.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 3 0	28th March,	September,	16 stones,	7 barrels,	2 0 0	1 13 6	—	The Oat crop was taken off the same ground which produced only two barrels to the acre in 1850.
Flax,	0 3 0	8th May,	August,	2½ bushels,	1½ tons,	2 0 0	4 0 0	—	The Flax was grown on stubble ground, was of fine description, and sold at the best price in this locality.
Total,	4 3 0								

(Signed) GARRETT FLYNN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

10th January, 1854. C. O'DONOVAN, Manager.

APPENDIX K.
II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.
Kildinan Model Farm.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Clonkeen Model Farm.

43. CLONKEEN ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Cork.

January, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit this my first Report of the agricultural department of the above School.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no "Agricultural Boarders" nor "Industrial Class." The "Agricultural Class" consisting of twenty boys, for the most part the sons of farmers, receive instruction in this department during half an hour each day (Saturdays excepted). They evince a great desire for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge, and appear sensible of its importance to every one engaged in the cultivation of land; but the poverty of their parents, and the value to them of their children's labour, prevent the grown up boys from devoting as much time to the attainment of this useful knowledge as is necessary to enable them to attain a due degree of proficiency therein. Owing to the shortness of the time since agricultural instruction was introduced into this School, the insufficiency of the supply of agricultural books till very lately, the newness of the subject, and the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils, their progress cannot yet be pronounced satisfactory.

Model Farm.—The farm connected with this School contains four acres, two roods, and ten perches, statute measure. The soil is light and dry, resting on a subsoil, in most parts gravel, in others rock. It is part of a farm of twenty-six acres, of which I became tenant about the time of my appointment to this School in October, 1852. Well aware that my operations in the past year deserve but little notice, I attempt with diffidence the following statement of them—not, indeed, with the opinion that it contains any thing interesting or instructive, but to explain to you my circumstances at the beginning, that you may be the better able to judge of my future progress.

When I began to work, in the winter of 1852, on the part now attached to the School, it was after giving two successive grain crops; the whole farm having been held by three tenants in succession during the three years previous to my getting it; the object of each, as they did not intend to hold it long, being to make the most of it, with the least possible expense. In this exhausted state of the land, I would not hazard a grain crop. I therefore, began to prepare for turnips and potatoes, as much as I considered I could be able to manure, viz.:—two acres for the former, and one and a half for the latter. This, it will be observed, was not consistent with any regular system; but my object was to bring the impoverished land as soon as possible into a state of fertility. The potato ground was well manured with sea-sand and farm-yard manure before the plough, and planted the first fortnight of March, in beds 3½ feet wide, at the rate of 8 cwt. of seed to the acre. The produce of the part dug in August, was about three tons to the acre, for the most part sound, none quite useless; but that of the part undug till November, was reduced to two tons, the rest having rotted away. At harvesting the potatoes, the beds were dug to the depth of fourteen inches. This I considered would answer in the first course for subsoiling; at all events, it was an improvement, as it unlocked the stiff subsoil, and greatly increased the surface soil; at the same time the roots of weeds and grasses were carefully collected and carried off. From the former bad treatment of the land the preparation of the turnip ground was very laborious. It was ploughed, harrowed, and picked clean of weeds four times. Four pounds of Swedes were sown the two last days of May, in an acre of it, manured with farm-yard manure, in drills

two feet asunder. Though the growth was at first much retarded by the ravages of the birds (linnets) and fly, the produce (eighteen tons to the acre) was counted good in this locality, where the proper cultivation of the turnip is not much understood. The Aberdeen turnips in the other acre received the same treatment as the Swedes, but the crop was rather inferior; the sowing of part was delayed till the third week of July, waiting to get manure made, as I was not at the time able to buy any. I sowed four stones of spring vetches, mixed with more than one stone of oats, in half an acre; but owing to the poorness of the ground, the crop scarcely covered the expense of seed and culture. This part was ploughed up and manured at the end of August, and rape transplanted in more than half of it. The remainder of the farm, two roods, ten perches, was waste and unfit for tillage. I had carrots and cabbage in another field, on which the dwelling house and out-offices are situated, and which I did not at first intend to connect with the School, it being separated from the model farm, and a different holding; but Mr. Brogan at his visit in November last, suggested the propriety of having it cultivated as a garden, according to some regular rotation, so as to afford an example of improved cottage garden economy to the pupils. He also recommended the enlargement of the farm by the addition of about two and a half acres lying to the north of it. This I intend doing, but as it requires a considerable expenditure to remove the many large fences that intersect this portion, and that my means at present are insufficient for the purpose, any improvement I may be able to effect must necessarily be slow.

Live Stock—The quantity of live stock kept is specified in the statistical return. They are not fed exclusively on the produce of the model-farm, no distinction having yet been made in this respect between the model-farm and the rest of the land which I hold. I do not yet adhere strictly to the principles of house-feeding; but in winter the cows are fed once in the morning, and twice in the afternoon, and allowed to graze in the middle of the day. In summer they graze in the morning and evening, and are house-fed during the heat of the day. I think that such a course of management would be well adapted to the circumstances of this locality, where from the extent of wet, rugged land, unfit for general cultivation, the constant and exclusive adoption of the house-feeding system is an impossibility.

Manure.—This is made up of earth, the litter and droppings of the live stock, bog-stuff, and other scrapings from the farm, and often sea-sand, in alternate layers; and, after a thorough mixing, applied to the land at the proper time; and in order to prevent any losses that may arise from exposure to the action of the atmosphere, it is covered up at once: care is also taken to preserve the liquid manure.

Permanent Improvement.—At the time of making an application in February last, to the Commissioners of National Education, for aid to establish here an ordinary Agricultural School, the 4A. 2R. 10P., now constituting the model farm, were separated into five very unequal parts, by seventy perches of cumbrous, unsightly, and worse than useless ditches. As my limited means would not allow me to turn my attention to any improvement not likely to bring an immediate return, and as I was not aware how favourably the application would be received by the Commissioners, I undertook at first, little more than the tillage of the arable part; but as one ditch in particular interfered with my plan of commencing a rotation, I got that removed. On finding, in October last, that the aid was awarded, I set to work with additional energy, to remove all the useless ditches, and succeeded in having them nearly levelled, and a great deal of the stones removed

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Clonkeen Model Farm.

before the year ended. The huge heaps of earth accumulated in making these ditches (the work of a time long past, when little economy was observed in the application of labour or of land) were very necessary to fill up the hollows on each side of them, caused by the removal of the earth therefrom, to cover the surface of the fields, and repeated at every return of the potato crop, the only green one ever before raised on this farm. This ruinous work is so generally practised by the poorer classes of farmers here, that one, two, and often three yards on each side of the ditches, are left quite bare and worthless, as was the case on this farm. By the levelling of these ditches, and the covering of this waste part, I will have gained and brought under cultivation, a full half acre of land heretofore wholly unavailable for any useful purpose. I have the four acres, two roods, and ten perches now divided into four equal parts to suit the four-course shift which I shall have fully established this year, save that as a substitute for clover, I will have vetches for soiling.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in Locality.—There is as yet scarcely any deviation from the old and injudicious course of tillage among the generality of farmers in this locality. In the hope that their favourite, the potato, would return to its pristine vigour, and persuaded that no substitute for it could be raised by them, they have adhered pertinaciously to its culture, to the almost total exclusion of any other green crop; and when they do attempt the cultivation of a plot of turnips, it is so badly prepared for the seed, and the after-culture so little attended to, that the crop (if a crop it may be called) is sure to be a failure; and this is ascribed to some imaginary defect in the crop itself, and not to the maltreatment it has received. As to my example, I cannot say that much good has yet resulted from it, but now that a great improvement is observable in the appearance of the farm, and that an improved plan of cultivation is beginning to develop itself, I confidently hope it will soon attract favourable attention, and that it will not fail in effecting the object for which it has been established.

Concluding Observations.—From the great zeal and unceasing exertions of the Manager, the Rev. Joseph Sheahan, P.P., to promote the *temporal* as well as spiritual welfare of his parishioners, and the interest with which he watches the working of this School, I think it must prove of great utility in a locality where judicious husbandry is still in a very backward state. Another feature also likely to assist in promoting its efficiency, is the kindness of Mr. John Kenny, of the Glandore Model Farm, in promptly giving advice and instructions whenever I apply to him.

As there was no inventory or valuation made at the beginning of the past year, and as no account was kept of the labour operations on the farm during the year, I cannot give the particulars required to be furnished on the blank forms sent me A Balance Sheet for the past year could not appear favourable, as the outlay far exceeded the returns; but this must be attributed to the impoverished state of the soil, and the comparatively large amount of permanent improvements effected.

I shall be prepared to furnish all the necessary particulars in my next Report; and trusting also to be able to exhibit a satisfactory amount of progress.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL CALLAGHAN, Teacher.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

44. Ballynalacken Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Clare.

January, 1854.

Ballynalacken Model Farm.

Sir,—According to your instructions, I beg to submit this my first Report on the agricultural department of the above School.

I took charge of this School in October, 1851, having left the Model Farm, Glasnevin, the previous August. The land was at this time in the hands of another tenant; so that it was not until the spring of 1852 that the proprietor, John O'Brien, Esq., was able to procure a suitable place for the out-going tenant, and put me in full possession of the land. At that season of the year, when the farmer ought to be engaged in putting down some crops, and preparing the land for the reception of others, I considered it inexpedient to undertake permanent improvements. I had a great deal to do in preparing the portion intended for green crops, as the ground had been rendered almost worthless by repeated grain cropping, a practice very prevalent in this locality.

As soon as the crops were removed from the land in harvest, I set about levelling the interior fences, which divided the farm into inconveniently small fields, and thereby I gained an additional rood of ground available for tillage. The mould of which those fences were partly composed was of a peaty nature, and when mixed with quicklime, served as a top-dressing for the exhausted portions around it.

Agricultural Instruction.—An Agricultural Class, numbering twelve pupils, receive instruction in agriculture for half an hour (1½ to 2 o'clock, P.M.) each day in school-room, and assist for an hour after school in doing the light works of the farm, such as hoeing, weeding, collecting stones, &c. They show great anxiety to forward themselves in this department, and about eight boys have a fair knowledge of the practical details of *improved husbandry*.

If an "Industrial Class" were formed, I am convinced it would be a great stimulus to improvement. Should this suggestion meet your approbation, I would willingly contribute towards the endowment of such a class.

Model Farm.—The model farm, which contains seven statute acres, lies to the north of a river that separates it from the school grounds. It is of a rectangular form, and inclines gently to the south, except about half an acre that has a northern aspect. The soil is partly clay and partly reclaimed peat, and the whole is capable of being brought under arable culture. The subsoil is of a clayey nature, but not very retentive; and consequently, when I am so far advanced as to be able to subsoil it, (which, next to draining, I find is most wanted, as the soil in most parts is only a few inches deep), I expect to realize very satisfactory results.

The permanent improvements effected during the past year consisted in removing from the land, during the operations of tillage, a vast quantity of stones imbedded in it, some of which appeared above the surface, whilst others were sufficiently near to impede the work of deep cultivation.

I was unable to thorough drain any portion of the farm, as I had upwards of forty plantation acres to attend to besides, six acres of which I have under a regular course of cropping; but I expect to be able to bestow more time and labour on the "model farm" in future. This year I intend establishing the four-course rotation on about four and a-half acres, until the remainder shall be so prepared by thorough

Appendix K. draining, &c., as to enable me to have the entire under a regular and systematic course of cultivation.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

I cannot furnish the labour and cash accounts as accurately as is required. There were no cattle fed exclusively on the produce of the farm, on which account it was impossible to take a regular valuation at the close of the year. The cattle given in return No. 1, were fed chiefly from the produce of other lands.

Ballynalacken Model Farm.

Manures.—The farm-yard manure is collected at the rere of the cattle sheds and stable, in a suitable receptacle. Peat-mould, which can be had at a very convenient distance, makes an excellent addition to the manure heap, when saturated with the liquid from the byres and stable. Lime is also in abundance in this neighbourhood; it is generally used in the form of compost, with partially dried peat, scourings of ditches, &c., which, especially on light soils, is an excellent manure. No extraneous manures were used on the farm during the past year.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—When you visited this School, previous to its being received into connexion with the agricultural department, you were pleased to say that you found green cropping carried to a much greater extent than you expected in this locality; but, I trust, when next you honour us with a visit, you will find a still greater improvement in this respect. This is entirely owing to the very kind and untiring exertions of the proprietor, John O'Brien, Esq., of Elmvale, who supplies to his tenantry, through me, genuine seeds, at first cost. He has also appointed me Practical Instructor to the tenantry on this estate, to see that the crops are properly put down, and the after-culture of them efficiently attended to; and I have every reason to hope that a very satisfactory amount of agricultural improvement will soon be observable in this neighbourhood.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. Davoren, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Cahersherkin Model Farm.

45. Cahersherkin Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Clare.

December 31, 1853.

Sir,—In submitting this my second Annual Report on the agricultural department of the above School, I am happy to be able to show results far more satisfactory than those set forth in my last communication.

Agricultural Instruction—Boarders' Class.—Though there is no suitable accommodation as yet for this class, I was induced to take in three boys—two in January and the other in April last—who have been most anxious to acquire a sound knowledge of *improved* farming. Without a resident class of this sort, I deem it a matter of no small difficulty to carry out the house-feeding of cattle fully and systematically, in consequence of the ignorance of hired labourers, and the difficulty of training them to regular and systematic habits.

Agricultural Class.—All the boys of the *third* and *fourth* classes are put into this class, which now consists of forty boys, who are lectured daily, as mentioned in my last report. That due attention has been devoted to their *agricultural* and literary instruction may be inferred from the satisfaction afforded by the boys summoned from this School

to the "Albert Training Institution," and from the very favourable reports made by Mr. Brogan, Sub-Agricultural Inspector, on his visit to this establishment.

Industrial Class.—This class, which consists of eight boys, I consider the most important class for carrying out the objects for which these Schools have been instituted: the members of it, though previously very irregular, have, since their appointment, been in constant attendance, unless when prevented by unavoidable causes. During the hours of *practical* instruction they worked on the farm with cheerfulness and industry, and have, notwithstanding, far exceeded the other boys of the School in their literary progress. This superior proficiency is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the degree of energy imparted by physical exercise to the mental faculties, and this might be adduced as a strong evidence, if such were required, that industrial training should be ingrafted on every *literary* institution. As an instance of the willingness of these boys to co-operate with me, I may state, that during the Easter and midsummer vacations they came every day for the twofold purpose of receiving instruction and of assisting me on the farm; and often, during the hurry of harvest, they pressed me to accept their services for the whole day.

Model Farm.—Having in my last report detailed the system and routine of farm management pursued, I think it unnecessary to trespass on your attention with a repetition of them here. It is, however, no small source of gratification to me to be able to state that, considering the exceedingly foul and barren appearance of the farm when first visited by you, and the comparatively unfavourable appearance it still presents, yet the crops raised on it this year were such as to please the Sub-Agricultural Inspector, and far exceeded the anticipations of my neighbours, who, some years ago, considered my attempts to reclaim such land sheer folly. They now, on the contrary, perceive and admit that any land can, under skilful management, be rendered fertile. They frequently resort to me for advice on the subject; acknowledge the imperfection of their old system, and are willing and determined, as far as they consider it practicable for uneducated farmers, to adopt the improved system on their farms. I shall now briefly refer to some experiments I have made on the application of lime as a dressing for potatoes, grown on partly reclaimed bog, and previously manured with red sea-weed. The annexed table will show the results obtained, the quantity of land being three perches in each plot.

No. of plot.	Quantity of Lime applied per statute acre.	Produce per statute acre.	Per Centage.	
			Sound.	Unsound.
		Tons. Cwts.		
1	100 Barrels (caustic), ...	7 5	50	50
2	100 Barrels mixed with earth a fortnight previously, ...	6 10	75	25
3	None, ...	6 5	100	–

The results here exhibited as to the proportions of sound and unsound tubers I consider may be accounted for by the action of the lime in neutralizing the antiseptic property of the tannic acid contained in the bog, and thereby removing a preventive of disease.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cahersherkin Model Farm.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The stock on the farm consists of three milch cows, one heifer, one pony, and three pigs. The cows have been house-fed during the year, on the produce of the farm, except that for the purpose of making some experiments on butter-making, I rented a small field for £1 5*s.*, from May until November, and paid £6 for meadowing. Having sown a considerable quantity of vetches, I was unable to consume all my cabbage and mangel leaves, which afforded me an opportunity of witnessing the superior growth of the untouched plants. The pigs are fed three times a-day on cooked food, consisting of carrots, damaged potatoes, &c., mixed with either milk or bran, and thrive remarkably well. By a reference to the appended "balance sheet," it will be seen that the amount (£21 4*s.* 4½*d.*) realized from "dairy produce" is pretty fair, when it is considered that one of the cows calved only in the beginning of August last. The results of some experiments which I made on the influence of different kinds of food in the production of butter, as regards quality, may be seen in the following table :—

Fed during	On	Quality of Butter.
3 Weeks,	Vetches, ...	First.
2 Do.,	Pasture (natural grasses),	Second.
,,	Cabbage leaves (raw), .	Third.
,,	Mangel leaves, . . .	Fourth.
,,	Turnip leaves, . . .	Worst.

From these results, and from the avidity with which cows consume vetches, I conclude that no farm should be without a fair proportion of them ; as, by a little forethought, a supply of them could be kept up from May until November.

Manures.—Every possible attention has been devoted to this most important department of husbandry. Turf-mould is kept in a tank behind the cows, in the byre, to absorb the liquid, and when fully saturated, is put over the dung heap to prevent the escape of gases therefrom. Every Saturday is specially devoted to the collection and preservation of manure. Besides farm-yard, the other manures applied were sea-weed to potatoes, which I find very stimulant for one year's crop ; sea-sand to lea oats, and lime to potatoes and turnips. On a portion of the land intended for turnips the lime was intimately mixed with the soil, a fortnight before the drills were opened ; at the time of putting down the seed, about twenty tons of farm yard manure were applied. The crop thus limed was one and a-half times as good as that on the unlimed part ; from which it may be inferred that lime is a great auxiliary in turnip culture. I tried the same way for mangels, but could perceive no benefit to accrue from it.

Permanent Improvement.—The reason why so little has been done this year in the way of permanent improvements is, that before the western part of the "five-course" field can be drained, twenty-six perches of rock, in the bottom of the stream which is to act as main drain to the whole field, must be blasted. Next spring I purpose draining No. 1, that for green crops, with which the rock does not interfere.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—Turnips, mangels, and cabbages have lately been cultivated on a comparatively extensive scale in this locality; and dairy cows, partly hand-fed in the open air, a large increase of milk and butter has been the consequence, and their profit would be increased twofold if they could be persuaded to house-feed, and thereby increase their manure heaps, the all-important object with a good farmer, but the generally neglected one with the small farmers of this district. Many of the agricultural class, and in particular those of the "industrial class," have introduced improvements on their fathers' farms according to the system pursued here. From these facts it may be seen that this School has already benefited the people of the neighbourhood, who, I hope, by steadily following the example afforded here, will not long remain behind in agricultural prosperity.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to both the Patron and Manager of the School for their continued kindness and co-operation. Hoping to be able, in my report for next year, to exhibit increased progress,

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

PATRICK SHERIDAN.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural National Schools.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cahersherkin Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	90	12	1
" Paid for Labour,	22	13	3
" Free Labour of Pupils,	6	1	6
" Paid for Farm Seeds,	7	7	4
" " Manures,	0	15	0
" " Cattle,	3	0	6
" " Feeding Stuffs,	8	1	3
" " Implements and Repairs,	3	18	3
" " One year's Rent of Farm,	2	17	0
" " " Poor Rate,	0	10	10
" " " County Cess,	0	12	2
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	27	1	10
	£173	11	0

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	16	6	9
" " Roots, &c.,	19	7	10
" " Cattle Sold,	5	15	0
" " Dairy Produce,	21	4	4
" " Eggs and Poultry,	2	15	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	107	11	10
	£173	11	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Cahersherkin Ordinary National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	0 3 20	April,	October,	100 stones,	7 tons,	9 12 6	4 7 6	—	Potatoes only half sound.
Turnips,	0 2 0	June,	December,	4 lbs.,	20 tons,	8 10 0	7 10 0	—	Some of the turnips grew an excellent crop, but a portion which failed reduces them to the stated average.
Mangels,	0 1 35	1st week in May,	December,	6 lbs.,	14 tons,	8 15 0	5 5 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 30	April,	November,	4 lbs.,	15 tons,	9 2 6	9 12 6	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 5	April,	As required,	4 lbs.,	Not estimated,	—	—	—	
Cabbages,	0 1 20	In succession during Spring,	Cut occasionally for the cattle,	—	18 tons,	9 10 0	5 0 6	—	Half the cabbages grew after winter vetches; and though not so heavy a crop as those sown early, they were more useful, as they kept green and sound.
Onions,	0 0 1	January,	June,	—	Not estimated,	—	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	4 3 18	April,	September,	10 stones,	5 barrels,	2 13 6	1 7 9	—	The greater part of the oats grew too luxuriantly, lodged, and therefore did not return as much grain as might be expected; another drawback was that it did not ripen early.
GRASS.									
Vetches,	1 2 31	In succession,	During the season,	12 stones, with 3 stones of oats,	15 tons 5 cwt.,	3 2 6	3 14 6	—	
Field rented for the Cattle,	0 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	9 2 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Vetches,	0 1 25	November, 1852,	As required,	12 stones, with 2 stones of rye,	18 tons,	2 12 0	5 10 0	—	The winter vetches produced an extraordinary crop, but the spring vetches were only an average, and the produce in the above column is an average of both.
Mangels transplanted after Spring Vetches,	0 0 20	July,	December,	—	8 tons,	1 8 6	6 1 6	—	
	0 2 5								

(Signed) PATRICK SHERIDAN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 7, 1854. ROBERT O'BRIEN, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cahersherkin Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Feakle Model Farm.

46. Feakle Ordinary Agricultural School, County Clare.

January 4, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to forward my Report on the agricultural department of this School, also an abstract of the farm accounts, for 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are neither "Agricultural Boarders" nor "Industrial Class" yet established in this School. It is truly gratifying to me to be able to state, that there is a considerable increase in the number of the "Agricultural Class" when compared with what it was in the year 1852; when it was confined merely to those pupils who read in Fourth Lesson Book. But I have latterly included all those pupils capable of understanding the Agricultural Class Book; and I can truly say, that when examined, many of them answer most intelligently, showing that they have acquired a considerable amount of information on both the theory and practice of agriculture.

Model Farm.—As to the degree of success which has attended my labours during the past year, I can report most favourably, though the profits in the balance sheet may appear trifling, which can be accounted for by the failure in the potato crop, as well as in having a bad description of turnip and mangel seeds imposed on me, thereby lessening the produce of those crops as compared with that of last year. I have now established a regular rotation of cropping, and have kept and fed more stock, and accumulated more manure on a farm of six statute acres, than the generality of farmers in this locality have done on twice that quantity of land, managing according to the old system of farming.

Live Stock.—The condition of the house-fed stock shows a marked improvement, compared with that of those allowed to roam at large in search of the scanty food which the neglected fields supply; but, as to dairy management, there is as yet no improvement introduced.

Manures.—I have endeavoured as much as possible to preserve the fertilizing properties of the manure, by placing on the site of the manure heap, a layer of dried peat or bog mould, and occasionally covering the surface with a layer of the same material, thereby causing the drainings to be absorbed and the gases to be arrested in their escape. There has not been as yet a tank constructed for the reception of the liquid manure, but I have made up in some measure for this deficiency by having a sufficient quantity of bog mould always at hand to place in the channel behind the cows. I had 90 cwt. of lime mixed in a heap with twice its bulk of dried peat mould, and had all turned over several times, forming a valuable compost which I applied as a top-dressing to that portion of the farm laid down the previous year with clover and grass seeds.

Permanent Improvements.—There was, I may say, little to be done in this way during the year, as I had previously removed all the interior fences and other obstacles on the farm; and as to the beneficial effects arising from the working of this farm, I am happy to be able to state, that the system observed in its cultivation, attracted the attention of many who evinced a desire to follow its example; and from the marked attention with which they received my instructions, I trust that henceforward I will have the pleasure of reporting a general progress of improvement in the agriculture of this part of the country.

Before concluding this Report, I beg to offer a single observation relative to the efficient practical training of the Agricultural Class; I still find some difficulty in inducing the school-boys to work on the farm; and I am of opinion that this reluctance on their part would be removed by the appointment of a "Paid Industrial Class," as nothing would tend more (let the remuneration be ever so trifling) to excite emulation and rivalry amongst the pupils of an Agricultural School.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. Michael Morissy.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	48	15	0
,, Paid for Labour,	15	9	7
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	0	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	12	8
,, ,, Manures,	1	0	0
,, ,, Cattle,	11	12	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	3	15	0
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	5	12	8
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	8	10
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	10	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	6	5	0
	£97	11	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	14	11	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	7	0	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	10	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	2	12	6
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry, &c.,	6	11	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	55	6	0
	£97	11	3

Table showing the Cropping of the Feakle Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 2 5	26th May	17th December,	3 lbs.,	12 tons,	5 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Potatoes,	0 2 0	19th March,	2nd week in Oct.,	80 stones,	320 stones,	7 0 0	1 13 4	50 per ct. diseased.	
Mangels,	0 1 15	4th May,	16th December,	5 lbs.,	14 tons,	5 10 0	4 6 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 20	14th March,	16th December,	3,600 plants,	—	5 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	2 3 0	28th March,	2nd week in Sept.,	12 stones,	70 stones,	2 13 3	0 17 5	—	
Grass.									
Grass,	1 2 0	6th March, 1852,	July and October,	12 lbs. clover and 1½ bushels Italian ryegrass	2 tons,	1 17 6	1 2 6	—	
Total,	5 3 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Vetches,	0 0 30	October, 1852,	June and July, 1853,	12 stones,	11 tons,	2 10 0	3 0 0	—	

(Signed), Michael Morissy, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

5th January, 1854. James Dore, Manager.

47. PARTEEN ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Clare.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you the following Report of the above School, for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction—Agricultural Class.—This class consists of about thirty boys, who receive instruction on agriculture for half an hour on every day that they are not employed on the farm ; and I have great pleasure in stating, that they evince a great desire to obtain agricultural information, and great willingness to assist in the working of the farm.

Industrial Class.—Consists of four boys, two of whom are paid by the Board, and two by the Patroness, Mrs. Honan. They are very useful for light work, such as seed sowing, hoeing, weeding, attending cattle, &c.

Model Farm.—Having described the land and course of management pursued in former reports, I will now confine myself to describing such peculiarities in the cultivation and its results as may be instructive to set forth.

Potatoes.—In consequence of observing, in 1852, that where the tubers came in contact with bog mould they were quite safe, while all the rest were cut away, I applied half farm-yard manure and a proportionate share of bog mould last year, at the time of planting the potatoes, and am happy to state that I scarcely lost any.

The mangels and turnips I dibbled, applying a stimulating manure prepared by myself, before dropping in the seed.

In consequence of the severity of last winter and spring, I got only three cuttings off the grass division, with the exception of a small portion which yielded a fourth.

I have tried an experiment on wheat culture this year, by having a part sown broadcast, part in drills, and a part dibbled, the result shall be communicated in my next report.

Live Stock.—In consequence of losing my two cows in 1852, I had none last year until March, and then only an inferior one until June, so that the loss of the cows greatly lessened the profits for the last year as well as 1852.

Manures.—The solid part is collected in a pit and mixed with alternate layers of bog mould. The liquid manure is preserved in a tank and applied to the grass after each cutting ; it is also applied to cabbages. I have now watered half the grass plot three times—I applied guano to the parsnips at the rate of 3 cwt. per statute acre, but intend to have some prepared myself in future.

I always subsoil for parsnips ; last year I subsoiled sixteen statute perches at a cost of £3 per statute acre.

In consequence of the failure of the potatoes, and the high price of land in this locality (about two miles from Limerick), the farmers are obliged to turn their attention to the growing of mangels and turnips, and some have succeeded beyond their expectations ; I know some leaseholders who are draining extensively, and subsoiling too.

In conclusion, I beg to offer my most grateful thanks to the Manager, Dr. Kane, of Limerick, for his unremitting attention to the welfare of this School.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN O'DEA, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Parteen Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	25	4	9
,, Paid for Labour,	3	2	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils, including Industrial Class,	3	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	8	10
,, ,, Manures,	1	16	10
,, ,, Cattle,	25	6	9
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	6	0	3
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	4	2
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	8	0	0
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	14	6
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	4	15	0
	£80	3	5

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	3	6	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	8	10	7
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	16	18	10
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	11	0	2
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	4	8
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	39	3	2
	£80	3	5

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Parteen Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	0 0 32	March,	August and Sept.,	80 stones,	8 tons 10 cwt.,	11 9 0	8 0 0	—	
Mangels,	0 1 20	April and May,	November,	6 lbs.,	19 tons 10 cwt.,	9 19 4	2 4 5	—	
Turnips,	0 1 20	May and June,	Nov. and Dec.,	4 lbs.,	21 tons,	9 10 7	3 12 11	—	This refers to early turnips, as
Parsnips,	0 0 16	March,	November,	6 lbs.,	8 tons 10 cwt.,	14 2 6	2 17 6	—	those sown after vetches would
Cabbages,	0 0 20	March,	Different times,	2 feet by 1½,	Not taken,	12 15 8	—	—	scarcely pay the expenses.
Sugar Beet,	0 0 4	April,	November,	6 lbs.,	15 tons,	10 4 8	1 15 4	—	These were often liquid manured.
GRAIN.									
Barley,	0 1 36	May 3,	September 3,	9 stones,	150 stones,	5 18 10	2 0 6	—	
GRASS.									
Clover and Rye-grass,	0 1 20	April, 1852,	Used for soiling,	12½ lbs.,	30 tons,	5 9 0	4 11 0	—	Four cuttings off a part of this.
Total,	2 0 8								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 1 20	Sept. to Nov.,	—	1½ feet by 1½,	Not taken.				
Cabbages,	0 0 4	October,	—	1½ feet by 1½,					
Cabbage Plants,	0 0 20	Sept. to Nov.,	—	—					
Vetches,	0 0 10	September,	—	12½ stones,					
Total,	0 2 14								

(Signed), JOHN O'DEA, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 10, 1854. THOMAS KANE, Manager.

Killacolla Model Farm.

48. Killacolla Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Limerick.

January, 1854.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to transmit to you a Report on the agricultural department of the above School, for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction varies from twelve to fifteen; they are very intelligent and evince a great desire for the study of agriculture, from which, I have no hesitation in asserting, that they will, to a great extent, dispel the prejudices which retard the progress of improved husbandry in this locality.

Model Farm, which came into my possession in 1850, contains fourteen acres, statute measure, whereof three acres two roods are now under a regular rotation of cropping, one acre being left in permanent meadowing, and the remainder grazing land.

Permanent Improvement.—When it was proposed to have this School made agricultural, I commenced straightening and repairing the fences, after which I closed a large quarry at a considerable expense; and as there was no residence, I built a commodious house, and planted twenty perches in front of it with various shrubs. I built also a byre and piggery last October, and am now house-feeding, which will enable me to keep more cattle, besides having a good supply of manure.

Manure.—This is mixed with alternate layers of peat earth and the scouring of dykes.

Rotation of Cropping.—I have established the "three-course shift," subsoiling the division intended for green crops each year. I sow grass and clover seeds with the grain, at the rate of 4 lbs. red clover, 4 lbs. American cow-grass, with 2 bushels of Italian rye-grass, to the statute acre. The small farmers of this neighbourhood, seeing the beneficial result of grass for soiling, are following my example, which enables them to keep more stock on their small farms.

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

Daniel Cusack, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	21	0	0	By amount received for Grain,	7	5	5
,, Paid for Labour,	4	3	3	,, value of Roots, &c., used in house,	10	0	0
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	2	0	0	,, amount received for Cattle Sold,	6	15	0
,, ,, Cattle,	2	0	0	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	6	19	3
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	9	0	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	32	0	0
,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	10	0				
,, ,, County Cess,	1	0	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	23	6	5				
	£62	19	8		£62	19	8

Table showing the Cropping of the Killacolla Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mangels,	0 1 0	May 8,	November 2,	8 lbs.,	16 tons,	2 0 0	12 0 0	—	
Turnips	0 0 10	May 8,	November 2,	4 lbs.,	16 tons,	2 0 0	12 0 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 10	March 15,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Potatoes,	0 2 0	February and March,	October,	8 cwt.,	6 tons,	2 0 0	17 10 0	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	1 0 0	March 28,	September,	16 stones,	¾ ton,	1 15 0	2 0 0	—	
Grass.									
Red Clover and Italian Rye-Grass,	1 2 0	April 4,	July 1,	8 lbs. of clover, and 2 bushels of rye-grass,	2 tons,	0 10 0	2 0 0	—	
Total,	3 1 20								
"Stolen Crops."									
Cabbages,	0 0 10								

(Signed), Daniel Cusack, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 5, 1854.

James Ryan, P.P., Manager.

49. GARRYHILL ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Carlow.

Garryhill Model Farm.

January, 1854.

SIR,—In submitting my third Report for the year 1853, on the agricultural department of the above School, it is gratifying to be enabled to state, that it continues to be conducted with increased profit and success.

Agricultural Class.—Since last report, the number in this class has increased from twelve to sixteen pupils, who daily receive theoretical instruction in agriculture, during half an hour set apart for that purpose. They are becoming very intelligent, and manifest a strong desire for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge.

Industrial Class.—At last report there were but four boys in this class, at present it consists of eight, four of whom are paid by the Commissioners, and the remaining four by the proprietor, the Earl of Bessborough. The members of these classes have given entire satisfaction; they understand the improved system of cultivation, and are acquiring such an amount of useful knowledge, as when, hereafter, put in practice on their own lands, will render them useful and intelligent farmers or farm servants.

Model Farm and Cultivation.—The best evidence that can be adduced as to the efficiency of my system of farm management, is the fact, that at the recent exhibition I have been awarded first prize (£2) by the judges of the "Idrone Farming Society," for the best cultivated root crop; for the best rood of mangel, one pound; and for the best managed farm in my class, thirty shillings. But as I have been objected to, by other members in the same class with me, as possessing advantages over them, the Committee of Management decided upon giving me instead of the money premium, a silver medal and certificate of merit, which latter is appended.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The live stock are house-fed winter and summer, and every thing essential to their health and comfort is carefully attended to. The dairy produce sold during the year, including that consumed by the family, amounts to £16 2*s.* 8*d.* This amount arose principally from the produce of two cows, for though there were three from the 14th of May, the produce of the one purchased at this date, is very low, as she was what is called a "stripper."

The feeding of pigs engages particular attention; I find them very profitable when carefully attended to.

Manure.—In addition to the farm yard manure, all the refuse collected off the farm, and the contents of the School privies intermixed with a quantity of turf mould, is preserved in a pit formed for that purpose with a gradual descent from the farm offices. This pit has a hard and close bottom, over which a quantity of this absorbing mould is placed to the depth of eight or ten inches; and every alternate layer of fermenting matter is also covered with mould, I find it useful to have by me a quantity of mould or dry clay, which is placed in the channel behind the cows, and a portion thrown into the privy cess pool daily.

Before being applied, it is, as before stated, made as fine as possible, in order to prepare it for the reception of the young plants.

Permanent Improvements.—Nothing has been effected under this head during the past year, except that in preparing the ground for the green crops, all stones that interfered with deep tillage were raised and removed.

Agricultural improvement has within those few years progressed considerably in this locality. In the sowing of winter vetches and

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Garryhill Model Farm.

extension of green-crop culture, this is more particularly observable; and the small farmers, to whom spade husbandry is the most convenient mode of culture, pay attention to the course of cropping practised on the Model Farm, and derive much benefit from the example. The "Idrone Farming Society" has greatly contributed towards this improvement; but the assistance and encouragement afforded by the Earl of Bessborough to his tenantry has promoted it in a more eminent degree. How far the system practised on the Model Farm has contributed in effecting this result, will be perceived more plainly in a few years than at present; but I am sensible it has had a beneficial effect in promoting this laudable object. If I had to depend on my own efforts alone, I would be less advanced than I am. But I am much indebted to the goodness of J. Blacket, Esq., the Manager of this School, who has manifested much interest in my success, as well as in the progress and efficiency of this institution.

I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

LOUGHLIN RYAN, Teacher.

EXTRACTS from the Visitors' observations in the Report Book.

"September 12.

"Walked over the Model Farm and offices—was much pleased with the cleanliness and good husbandry on the farm, and the care of the stock. The whole School appears very well conducted.

"BESSBOROUGH."

"June 1.

"Walked over the Model Farm. Crops appear to be in most flourishing state, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. The early vetches are by far the best that I have seen. Turnips looking well—mangel over ground. On the whole, both School and farm are, in my opinion, conducted in a most satisfactory and efficient manner.

"THOS. KINSELLA, R.C.C., Bagnalstown."

"August 11.

"Examined a few of the more advanced pupils in arithmetic and mensuration of superficies. Their answering affords great satisfaction. The farm bears testimony to the skill and attention of the master.

"L. GILLIE, Professor S. S., Maynooth College."

"At a meeting of the Idrone Farming Society, held in the Court-house, Bagnalstown, on Monday, the 2nd day of January, 1854, it was resolved; 'That a silver medal be awarded to Mr. Loughlin Ryan, of the Garryhill National Agricultural School, instead of the money premiums he claims for his farm and green crops, as we do not consider he is entitled to compete with working farmers, while possessing so many advantages over them in his salary and free labour of his pupils. We consider him entitled to great merit, for the excellent management carried out upon his farm.'

"Present, P. J. NEWTON, Chairman."

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	42	13	0	By amount received for Grain,	3	10	0
,, Paid for Labour,	1	0	0	,, Cattle Sold,	36	8	6
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	8	18	0	,, Dairy Produce,	16	2	8
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	0	7	0	,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	4	2
,, Cattle,	17	2	6	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	57	15	4
,, Feeding Stuffs,	3	1	0				
,, Implements and Repairs,	0	12	6				
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	3	10	0				
,, ,, County Cess,	0	3	6				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	36	13	2				
	£114	0	8		£114	0	8

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Garryhill Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mangels, ...	0 1 24	1st week in May, .	19th November, .	4 lbs., . .	20 tons, . .	2 10 0	12 10 0	—	
Turnips, ...	0 3 6	From 14th to the end of May, . .	26th November, .	5 lbs., . .	25 tons, . .	2 10 0	14 3 4	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats, ...	2 1 18	Latter end of March,	End of August, .	10 stones, .	4 barrels, .	1 4 0	1 4 0	—	
GRASS.									
Clover, cut for soiling, .	1 0 29	Not ascertained.							
Total, . .	4 2 37								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Vetches cut in May, and the land sown with Turnips,	—	Not ascertained.							

(Signed), LOUGHLIN RYAN, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 16, 1854. JOHN BLACKET, Manager.

50. Twomilehouse Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Kildare.

7th January, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the following brief Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no Boarders nor Industrial Class.

Agricultural Class.—Seventeen day-pupils during the year 1853, being a decrease of four on the previous year. They receive agricultural instruction each morning (Saturday excepted) for half an hour, by lecture, and occasionally one hour's practical training on the farm during the time allowed for "recreation."

Model Farm.—Our system of management is generally admired, and much approved of, both for the creditable appearance of the farm and the amount of produce raised therefrom.

Manures.—The farm-yard manure produced on the farm almost the sole means of maintaining its fertility; only 4*s.* 6*d.* worth of extraneous manures were purchased this year.

My profits for the past year have been considerably enhanced by the success of the potato, cereal, and grass crops, together with the more than usual sale of cattle.

Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—As far as I can observe, there is no regular course of rotation practised in this part of the country, but "house-feeding" is being more generally followed than hitherto, owing to the extension of green crop cultivation. Great numbers of pigs have been fed entirely upon turnips, mangel, clover, and vetches, during the last two years; and this practice is considerably on the increase.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your very humble servant,

Patrick Walsh.

To Dr. Kirkpatrick,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Twomilehouse Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	40	7	0
,, Paid for Labour,	4	1	1
,, Free Labour of Pupils (including my son's),	6	1	10
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	4	10	9
,, ,, Manures,	0	4	6
,, ,, Cattle,	2	17	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	19	0	3
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	13	3
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	4	4	8½
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	1	4
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	16	19	11
	£99	5	7¾

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	13	12	3½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	24	10	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	24	17	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	11	6	4
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	25	0	0
	£99	5	7¾

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Twomilehouse Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	0 3 26	April,	November,	12 cwts.,	5 tons 12½ cwts.,	9 10 0	10 0 0	—	Very good, though ⅛ diseased; variety, "Scotch Downs."
Turnips,	0 2 17	May,	December,	3 lbs.,	16 tons,	8 0 0	1 12 0	—	Medium crop.
Mangels,	0 0 33	May,	December,	4 lbs.,	10 tons,	8 0 0	saved expense	—	A failure.
Cabbages,	0 0 16	April,	—	—	10 tons,	8 0 0	—	—	Used in feeding cows.
GRAIN.									
Black Oats,	2 0 4	April,	September,	17 stones,	18½ cwts.,	3 10 0	3 2 0	—	A fair good crop.
GRASS.									
Italian Rye-Grass & Clover,	0 3 10	May,	July,	2½ bushels and 9 lbs. clover,	2 tons hay,	1 15 0	3 15 0	—	Very good.
Total,	4 2 26								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	0 1 25	September,	Cut green,	12 stones,	6 tons green,	2 10 0	—	—	Used green; a good crop.
Waste, &c.,	0 0 32								
Total,	0 2 17								

(Signed), PATRICK WALSH, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 6, 1854. TIMOTHY KAVANAGH, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kilberry Model Farm.

51. Kilberry Ordinary Agricultural School, County Kildare.

3rd January, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you, my Report on the Agricultural Department of this School, for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils in the "Agricultural Class" is about the same as last year; but there is, I am happy to say, a marked improvement in their knowledge of the subject, and an increased desire to become further acquainted with it.

The "Industrial Class" consists of eight (sometimes more) of the most proficient in the Agricultural Class, and nearly all the work of the farm is done by them. They work about twelve hours each week, under my superintendence, for which they are paid 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter each.

When I undertook the management of this School, three-fourths of the land attached were under oats, with none of which were grass or clover seeds sown; so that as yet, I have not been able to bring it to the state I could wish, either as regards rotation or cultivation. But I trust that very soon the state of exhaustion will be altered by good tillage and the application of manure.

I am sorry to say, that the difficulty of finding an outlet for the water precludes the possibility of my being able to thorough drain, though the land suffers much from wet.

Though I have endeavoured to be as accurate as possible in my "Returns," I fear they are rather imperfect, for having had on my hands some other land, which I hoped would this year belong to the farm, sufficient distinction was not made between the accounts. Such imperfection will, I trust, be obviated in future.

Though I cannot boast of any great degree of improvement to the locality having arisen from the management of this little farm, yet I may safely affirm that *some* benefits have been derived from it; and it is quite impossible but that the amount of agricultural knowledge acquired by the pupils, and the spirit of inquiry excited, must have the most beneficial effect on their future success as farmers.

Manures.—The abundance of peat mould in the vicinity of the farm is a matter of great importance, as by it I can not only add to the quantity of the heap, but prevent the loss of liquid manure, and intercept the escape of the valuable gaseous matters from the solid manure.

A few perches of land have been gained by the levelling of an old and useless fence, which, with the subsoiling of a small patch for cabbages, is the only permanent improvement effected during last year.

I should have mentioned that as far as was practicable under the circumstances, I practised house-feeding, as being the only plan consistent with economic farming.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality.—Some attempts have been made at an improved system of farming in this locality, but except that by the Right Honourable Lord Downes' steward, they have not been very successful, mainly owing to a deficiency of proper manure. Hoping this farm will be so managed as to give efficient aid towards remedying this ignorance in the practice of agriculture, and so carry out the benevolent intentions of the Commissioners of National Education,

I remain, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

Marlboro Crosse

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	2	14	6
,, Paid for Labour,	1	8	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	9	12	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	16	2
,, ,, Manures,	0	10	0
,, ,, Cattle,	15	5	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	11	6	11
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	17	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm, ,, ,, ,, Poor Rate, ,, ,, ,, County Cess,	2	10	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	15	3	0
	£62	2	7

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	20	16	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	6	3	6
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	0	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	6	4	10
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	11	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	15	6	6
	£62	2	7

Table showing the Cropping of the Kilberry Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mangels,	0 0 16	3rd May,	November,	4 lbs.,	24 tons,	5 0 0	0 15 0	—	
Turnips,	0 1 20	27th May,	December,	3 lbs.,	20 tons,	6 0 0	1 5 0	—	
Potatoes,	0 2 0	February and March,	October,	6 barrels,	60 barrels,	9 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 4	April,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	1 0 0	17th April,	September,	12 stones,	9 barrels,	4 0 0	1 13 6	—	
Grass.									
Vetches and Oats instead,	1 0 0	22nd April,	September,	—	—	4 10 0	1 10 0	—	
Total,	3 0 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Rape,	0 0 30	July,	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	

(Signed) Marlborough Crosse, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

January 7, 1854. S. G. Cotton, Clk., Manager.

52. OONING ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Kilkenny.

December 31, 1853.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report for the year 1853, on the Agricultural Department of the above School.

Agricultural Instruction.—Having neither "Agricultural Boarders" nor "Industrial Class," I must confine my observations under this head to the "Agricultural Class," which contains twenty pupils, the same number as it contained during the preceding year. In this, as in most other rural districts, the aid of the grown-up boys is frequently required by their parents in the cultivation of the land, which renders their attendance at School irregular; yet, during the period of their being at School, their attention to agricultural study has been satisfactory, and their proficiency very respectable. Half an hour each day is set apart for agricultural instruction on the following subjects:—the prominent errors of Irish farming; the formation of soils, and their leading characteristics; the preparatory and after-culture of green crops; the principle of rotations, and the details of those usually followed, with the special adaptability of each to particular soils and circumstances.

Model Farm.—My crops this year have been much better than any previously produced, which I attribute chiefly to the improvements that have been effected by deeply working, cleaning, and manuring the land.

Live Stock.—Until the month of November, I have not had a cow; my stock till that time consisted of three pigs and a donkey. I deem it unnecessary to make further observations on this subject.

Manures.—I have sunk, in a convenient part of the yard, a space sufficiently capacious for the reception of the manure, to the depth of three feet, the bottom of which I have secured with tenacious clay. The manure from the cow-house, piggery, and privies, is placed in alternate layers, with mould, ashes, and earth. The way in which I apply manure is the same as that generally practised, by placing it in the bottom of the drill immediately under the seed.

From an experiment I have made this year, I obtained an evident proof of the fertilizing and stimulating properties of a mixture of night-soil and ashes obtained by burning weeds. Having formed the drills, and placed in them about half the usual quantity of manure, I had them prepared in the usual way for the reception of the seed. A trench or cut being made for the seed, about two inches deep, I had the fertilizer lightly strewed over it, and partially covered with the back of the shovel. Vegetation set in quick and vigorous, and though the ravages of the fly was most destructive in the adjacent fields, they never attacked a single plant to which this stimulant was applied.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—"Green cropping" and "house-feeding" are every year becoming more extensive in this locality, and farmers derive much useful information from their sons who attend the School on these important branches of improved husbandry.

I remain, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN ROGERS.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, &c.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ooning Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	18	3	0	By amount received for Grain,	6	15	6
,, Paid for Labour,	1	8	9	,, ,, Roots, &c.,	12	3	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	3	15	0	,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	16	3
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	5	0	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	1	0	0
,, ,, Manures,				By Inventory and Valuation at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	17	2	0
,, ,, Cattle,	9	7	0				
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	18	3				
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	5	2	6				
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	12	2				
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	5	2				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	8	0	11				
	£48	16	9		£48	16	9

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ooning Ordinary National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 2 0	Last of May and 2nd week in June,	December,	4 lbs.,	14 tons,	6 0 0	2 8 0	—	Valued at 12s. per ton.
Potatoes,	0 1 0	20th March,	October,	4 barrels,	8 tons,	8 10 0	7 10 0	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 12	First week of April,	November,	7 lbs.,	6 tons,	9 0 0	9 13 0	—	Raised by liquid manure.
Carrots,				7 lbs.,					
Onions,	0 0 4	Do.,	October,	—	Not found,	—	—	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 8	12th March,	—	3,650 plants,	Ditto,	6 0 0	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 3 8	12th April,	August,	12 stones,	6 barrels,	3 0 0	0 18 0	—	
GRASS.									
Clover and Rye-grass,	1 3 8	April,	July,	—	1½ tons,	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	Made into hay.
Total,	4 2 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Vetches,	0 0 10	September,	May,	10 stones,	4 tons,	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS, Teacher.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ooning Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

53. Piltown Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Kilkenny.

January, 1854.

Piltown Model Farm.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the Third Annual Report of the Piltown Ordinary Agricultural School and Model Farm.

Agricultural Instruction.—Half an hour each day is set apart for instruction in the theory of agriculture in the School. The pupils have given me great satisfaction by their diligence and attention to this instruction; and the many visiters to the School during the year have all expressed themselves well pleased with the proficiency to which the pupils have attained in this department of their studies.

The Agricultural Class at this date numbers twenty-one; last year it numbered thirty. The decrease is owing to a new School having been established by Lord Bessborough (also in connexion with the Board of National Education), in the lower part of the district, many of the pupils who formerly attended this School, now attend there, it being more convenient.

Industrial Class.—There are eight pupils in this class who work on the farm two hours daily; four are paid by Lord Bessborough, the Patron of the School, and four by the Commissioners; they still continue to give great satisfaction in the performance of the work assigned them.

Model Farm.—As the best criterion of skilful and successful farming is the *realizing a fair profit*, I think the very favourable results shown by the "Balance Sheet" of the farm accounts for the past year, affords ample evidence of the efficiency of the system pursued here. I have taken two crops off two divisions of the farm during the past year. On the stubble ground (1852) I had a portion prepared and manured for cabbages, which I fed off in the latter part of April, and the beginning of May. Immediately on the cabbages being consumed by the cattle, I had the ground dug and manured with half farm-yard manure, and half the usual complement of bones (fermented), and sown with Swedish turnips; and although they were sown later than the general crop, they produced a weightier return. On another portion I had a most luxuriant crop of winter vetches, which were succeeded by Swedish and Aberdeen turnips, manured with ground bones (fermented), at the rate of twenty bushels to the statute acre.

The greater part of the work of the Model Farm was performed by the boys of the "Industrial Class," with the spade; and I may safely say that it is from the superiority of this mode of tillage, as compared with the plough, that I have been enabled to realize such favourable results on this farm, which is naturally poor, and which was in a most exhausted state when it came into my possession. I have now manured the whole of the farm, and I may confidently expect that for the future the results will be more favourable.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—The stock at present on the farm consists of three milch cows, two calves, two pigs, and a donkey, which are supported exclusively on the produce of the farm (five acres, one rood, and eight perches, statute measure, under cultivation.) The house-feeding system is *exclusively* followed out, more from *necessity* than conviction that it is the most profitable or the most healthy for the cattle. This farm being of small extent, I cannot set apart a portion of it for the purpose of turning out the cattle in the cool of the morning and the evening, which I would were it larger, being confident the cows would then continue in better health, and yield a much larger quantity of milk.

I have spoken to Mr. Blacket, the Manager of the School, about having the farm increased. Lord Bessborough and Mr. Blacket are both most anxious to promote the progress and successful working of the system; and I have hopes that they will be enabled to effect the desired enlargement.

The cows get six feeds daily, at regular intervals, are well curried and brushed morning and evening; the cow-house being well ventilated, and the cows carefully and regularly attended to, have continued in excellent health, although confined *entirely* in the house.

Dairy.—In the winter season I get a ready sale for the milk, but in the summer I cannot dispose of it so advantageously, and I therefore convert it into butter, giving the sour milk to pigs and calves.

Manures.—The stock being constantly house-fed, I have been enabled to collect a large quantity of manure. The system pursued in its management is, the cow-house and piggery are regularly cleaned out every morning, and the manure barrowed to the heap—having no tank for the collection of the liquid manure, the channels behind the cows are filled every morning with rich vegetable mould, which absorbs the liquid. This saturated stuff is conveyed to and made up regularly in the manure heap, which is also very much enriched by the night-soil from the School privies, mixed with bog earth, and spread over the heap. The whole then gets a covering of earth, to prevent the escape of any of the gaseous substances. In the early spring season (February) the heap gets a turning, by which all the different substances of which it is composed are evenly incorporated.

Special Manures.—Ground bones were used to a considerable extent this season. They were procured about three weeks previous to the time of application, during which time they were kept watered with liquid manure for the purpose of inducing fermentation, and afterwards mixed with bog earth in the proportion of two parts of bog to one of bones. This compound was then applied to turnips, on one part of the crop; it was used in conjunction with farm-yard manure, and on another part it was used alone. The following are the results obtained:—

Kind of Manure applied.	Quantity applied per Statute Acre.	Crop.	Produce per Statute Acre.
Farm-yard Manure,	40 tons,	Turnips,	27 tons.
Ground Bones (fermented),	10 bushels,	Do.	33 ,,
Farm-yard Manure,	20 tons,		
Fermented Bones alone,	20 bushels,	Do.	26 ,,

From the above table it will be seen, that that part of the crop to which the bones and farm-yard manure were applied, realized a much weightier return than that to which the full complement of farm-yard manure was applied; again, the bones alone realized almost as heavy a return as the farm-yard manure. The conclusion which would naturally be drawn from the above is, that bones and farm-yard manure *used conjointly*, are much better for the production of a crop than either *used alone*.

Hearing so much said in favour of early planting of potatoes, I was induced to institute an experiment for the purpose of arriving at correct conclusions regarding the safest and best time for planting them. I had part of my crop planted in November, part in January, and part in March. Those planted in November were a very inferior crop, both as regards acreable produce and soundness of tubers, about sixty per cent. being diseased; those planted in January were a little better, fifty per

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Piltown Model Farm.

cent. being diseased; those planted in March were the best crop, for although fifty per cent. were diseased, the quantity of sound tubers was much larger than in either of the other cases. Another fact worthy of remark is, that those planted in March were the first ready for market, being fit for sale on the 24th of June.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—Agriculture has made a very great progress in this district, as the following statistics will prove. On this part of the Bessborough estate, there were grown this year—1,746A. 0R. 27P. of green fallow crops; 48A. 2R. 15P. of clover for soiling; 12A. 2R. 15P. of vetches; 1,098A. 0R. 37P. of sown grasses; 11,339A. 2R. 10P. of meadow; 4A. 3R. 37P. of flax; and 3,176A. 2R. 11P. of grain crops. There were also on this district 547 horses; 4,379 black cattle; 1,236 sheep and lambs; 2,268 pigs. I feel assured that this is a much more satisfactory state of matters than existed a few years ago.

Potatoes are still holding a considerable area in farm cultivation, there being cultivated this season 803A. 1R. 28P. Vetches, clovers for soiling, and cabbages, are also taking their place among the other improvements in this locality. The prosperity of this part of the country is owing to many causes, the foremost of which is the kindness and liberality constantly evinced by the noble proprietor to his tenantry. He supplies them with green crop seeds gratis, and with ground bones and lime at a very reduced price. He employs an "Agricultural Instructor" for directing his tenantry in the best, most improved, and most profitable mode of managing their farms. He also supports a well regulated "Farming Society," which has done, and progressively continues to effect much good among the farmers of this district; and I may safely say that the Agricultural Schools have also been the means of doing much good.

School Gardens.—The pupils who have charge of these little allotments are still continuing to work them satisfactorily. They have not remained satisfied with doing good themselves, but have used great exertions to enlist other schools in the same praiseworthy undertaking, striving to stimulate them by giving challenges to produce better crops than the pupils of any other schools in the district; and I am happy to be able to say, that their labours have not been in vain, as many of the pupils of this school, who could not obtain allotments on the school grounds, have taken charge of small allotments in their fathers' gardens, from such emulation, and such efforts at improvement, the most gratifying results may be expected.

At the Annual Show of the "Iverk Farming Society," established as before stated, under the auspices of the Earl of Bessborough, the owners of these little allotments formed a class of Exhibitors; and the specimens of produce brought forward by them attracted much attention, and elicited great approbation. A gentleman connected with the "*Limerick Reporter*" having witnessed, with great interest, such substantial proofs of the beneficial results of early industrial training, took occasion to visit this School to inquire into the details and working of a system capable of effecting such gratifying improvements; and as his own account of what he witnessed may have more weight with the sceptical than any statement of mine, I beg to submit the following extract from his report:—

"PILLTOWN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—COMBINATION OF INDUSTRIAL WITH LITERARY INSTRUCTION.

"Induced by the wonderful and gratifying proofs of industrial information and capacity afforded by the pupils of the Agricultural School, the representative of our journal availed himself of an opportunity of visiting the Pilltown Agricul-

tural School, with the garden and other divisions of the ground attached, and receiving from the admirably qualified Teacher, Mr. Cunningham, such information as might show how he was able to make the labour of mere children productive of the salutary results of which indications were afforded on the show ground. New objects of admiration and hope revealed themselves at every step. Mr. Cunningham stated that the garden and small farm attached to the School comprise together but 3½ acres, rented from the Earl of Bessborough; and from the produce of a portion of ground so small, and rendered productive by the labour of children exclusively, is raised, besides the suitable proportion of human food, produce sufficient to feed three cows, two calves, a donkey, and two pigs. All these animals are to be seen in the positions allotted to them, and all in excellent condition. In order to make the ground as productive as possible, the necessary care is taken to raise the greatest possible quantity of manure. The solid manure voided by the animals is every day carefully collected, and added to the heap. The liquid manure is rendered equally available: it is absorbed by bog mould or clay thrown over it in the channel prepared for retaining it, and the compound is added to the manure heap. The boys are trained in alternation to take care of the animals, and raise the manure, one boy being set to do so for one week, another for the next, and so on until all have their turns. For work in the garden and the other divisions of the ground, spades, shovels, and other implements suited to their age and strength, are provided for them. From the beginning, half an hour of every day is devoted in the School to instructing them in the theory of garden and field work; and they are afterwards taken out to carry the theory into practice. By their labour every spot is rendered available for the production of a variety of crops, and not only of single, but of double crops during the year. In the garden, for instance, may now be seen cabbages, and in the field turnips of a second growth. Corn, beans, vetches, mangels, are raised according to regular division and rotation. In the garden salads, such as celery, cresses, and lettuces, are raised in like manner. A part of the field from which corn has been cut is now laid down with grass. The cattle are, for the greater part, fed in the house; but, so far as feeding out on the grass can serve, it is rendered available. Eight of the boys, as more advanced in skill and capacity, are set to work for two hours every day; and each receives, besides the literary and industrial instruction imparted to him, a small weekly payment of six or eight pence. When these shall have been for two years thus trained, they may proceed to undergo final training at the parent institution at Glasnevin, after which they will be qualified to undertake engagements as teachers or stewards. One boy has been already taken into the employment of the Earl of Bessborough, and two others by gentlemen in different places. Two more would, in like manner, have been taken into employment by gentlemen in the county of Meath, only their parents thought them as yet too young to leave home. Those who leave the School after training, as far as it may be carried, are succeeded by others as they have become prepared. In this manner all will have the benefit of the necessary training in turn."

Hoping the foregoing Report may be considered satisfactory,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, Teacher.

To Dr. Kirkpatrick,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Pilton Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	44	19	6
" Paid for Labour,	7	17	0
" Free Labour of Pupils,	10	8	0
" Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	13	8
" Manures,	5	12	6
" Cattle,	11	6	8
" Feeding Stuffs,	1	3	6
" Implements, Repairs, &c.,	1	18	4
" One year's Rent of Farm,	8	10	0
" " Poor Rate,	0	6	10
" " County Cess,	0	12	5
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	9	7	10
	£105	16	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	13	19	5
" " Roots, &c.,	7	15	8
" " Cattle Sold,	11	0	0
" " Dairy Produce,	21	6	4
" " Eggs and Poultry,	0	12	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, deducting £8 for manure, the manure not having been valued at the beginning of the year,	51	2	10
	£105	16	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Piltown Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	1 0 9¾	12th May,	24th November,	3 lbs.,	33 tons, 3 cwts.,	8 17 3	4 1 4	—	
Mangels,	0 1 31½	5th May,	4th November,	4 lbs.,	25 tons,	10 14 9	3 0 3	—	
Carrots,	0 0 12	26th March,	12th November,	6 lbs.,	16 tons. Turnips, transplanted 10 tons	17 6 6	14 13 6	—	An excellent crop.
Parsnips,	0 0 12	26th March,	2nd December,	6 lbs.,	Partly failed,	17 6 6	—	13 6 6	
Beans,	0 0 22¾	5th Feb., & 1st Nov.,	22nd August,	14 stones,	11 barrels,	10 6 6	3 8 6	—	
Potatoes,	0 2 14	12th Feb., & 1st Mar.,	1st October,	13 cwts.,	6 tons,	9 2 2	2 17 10	—	Very good—would have been better but were attacked with disease.
GRAIN.									
Wheat,	1 0 26	19th February,	1st September,	12 stones,	6½ barrels,	3 11 8	7 15 11	—	
Oats,	0 2 6	26th March,	Failure,	15 stones,	Failure,	2 13 1	—	2 13 1	
GRASS.									
Clover,	1 0 24	27th March, 1852,	Stock house-fed; ½ gave 3 cuttings, ½ 2 cuttings; half of first cutting made hay,	8 lbs., clover, 1½ bush. grasses	—	2 1 10	3 3 10	—	
Garden Crops,	0 2 0								
Total,	5 3 8								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbages,	0 1 2	1st January,	Stock house-fed in May and June,	*—	*—	*—	*—	*—	* Not ascertained.
Vetches,	0 2 8	October 1852,		14 sts., 1½ st. of wheat	—	1 7 0	2 5 0		A very fine crop.
Aberdeen Turnips, Rape, and Cabbages, where Oats failed,	0 2 6	11th July,	Consumed by stock in November,	4 lbs.,	*—	*—	*—	*—	* Not ascertained.
Total,	1 3 16								

(Signed) ROBERT S. CUNNINGHAM, Teacher.

I certify that the following Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

January 9, 1854. JOHN BLACKET, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ratoath Model Farm.

54. RATOATH NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Meath.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report on the above School for the past year, 1853. There are no Agricultural Boarders nor Industrial Class. The Agricultural Class has not increased since last year. Instruction is given daily on draining, tillage, manuring, weeding, choice of seed, sowing, and harvesting; also, on feeding stock and collecting manure. Those attending regularly have made a fair progress.

The Farm.—Although the crops were not so heavy as usual, the pecuniary results were more than ordinarily successful. The crop of hay was light, the oats good, the turnips and mangels a fair average, and the potatoes very good. The vegetable garden afforded a good deal of feeding to the stock, besides supplying the house.

The Live Stock consists of two cows and a calf, one pig, and some poultry. The cows are fed on hay and mangel; they give a good supply of milk and butter which is, as usual, all used by the family. The cows are always kept in condition fit for the butcher, lest distemper might occur, in which case there would be little or no loss in disposing of them.

The Manure is collected from the cow-house and pig-stye, and mixed with the scourings of ditches and the contents of the privy; it is preserved by covering the heap with earth as often as there is an addition made to it. The liquid manure is raised in a bucket and applied to the crops, or poured over the solid manure. The manure is applied in the usual way. No portable or special manures were used.

Permanent Improvements.—None have been effected during the past year—those required on the land have been executed already. Some ditches might be sewered and filled in, but the expense would be more than the profits for many years—stones being very inconvenient. A good deal might be done in the way of building more suitable offices, if there were a lease of the premises.

The progress of Agricultural Improvement in the locality is considerable. There are several proprietors and occupiers who cultivate green crops on a very extensive scale, but they do not follow our system of *rotation*. The small holders, however, have a variety of green and corn crops, and differ nothing from our course. Many boys educated here are now grown up, and practise what they have been taught at this school.

For the same reasons as those given in my reports of former years, I have not made use of the Farm Account Book; however, I hope the manner in which I keep the accounts will be equally satisfactory; if not, I shall follow the mode pointed out to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS GILLIE, Teacher.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.

STOCK, CROPS, and IMPLEMENTS, on Ratoath Model Farm, 1853.

	£	s.	d.
Cow, No. 1,	15	0	0
,, 2,	11	0	0
Calf,	3	0	0
Pig,	5	0	0
Poultry,	1	0	0
Hay, 2 tons 17½ cwt., at £3 10*s.*,	10	1	3
Oats, 29 Barrels, at 14*s.* 3*d.*,	20	13	3
Straw, 3 tons, at £1,	3	0	0
Mangel, 6 tons, at 12*s.*,	3	12	0
Turnips, 3 tons, at 12*s.*,	1	16	0
Potatoes, 24 Barrels, at 5*s.*,	6	0	0
Garden Vegetables,	2	10	0
Implements,	1	5	0
Dairy Utensils,	1	10	0
	£85	7	6

EXPENSES, PROFITS, &c., on Crops of Ratoath Model Farm, 1853.

MEADOW, 2A. 3R. 23P., Statute.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent,	4	2	0			
Mowing and Saving,	0	12	0			
Carting home,	0	5	9			
				4	19	9
Produce, 2⅞ tons, at £3 10*s.*,	10	1	3			
Aftergrass,	1	10	0			
				11	11	3
Gain,				6	11	6

OATS, 2A. 3R. 31P.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent,		4	3	11			
March.	Seed,	1	16	0			
,,	Ploughing and Harrowing,	2	9	6			
July.	Weeding,	0	9	0			
August.	Reaping,	1	5	6			
Sept.	Stacking,	0	4	0			
,,	Carting home,	0	6	6			
,,	Thatching Stacks,	0	4	6			
Oct.	Threshing,	0	3	6			
Dec.	Do.,	0	6	6			
Jan.	Do.,	0	6	6			
					11	15	5
Produce, 29 Barrels, at 14*s.* 3*d.*		20	13	3			
Straw,		3	0	0			
					23	13	3
Gain,					11	17	10

MANGELS, 1R. 25P.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent,	0	11	7			
Seed,	0	0	10			
Ploughing,	0	12	0			
Manure,	1	0	0			
Carting,	0	6	6			
				2	10	11
Produce, 6 tons, at 12*s.*,				3	12	0
Gain,				1	1	1

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ratoath Model Farm.

TURNIPS, 32P.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent,	0	5	8			
Ploughing,	0	6	0			
Manure,	0	13	0			
Carting,	0	2	6			
				1	7	2
Produce, 3 tons, at 12s.,				1	16	0
Gain,				0	8	10

POTATOES, 1R. 25P.

Rent,	0	11	7			
Seed,	0	10	0			
Ploughing,	0	6	0			
Manure,	2	0	0			
Carting,	0	3	6			
Planting and Shovelling,	0	15	0			
Digging,	0	8	6			
				4	14	7
Produce, 24 Barrels, at 5s.,				6	0	0
Gain,				1	5	5

TOTAL GAIN.

Meadow,	6	11	6
Oats,	11	17	10
Mangels,	1	1	1
Turnips,	0	8	10
Potatoes,	1	5	5
Garden Vegetables,	0	8	3
Total Gain,	£21	12	11

Kilskyre Model Farm.

55. KILSKYRE ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Meath.

January 9, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Report, for the year 1853, on the Agricultural Department of this School.

Agricultural Instruction.—The Agricultural Class is progressing satisfactorily. The average daily attendance is nearly the same as last year (about thirty), all of whom attend satisfactorily to the agricultural instruction, and willingly assist in performing the light work of the farm during play hours in the summer and autumn seasons.

Industrial Class.—This class consists of four boys, paid by the Commissioners. They attend and receive instruction in the school, and work through the year on the farm for two hours each day. I may here state that one of them was selected last year as Pupil-Teacher in the Trim Model School, while another has been appointed to a National School this year. Thus it appears, that while a large amount of agricultural knowledge is acquired, there is no drawback on their literary improvement, which has been at all times in a satisfactory state of progress.

Model Farm.—The turnips and mangels grown were excellent, surpassing any in this locality. The clover and Italian rye-grass yielded two very heavy cuttings, and a third nearly as good, upon which the cattle are permitted to graze occasionally. As a proof of its excellence, many applied to know if I had any of the seed for sale.

Live Stock.—There are two cows, three heifers, one calf, and two pigs at present on the farm, all of which will be fed from 1st of

November to 1st of May, on the produce of the farm, with the addition of two tons of hay, one ton of straw, and two tons of turnips, purchased, thereby showing plainly the superiority of the crops, and of the improved system pursued.

Kilskyre Model Farm.

Manure.—Having only half an acre, Irish, to manure, the feeding of so many cattle as above described produces an abundance of this article. I have not yet procured a tank for the preservation of the liquid manure; but the strictest attention is paid to prevent its escape, by throwing peat mould and some earth occasionally in the channel.

Permanent Improvements for the past year consisted in the building of a calf house, which, after the lapse of a very short time, will be converted into a dairy.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—That there is a very considerable improvement in the agricultural system of this locality must be quite clear to any person who compares the present quantity of green crops with the comparatively small amount cultivated in former years. It is not merely in this respect that an improvement has taken place; for the preparation of the soil, the judicious application of proper manure, the improved mode of its acquisition, as also the strict attention to free the land from weeds, are beginning to engross a due degree of attention.

In conclusion, I have again to acknowledge the interest my patron, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, continues to evince in the progress and working of the system of agricultural education in this school.

I remain your faithful and humble servant,

EDWD. CLARKE, Teacher,

To Dr. Kirkpatrick.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kilskyre Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	83	10	0	By amount received for Grain,	3	5	0
,, Paid for Labour,	6	16	1	,, ,, Cattle Sold,	47	2	6
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	2	10	0	,, ,, Dairy Produce,	0	5	1
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	0	18	10	,, ,, Do. used by family,	6	0	0
,, ,, Cattle,	27	7	6	,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	7	8
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	7	5	9	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	84	0	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	2	5	0				
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	2	1				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	12	5	0				
	£143	0	3		£143	0	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Kilskyre Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	0 1 15	End of May,	November,	4 lbs.,	26 tons, 3 cwts.,	6 0 0	9 13 9	—	Valued at 12*s.* per ton.
Mangels,	0 0 25	1st week in May,	November,	3 lbs.,	27 tons, 4 cwts.,	6 0 0	11 13 6	—	Valued at 13*s.* per ton.
Potatoes,	0 0 38	1st week in March,	As used,	5 barrels,	6 tons, 5 cwt.,	9 10 6	11 6 2	—	Valued at 3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
Cabbages,	0 0 19	Do.,	Do.,	Not sown with seeds,	—	—	—	—	Not weighed.
Parsnips,	0 0 9	Do.,	Do.,	8 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	Do.
GRAIN.									
Flax,	0 0 14	End of April,	Last week in July,	40 pottles,	—	—	—	—	Not yet manufactured.
Oats,	0 2 35	3rd week in March,	2nd week in Sept.,	7 stones,	9¾ barrels,	2 7 0	5 19 3	—	Valued at 15*s.* per barrel and value of straw included.
GRASS.									
Ital. Rye-grass with Clover,	0 3 9	With the Oats,	Cut in May & Aug.,	2½ bushels Rye-grass and ½ stone Clover,	4½ tons,	1 5 0	9 7 6	—	Two cuttings included and valued at £2 10*s.* per ton.
Total,	2 2 4								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbages,	0 0 4	1st week in August,	—	—	—	—	—	—	After potatoes.

(Signed), EDWARD CLARKE, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

January 12, 1854. PAT KELLY, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Woodpole Model Farm.

56. WOODPOLE ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Meath.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you this, my first Report on the Woodpole Agricultural School, together with an Abstract of Accounts for the year, 1853. This school was established in May, 1852, by the Manager, Charles W. Hamilton, Esq., for the purpose of affording a combined literary and agricultural education to the sons of farmers and farm labourers in this locality.

Agricultural Instruction.—Those pupils comprising the Agricultural Class receive instruction in agriculture for half an hour every day in the week (Saturday excepted); but from the very irregular way in which those forming the advanced classes attend, their progress in agricultural knowledge is not considerable; nor can this department be successful in this respect till those children who do attend regularly are more advanced in literary knowledge. There are no "Boarders," nor is there any "Paid Industrial Class" yet established.

Model Farm.—This Farm is within three miles of the town of Kells, on the road to Oldcastle. It is nearly level; bounded on three sides by roads, and contains 17A. 3R. 32P., statute, including 1A. 2R. 15P. occupied by roads, buildings, &c., leaving for arable culture 16A. 1R. 17P. This I have divided into five equal portions, on which I intend to carry out the "five-course shift," this being the rotation best suited to the nature of the soil.

The soil is composed of the substratum of a bog; is very light and open; requires deepening, and to have some consistent materials added to it, to improve its texture. The former tenant never cultivated green crops to any extent; but continually took a succession of white crops, thereby exhausting the land to a great degree.

The only peculiarities in which I differed in my mode of cultivation from the system practised in this neighbourhood were—1st, in cultivating a larger amount of green crops, in proportion to the extent of the farm; 2nd, the application of extraneous manures; 3rd, the after-culture (digging deeply between the drills, instead of scratching over them with the plough), and the removal of stones, which abound in great quantity in the soil.

Live Stock, &c.—There are no farm-offices, and consequently neither live stock nor dairy management to be herein described. This circumstance must have a very injurious effect, as the turnip crop and the straw cannot be consumed on the farm.

Manures.—Guano was applied to the turnip crop, at the rate of 5½ cwt. to the Irish acre, with three times its bulk of dried bog-mould; and with this compost I raised a fair average crop; and I may here remark, that I did not find it to have such effect when spread over the land before raising the drills as when sown in a continuous line at the bottom of the shallow or half closed drills, previous to drilling the land the second time.

Permanent Improvements.—The only permanent improvement effected within the year, was the removal of ninety-four perches of interior fences, at a cost to the landlord of £7 10*s*. There still remains sixty-seven perches to be removed; and when this is done, the farm will have a creditable and satisfactory appearance, far different from what it presented when I first commenced my labours here.

As to the progress of Agricultural Improvement in this locality, I have not been long enough resident here to be able to form any accurate opinion from a comparison of the present circumstances with those existing some years past. This Model Farm, I must say, has not yet been of much

utility in forwarding such improvement; but, as far as I could proceed with the very limited means at my disposal, I have endeavoured to set as good an example of judicious farm management, and diligent attention to business as possible. I trust, however, that in a short time the benefits of my instructions and example will begin to manifest themselves.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PATRICK MORRISSY, Agricultural Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

P.S.—I added to the amount of valuation on the credit side of the Balance Sheet the four-fifths of £7 10*s.*, expended in permanent improvements. I also charged the debtor side with one year's rent for that portion of the farm under cultivation, by which it will be seen that there is still a considerable profit.

PATRICK MORRISSY.

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57. CLONMELLON ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Westmeath.

Clonmellon Model Farm.

5th January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report on the Agricultural Department of this School for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—There are no Boarders, nor, as yet, an "Industrial Class," without which it is almost impossible to impart practical instruction. The Agricultural Class continues to be well attended; their attention to study is constant and satisfactory, and I hope their proficiency in the knowledge of improved husbandry will be found conducive to the credit of the system, as well as useful in the localities where those boys may hereafter be stationed.

Model Farm.—With the exception of the grass—which happened to be on a light soil—all the crops were heavy; and the land on which I had grain crops, having been deeply worked in the cultivation for green crops during the foregoing years, rendered the land sufficiently dry to have the crop put in at the proper season; so that these crops were growing vigorously before land not so improved could possibly be sown; and I had them secure on stands in the farm-yard before the wet weather in autumn set in. Owing to the long drought in June, my turnips suffered considerably from the attack of the fly; but the land having been well prepared and highly manured, they soon recovered and became a heavy crop.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—My live stock consists of one cow, a yearling heifer, a calf, and two pigs, which are all constantly house-fed. Having but one cow, her produce, after feeding a calf, is consumed in my house; therefore, I have nothing of interest to say on this subject.

Manures.—Although I have not as yet formed a proper manure pit, yet I contrive to have the liquid manure preserved, and the litter removed from the cow-house and piggery mixed with peat-mould and earth, and put up as tidily and closely as possible. I have the manure heap turned and broken fine a few days before it is carted to the field, where it is spread evenly in the drills, and gathered as close as possible in the centre, by which means all the manure is brought immediately under the seed. I depend on the resources of the farm for all the

Clonmellon Model Farm.

manure required, except a few loads of peat-mould to improve it and prevent a waste of its properties, and, therefore, have not been under the necessity of purchasing any portable or special manures.

Permanent Improvement.—The work effected under this head, during the past year consisted in the drainage of a marsh, which occupied nearly half of one of the divisions of the rotation, and which is now the best land on my farm.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—Agricultural improvement is progressing fairly in this locality, so far as the cultivation of turnips and mangels is concerned; but to what extent it is influenced by my example, I will only say, that the growers of such crops request me occasionally to examine theirs, and I find the thinning and hoeing, generally, better attended to, and, in many instances, the intervals deeply worked after the hoeing is finished.

Concluding Observations.—Having made a good deal of waste land available for cultivation, and having, by the levelling of useless fences and the clearing of headlands, added forty-eight perches to the surface of my farm, and the whole being now in a pretty fair state of cultivation, I can for the future increase the number of my live stock, and thereby increase the fertility of the soil, and suit it, not only for producing heavier crops, but enable me to raise "stolen crops," which I could not have hitherto done, except to a very trifling extent; for, as any failure on a Model Farm is sure to be attributed to a defect in the system, I considered it better not to enter extensively on the raising of such crops till I could have a fair chance of success.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

Michael M'Dermott, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	34	4	0
,, Paid for Labour,	7	5	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	14	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	8	4½
,, ,, Manures,	0	2	6
,, ,, Cattle,	2	8	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	11	9
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	6	4
,, ,, One year's estimated Rent of Farm (free),	6	12	5
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	10	1
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	10	15	3½
	£65	18	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By value of Grain used by family,	11	18	0
,, Roots, &c., ,,	3	0	0
,, Dairy Produce ,,	5	0	0
By amount received for Cattle Sold,	2	1	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	43	19	0
	£65	18	3

Table showing the Cropping of the Clonmellon Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips, Swedes,	0 2 34	5th June,	December,	6 lbs.,	22 tons,	1 15 9	11 8 3	—	Valued at 12s. per ton.
Potatoes,	0 1 25	1st week in April,	November,	16 cwt.,	4 tons,	4 3 3	9 3 5	—	Only the sound potatoes valued at £3 6s. 8d per ton.
Mangels,	0 0 15	5th May,	November,	6 lbs.,	21 tons,	1 15 9	12 18 3	—	At 14s. per ton.
Parsnips,	0 0 8	28th March,	November,	6 lbs.,	6 tons,	8 0 0	13 6 0	—	At £3 6s. 8d. per ton.
Spring Vetches,	0 0 14½	21st March,	—	12 stones,	Not weighed,	—	—	—	Used for soiling.
Grain.									
Oats,	2 2 12	21st March,	September,	11 stones,	8 barrels 12 st.,	2 1 0	4 3 0	—	At 14s. per barrel.
Flax,	0 0 24	30th April,	August,	2½ bushels,	5¾ cwt.,	8 3 10	4 4 2	—	At 5d. per pound.
Grass.									
Meadow,	1 1 7½	First year.	—	3 bushels Italian rye grass and 12 lbs. red clover,	2½ tons,	1 4 5½	2 13 0½	—	At £2 per ton.
Total,	5 1 20								N.B.—Value of ground not taken into account in this table.
"Stolen Crops."									
Rape,	0 0 20								
Winter Vetches,	0 0 24								
Total,	0 1 4								

(Signed), Michael M'Dermott, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

5th January, 1854. James Dowling, Manager.

58. BALLINVALLY ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Westmeath.

January, 1854.

Ballinvally Model Farm.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you this, my Third Annual Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School, with the Balance Sheet and Returns for the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils in the Agricultural Class is seventeen; the attendance continues fair, and the attention to business satisfactory.

An "Industrial Class" has been formed, consisting of eight boys, four of whom are paid by the Commissioners, and four by local contribution, the Patron contributing £3 annually, and the Teacher £2. Its operation, so far, is very satisfactory, promoting regularity of attendance, in addition to its other important advantages. The members of this class are most anxious to fulfil its duties, and appear most cheerful when employed in the work of the farm.

The otherwise satisfactory results of the farming operations for this year have been marred by an unforeseen calamity—the destruction of the cow-shed by accidental fire—whereby a cow was suffocated, involving a pecuniary loss of £10. But as Providence, who gives and takes away, enabled me to replace most of these losses very soon, there was little interruption to business, and the loss was partly compensated for by rearing two calves; and, as out of evil good often comes, I had the sincere gratification to find that the Commissioners considered me deserving of a gratuity of £5, (which I have just received), "as a mark of their approval of the manner in which the cultivation of this farm has been carried out, and to help to compensate for my loss." In returning them my most grateful thanks, I beg to say, that while I do not at all depreciate its pecuniary value, I prize it chiefly *as a mark of their approbation.* Its influence has been very consoling under such depressing circumstances, and it will have the effect of urging me forward with increased zeal to endeavour to render a full equivalent for the unexpected favour conferred on me.

The Patron also has kindly promised to refund me part of the expense of repairing the sheds.

The Agricultural Sub-Inspector, who visited in July, expressed himself highly pleased with the state of the Agricultural Department, and with the general appearance of the farm, particularly the green crops.

The parsnip crop was again very successful, and neither in it, nor in the mangel or turnip crops, was there a single failure.

In the division under clover and grass the advantage of the deep and clean tillage bestowed on the previous crops was particularly apparent; for, with scarcely any top-dressing, part of it gave three cuttings, each from twenty-four to thirty inches high. A stolen crop of winter vetches was most useful, as it not only afforded plenty and variety of food for the cow in the end of May and in June, but also served as the chief support of a pig during the same period. When used, its place was supplied for a short time by the mangel thinnings, and then by the cabbages. A larger portion is sown this year with winter vetches, which now look very promising.

More than one intelligent observer inquired, "How there could be manure for so much green crops?" The answer was, of course, "by house-feeding;" and here it may be useful to state a few facts which serve to show that "house-feeding" is advantageous in respect to *breeding*-cattle as well as others, a proposition which I myself not long since doubted. A springer, bought in February last year, calved again in

Ballinvally Model Farm.

February this year, bringing a far superior calf after twelve months house-feeding. Again, a springer bought this year, though of a much improved description, brought an inferior calf: so that the house-fed cow proved superior in point of breeding in both cases, in the proportion of three to two, which may be seen by reference to the "Farm Account Book." The exercise given seldom exceeded half an hour each day. Drink was given to her once a day *in the house.*

The manure heap is dressed every day with earth, stuff, &c., to preserve the gases. The liquid manure is either collected in tanks, or absorbed by earth used for the purpose. In summer it is applied to parsnips, cabbages, &c.

There were no permanent improvements necessary this year.

The progress of agricultural improvement in this locality is seen in the substitution of green crops for naked fallows; in increased attention to the proper collection of manure. Winter tillage is beginning to be followed to some extent, and in the first step towards improved agriculture, the removal of useless and crooked fences, much has been done.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that as the Commissioners and the Patron have done so much to render this School useful in an industrial as well as literary point of view, I trust I shall not be found wanting in efficiently working out their benevolent intentions. It is certainly unsatisfactory that the attendance should be so low, but this is owing to the decrease of population, and the increase in the value of labour, which induces the parents to keep the grown boys at home in spring and autumn. To such an extent was this the case last season, that although the formation of the Industrial Class was commenced in September, yet the full number of eligible candidates could not be had until the end of November, while there are now more than can be admitted.

Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory, I have the honour to remain, sir, your humble servant,

JOHN LYONS, Teacher.

To Dr. Kirkpatrick,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	18	17	1
,, Paid for Labour,	3	5	4
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	12	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	0	16	5
,, ,, Cattle and Pigs,	12	12	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	3	13	8
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	10	2
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	2	0	0
,, ,, Roofing and Slating Sheds destroyed by fire,	4	13	10
,, ,, County Cess,	0	2	10
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	10	8	10
	£58	12	8

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Grain,	4	3	9
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	4	0	6
,, ,, Pigs and Cattle Sold,	12	12	8
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	7	3	1
,, ,, Gratuity received from the Commissioners towards compensation of loss by fire,	5	0	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	25	12	8
	£58	12	8

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ballinvally Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Swedes,	0 0 24	4th June,	November and Dec.,	5 lbs.,	38 tons,	10 5 0	12 11 0	—	
Aberdeens,	0 0 18	20th June,	November,	5 lbs.,	42 tons,	9 10 0	9 0 0	—	
Mangels,	0 0 15	1st May,	November,	6 lbs.,	22 tons,	10 18 0	11 2 0	—	
Potatoes,	0 0 21	April,	Autumn,	4 barrels,	6 tons,	10 0 0	8 0 0	—	Three-fourths free from disease.
Cabbages,	0 0 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 0 30	End of March,	September,	16 stones,	7 barrels,	3 10 0	1 8 0	—	
GRASS.									
Clover & Italian Rye Grass,	0 2 15	April,	May to September,	1 stone of clover and 1 bushel of It. ryegrass,	—	2 5 0	7 5 0	—	
Under Garden, Offices, &c.,	0 0 30								
Total,	2 2 10								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Winter Vetches,	0 0 10	September,	June,	12 stones,	—	5 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Rape,	0 0 5	August,	May,	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 0 15								

(Signed), JOHN LYONS, Teacher,

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

5th January, 1854. CHAS. WM. HAMILTON, Manager.

59. DELGANY ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Wicklow.

6th January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my Report on the Agricultural Department of this School for the past year, 1853.

Delgany Model Farm.

Agricultural Class.—It is highly gratifying to me to state that the greater part of the pupils have an extraordinary zeal for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge, and that they take great interest in establishing a kind of competition between the different crops grown on this farm and those of their surrounding neighbours. When working on the Model Farm it is pleasant to hear them describe the modes of cultivation of the several green crops of this district, and contrast them with those on our farm, at the same time stating the principal reasons why we are the most successful.

From thirty to forty receive practical training in the field for three-quarters of an hour on each of the five days of the week devoted to general instruction during the summer season, and one great reason for so small a number is, that when they become expert here they are the most useful members of the families to which they belong, and are kept at home to assist in the farm operations. I am anxiously awaiting remuneration for the deserving of this Class in the shape of endowment to an "Industrial Class."

Model Farm.—Though the plot of land attached to this School is unfortunately small, my best endeavours are used to exhibit the most systematic and economical management thereon, and the success with which my labours have been hitherto attended affords the best criterion whereby to judge of the skill and efficiency with which I have conducted the operations.

The peculiarities of my system for the past year pertain to the culture of wheat and mangel. Instead of having the soil digged over and made as loose as possible, which was my former practice, before opening the drills for wheat, I last spring had the crowns of the drills merely levelled, the plot harrowed, and the weeds carefully picked off. The drills were then opened, and the remainder of the work executed in damp weather, and fortunately this apparently injudicious treatment had the desired effect of preventing the ravages of the wireworm on that part of the field. I intend this year to repeat the experiment. Part of the field which had been planted with cabbages in autumn, and perfectly pulverized, suffered severely.

The successful growth of mangel, as described in the accompanying "Statistics of Cropping," may be attributed to the manner in which the manure was applied. The soil having been lightly trenched in autumn, during the winter all the manure which had been previously collected and a little sea-wrack was carted out and scattered over the surface, then carefully digged into the soil. Before opening the drills for the remainder of the manure, which was applied immediately before sowing the seeds, the plot was again thoroughly digged and pulverized. The part thus treated yielded the heaviest crop, by ten tons per statute acre, particularly that after the sea-weed. In estimating the weight, the average of the field was taken.

Live Stock.—In this important department I am happy to have to say I have been perfectly successful. A most erroneous practice prevails in this locality as regards the treatment of black cattle, grazing them in the fields night and day, with the exception of short time in the depth of winter.

I believe I was the first in this district to adopt "house-feeding," the benefits of which very few at that time could be made sensible of. I

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Delgany Model Farm.

do not claim the merit of the change which has since taken place, but I am happy to say that house-feeding, green cropping, and economizing manures are rapidly progressing.

My returns from "Dairy Produce" are comparatively low, but £4 9*s.* 6*d.* received for a veal calf fully supplies the apparent deficiency.

Manures.—Having described the application of manures, and the results, when treating of the farm, I need only say that the portion which remained was formed into a compost, and applied before sowing the seeds, and that the liquid manure is carefully preserved at all times, and applied to grass and green crops throughout the year.

Permanent Improvements.—On this small farm the requisite permanent improvements were speedily and long since effected, with the exception of a new cow-house, which, I expect, will be erected in the coming spring, at the patron's expense, who takes great pleasure in affording every assistance in promoting the progress, efficiency, and success of this institution.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant, &c.,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	69	10	9
,, Paid for Labour,	2	15	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	14	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	2	6	2
,, ,, Manures,	0	16	6
,, ,, Cattle,	0	14	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	4	8	5
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	14	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	6	8	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	1	4
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	17	15	1
	£119	9	9

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Grain,	12	4	10
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	2	0	5
,, ,, Potatoes and other Vegetables consumed in family,	5	15	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	10	12	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	13	16	2
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	11	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	74	10	4
	£119	9	9

Table showing the Cropping of the Delgany Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Potatoes,	0 0 30	February & October,	June to October,	10 cwt.,	12 tons,	12 0 0	48 0 0 per acre	—	The early sorts are clusters, ash-leaved kidneys, late white rocks, which I would strongly recommend, being a heavy crop, and almost free from disease.
Mangels,	0 3 0	April and May,	November,	5 lbs.,	36 tons,	12 0 0	24 ,,	—	
Swede Turnips,	0 1 0	May,	December,	4 lbs.,	30 tons,	10 0 0	12 10 0	—	
Aberdeen Turnips,	0 1 0	June and July,	September and Oct.,	4 lbs.,	20 tons,	8 0 0	4 0 0	—	After vetches and cabbages.
Clover & Italian Rye Grass,	1 1 0	April,	May through Sept.,	8 lbs. clover and 4 bsh. grass seed	28 tons,	4 10 0	4 16 8	—	
Grain.									
Wheat,	1 0 0	March,	September,	9 stones,	6 barrels,	3 15 0	7 10 0	—	Part of this crop injured by wire-worm, particularly that which had to be left loose.
Barley,	0 1 0	May,	August,	8 stones,	6 barrels,	3 5 0	1 14 0	—	
Peas and Beans,	0 0 10	April,	October,	12 stones,	16 barrels,	12 0 0	7 4 0	—	Interlined with cabbages.
Total,	4 0 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Cabbages and Broccoli,	0 0 14	September and Jan.,	May,	14,000 plants,	Weight not taken	7 0 0	17 0 0	—	
Vetches,	0 0 26	October,	May and June,	10 stones,	21 tons,	4 0 0	3 0 0	—	This crop is always too heavy to leave for full growth.
Total,	0 1 0								

(Signed), Andrew Thompson, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

6th January, 1854. Robert H. Pennick, Manager.

60. ESKER ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Galway.

4th January, 1854.

Esker Model Farm.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit to you my Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School for the year 1853.

There are not in this School any "Agricultural Boarders," neither is there an "Industrial Class."

Agricultural Class.—This class comprises all the boys in the School who are reading in the Third and Fourth Lesson Books. By means of this arrangement the class always consists of boys who can read very well, a condition which is essential to their progress in obtaining a knowledge of Agriculture.

The number on the roll of this class for the last year is thirty-eight, and the average attendance twenty-one. The number in the class was considerably below, while the average attendance was nearly equal to, that of the previous year.

During the last year, I believe, there has been considerable improvement in the class as to their proficiency in agricultural knowledge, and I find them decidedly more attentive to the instructions given, and more anxious to obtain a knowledge of the subject.

Agricultural instruction is given for an hour each day on four days of the week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The pupils are made to read in the "Agricultural Class Book," and are then examined on what they have read, and every opportunity is taken of introducing anything new on the subject, or of which the book does not treat. This method with children is, I think, preferable to lectures, as, by its means, their attention is more steadily fixed on the subject, and their memory is kept always active.

There is no farm specially attached to the School; but the pupils have the privilege of seeing all the improvements carried out on the College farm adjoining, over which they are taken occasionally by the kind permission of the Superior.

Local Agricultural Improvement.—There is a good deal of improvement in this district, especially as respects improved management of manures and the cultivation of green crops. There was not, perhaps, more of these crops put down last year than the year previous, but there has been much more attention paid to the after-culture of last year's crop, and I make no doubt that this improvement is partly, at least, owing to the instructions given to the boys at this school.

The great defect in the mode of cropping here, and the most difficult to remove, is the practice of taking a succession of grain crops off the same ground year after year so long as it produces anything. This not only impoverishes the ground, but what is perhaps worse, is a fruitful source of all kinds of weeds, especially couch-grass, which has overrun almost all the cultivated ground.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. JOHN M'CAFFRY.

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61. CAPPADUFF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Mayo.

6th January, 1854.

Cappaduff Model Farm.

SIR,—In submitting to you a Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School for the past year, I have the gratification to be enabled to state that, in general, my labours have been attended with satisfactory results.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cappaduff Model Farm.

Agricultural Class.—This class consists of ten boys, who, in addition to the usual English course, receive instruction both in the theory and practice of Agriculture. I trust I am not unduly estimating their proficiency in characterizing it as favourable; the perseverance and zeal which they manifest in employing to the best advantage the very limited time at their disposal, are truly laudable.

The *Industrial Class* is composed of six of the most industrious and active boys which could be selected out of the Agricultural Class. It is, of course, unnecessary to treat here of the proficiency of its members, what I have already said when adverting to the pupils of the Agricultural Class being applicable to those also. It gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to state that one of the young men who was, two years ago, a member of this class, has at present a respectable situation as land-steward, the very capacity in which his industrial training will prove most advantageous, and in which alone he can be really and profitably instrumental in subverting the defective mode of farming so generally pursued in this and other localities. It may not be irrelevant to mention here that the appointment is *English*—a fact worthy of notice, since I believe it somewhat unusual for Irish land-stewards to be entrusted with the management of an English farm, the Scotch invariably getting the preference.

Model Farm.—In March last a considerable enlargement of the farm took place, 5A. 1R. 5P. statute having been added to the original one of two Irish acres, so that now the whole contains eight statute acres. The farm is nearly bisected by the public road, 4A. 1R. 7P. of the recently-added portion being on the side opposite the School. Intending to pursue the four-course rotation on the 4A. 1R. 7P., I have them divided into four nearly equal parts, three of which yielded excellent crops last year (1853), the other I was unable to render fit for the growth of any crop, arising from two causes—the wetness of the soil, and a vast number of roots of trees which pervade the whole of it. The portion under oats on lea had been drained immediately after the land came into my possession, and several old walls and foundations of houses were cleared off, the small stones of which answered extremely well for the drains, and the larger ones for a mearing fence erected on the north-east side of the farm. This fence, which is twenty-one perches long, and four feet high, forms an excellent boundary. The expenses incurred in effecting these improvements were necessarily large. When the drains were executed, and the land fully prepared, I got one acre twelve perches sowed with oats, and subsequently, when the oats appeared above ground, with grass seeds: these I could not procure at the time of sowing the oats; however they pushed themselves up vigorously, and presented a luxuriant appearance at the time of harvesting. A second portion of this course was also under oats, while on the remaining cultivated division there was raised a splendid crop of potatoes. I shall now enter into a detail of the particulars respecting the other half, which is constituted of the original farm in addition with three roods thirty-eight perches, a part of the enlargement which occurred in March last. It contains 3A. 2R. 30P., of which 2A. 3R. 34P. are reclaimed; this latter is divided into three equal divisions, on which is followed the three-course rotation; the three roods thirty-eight perches mentioned above forms one of these, and it is on this I have particularly to dwell. Through it ran an old road bounded by two fences, which not only presented an unsightly appearance, but occupied much ground that might be turned to advantage. They also formed a covert for vermin, and their dykes receptacles for stagnant water. As soon as

circumstances permitted, I had the fences levelled, the old road rooted up, the dykes cleared up, and a drain formed in one of them, discharging at right angles into a main drain formerly made by me. Along its western extremity I continued a walk (part of which was previously made by me), which is found very convenient. The other two portions of this rotation were under grain and green crops. The yield was nothing more than ordinary, a due share of manure not having been applied. This was unavoidable, as the quantity of manure at my disposal was insufficient, a large portion of it being appropriated to the four-course rotation.

Live Stock.—This presents the only discouraging feature in this Report. There is a diminution in the stock of two cows and two calves, caused by disease and casualty, which no care or foresight could have prevented.

Manures.—The manure heap is kept constantly covered with peat-mould, to prevent the escape and loss of its highly nutritious but volatile gases. This mould, when thoroughly saturated, becomes part of the heap itself, a supply of fresh mould being applied to replace it; some mould is also kept behind the cattle in the shed. The liquid manure is also carefully preserved, a channel being made by me from the cow-house to the tank, out of which it is taken when duly fermented, and applied in the ordinary way to the crops.

Improvements.—These matters were adverted to when treating of the Model Farm, it now therefore only remains for me to enumerate them here as concisely as possible. First, the removal of the old road and the levelling of the fences bounding it. Secondly, the continuation of the walk along the west of the three-course rotation, according to the suggestion of Mr. Brogan. Thirdly, the draining of the lea—a part of the four-course rotation—on which was afterwards raised an excellent crop of oats. Fourthly, removing the stones of the old walls already alluded to on the north-east side of the farm, and constructing there a mearing fence; besides some others of a minor description.

Progress of Agriculture in this locality.—In this respect some good has undoubtedly been effected; it must, however, be candidly confessed that it is no easy task to convince farmers ignorant of the nature and composition of soils, the action and proper application of manures, &c., &c., that the system pursued on our Model Farms is at all superior to the imperfect mode of culture practised by themselves. Occasionally I am consulted for advice, particularly by those whose sons are receiving industrial education at the school; and I am happy to find my suggestions are not unfrequently acted upon.

Hoping this Report may be found satisfactory, and that in my next I may be enabled to set forth more gratifying results, I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

P. J. NORRIS.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector of National Schools.

"I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which the Cappaduff Model Farm is conducted. The Master is most attentive, which the appearance of the Farm fully testifies. Though the soil was originally barren, by his zeal and perseverance good crops are now raised on it.

"HAMILTON TOWNSEND,
"Rector of Ballyovie.

"20th December, 1853."

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cappaduff Model Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	36	11	10
" Paid for Labour,	9	17	5
" Free Labour of Pupils,	7	16	0
" Paid for Farm Seeds,	5	19	2
" One year's Rent of Farm,	2	0	0
" " Poor Rate,	0	13	7
	£62	18	0

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	2	12	2
" " Cattle Sold,	22	10	0
" " Dairy Produce,	3	12	10
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	30	1	0
By Loss,	4	2	0
	£62	18	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Cappaduff Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 1 39	June,	November,	4 lbs.,	12 tons,	3 17 10½	—	3 10 0	The manure applied to this crop was of an inferior description.
Potatoes,	0 1 39	May,	October,	70 stones,	13 brls. 21 stones	2 0 0	0 17 8	—	Bog mould mixed with lime applied.
Turnips,	0 3 0	July,	December,	4½ lbs.,	17 tons,	1 3 4	2 3 4	—	Boggy bottom, not having time to lime it properly.
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	September,	60 stones,	36 brls. 21 stones	4 13 9	5 0 0	—	
Vetches,	0 1 0	March,	July and August,	—	—	—	—	—	This was on a part reclaimed this year, 1853.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	0 3 38	April,	September,	20 stones,	8 brls. 14 stones,	2 14 2	2 3 4	—	Laid down with seeds.
Oats,	0 3 19	April,	September,	16 stones,	12 barrels,	1 17 8	4 0 0	—	Ditto.
Oats,	1 0 12	April,	September,	16 stones,	11 barrels,	5 19 4	3 13 4	—	Ditto.
GRASS.									
Grass,	0 3 38	Not ascertained,	Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	Used for grazing for the cattle when let out for exercise.
Waste,	1 1 16								
Total,	8 0 1								2A. 36P. of the three-course unreclaimed; the remainder on the four course.

(Signed), PETER J. NORRIS, Agricultural Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

27th January, 1854. CATHERINE PLUNKET, Manager.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cornafulla Model Farm.

62. Cornafulla Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Roscommon.

April, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit my third Annual Report on the above Ordinary Agricultural School for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—The attendance of boys in the Agricultural Class has been very irregular during the year, owing to the poverty of the parents and other local causes; however, there has been an increase, as compared with previous years; and I am happy to state that a satisfactory proficiency has been made by some boys in a practical knowledge of the principles and details of improved husbandry. The peculiar circumstances of this locality, combined with the conditions required by the Commissioners, have hitherto prevented me from being able to establish an Industrial Class. Firmly impressed with a conviction of the usefulness of such a class, I, early in 1853, selected four boys from the Agricultural Class, to each of whom I agreed to pay one shilling a-week, as I could not prevail with their parents to allow them to work for two hours each day, and three hours on Saturdays, for a less sum. They continued working on the farm in a very satisfactory manner for six weeks, at the end of which period I received an official notification, through the Manager, of the terms on which the Commissioners contributed to the support of an Industrial Class; but as these conditions were inapplicable to this locality, I was reluctantly obliged to break up the class.

Model Farm.—It affords me sincere pleasure to state that my labours on the farm for the past year have been successful; for, notwithstanding the very inferior quality of the soil, the difficulty of procuring labourers when their labour is most required, and other unfavourable circumstances, the results of cultivation have been satisfactory and encouraging, particularly on the previously barren and unreclaimed portion of the farm described at considerable length in my Report for 1852, the reclamation of which presented formidable obstacles to a person in my position. As these results have been detailed in the "Statistical Returns of Cropping" and "Balance Sheet" for the past year, it is unnecessary to detail them here; but I may observe that, under Divine Providence, I attribute them to the judicious and systematic manner in which the farm is managed.

As soon as a portion of land is reclaimed, and, as far as practicable, assimilated to that previously in cultivation, a four-course rotation is undeviatingly followed. The portion of the farm intended for green crops is *deeply dug* early in autumn, and formed into high, narrow ridges, in order to expose as much of the surface as possible to the beneficial action of the atmosphere during winter. In spring the ridges are dug down quite level, harrowed, and the weeds carefully picked off and converted into manure; any clods that remain on the surface are broken with wooden mallets. Shortly before the time for sowing, the ground is deeply ploughed and harrowed, the remaining weeds carefully collected, and the clods again broken with mallets. This cleaning and pulverization of the land I find to be highly beneficial. When the drills are opened, the manure is immediately carted out, spread, and covered, and the seed sown with the least possible delay; thus the moisture and volatile parts of the manure are retained in the soil, and an early vegetation promoted. The after-culture of green crops, and the careful weeding of cereal crops, are carefully attended to.

Live Stock.—The live stock kept on the farm for the past year were

two cows, a yearling calf, and four pigs. The cows are house-fed during the year; and a capacious yard adjoins the piggery, which is well littered throughout the year, and the pigs confined therein. This system enables me to collect a large quantity of manure, without which my farm, from its inferior quality, would be worthless. One of the cows, owing to illness, had to be disposed of at a loss. This unfavourable occurrence greatly lessened the profits in this department.

Manures.—Firmly convinced that the accumulation, preservation, and judicious application of manures, is of the greatest importance to the farmer, I pay particular attention to this department of farm management. I procure peat mould, road-scrapings, the weeds of the farm, and occasionally lime: these are carefully mixed, and formed into a heap of compost. A layer of this compost, to the depth of eight inches, forms the basis of the manure heap. The contents of the cow-house, the piggery, and the fowl-house, are carefully mixed, and covered at the top and sides, to prevent the escape of the gases, which are thereby readily absorbed by the compost. The heap is thus composed of alternate layers of dung and compost, the whole being turned and well mixed at least twice before it is applied to the land. Its application has been detailed in the second section.

Permanent Improvement.—The only permanent improvements effected during the year were the raising and removal of a large number of rocks that impeded the cultivation, and the construction of durable boundary fences.

The progress of agricultural improvement in this locality is not yet very extensive or remarkable; however, many occupiers have effected improvements during the last two or three years, and have commenced something like *systematic* and judicious management in their farming operations. I have the best means of knowing that this improvement has been influenced and promoted by the example afforded on my farm. The reclamation of the barren portion of this farm, described in my Report for 1852, and the favourable results arising therefrom, have induced a few persons in this neighbourhood to enclose, fence, and reclaim barren and unsightly patches of their holdings, which were heretofore totally neglected. From 1842 to 1848 there was not, to my knowledge, a single pound of turnip seed sown by any occupier in this locality; now the great majority of occupiers cultivate turnips, mangels, an increased quantity of cabbages; and a few persons little plots of clover. The improvement effected in the collection and preservation of manure is very gratifying.

The enclosed testimonials are from three resident proprietors in this parish—gentlemen who have had frequent opportunities of noticing my system of farming, and whose approbation thereof has been frequently expressed in terms highly complimentary and encouraging.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and very faithful servant,

Francis Durney.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c., &c.,
Office of Education, Dublin.

"Mount Florence, Athlone,
"1st March, 1854.

"Sir,—In again stating my opinion of your farm I have only to remark that you are continuing the same system which I have so much and so frequently admired.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cornafulla Model Farm.

"My attention has been most particularly directed to your successful treatment of the small fields at the northern boundary of your farm. The change in that field proves to demonstration that even the worst of our lands can, by judicious treatment, be made to pay well.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN J. O'SULLIVAN.

"Mr. F. Durney,
"Cornafulla National School."

"Johnstown House, May 23, 1854.

"SIR,—I have much pleasure in being able to bear my testimony to the highly improved state of your farm. I never pass it without wishing that others in the neighbourhood would take example from your very judicious system.

"I do not see anywhere so good crops, which is certainly to be attributed to your own exertions, as the land is of very inferior quality, and, until you took it in hands, was most unproductive.

"Wishing you every success in your future operations, I remain faithfully yours,

"JOHN DILLON, J.P.,
"County Roscommon.

"To Mr. Durney, &c., &c."

"Thomastown Park, 2nd Feb., 1854.

"SIR,—I feel much pleasure in being called upon by you to give my opinion relative to your mode of farming on your small holding in Cornafulla, as it gives me an opportunity of thanking you for the very good example you have shown the farmers in this locality—an example I have often called the attention of my tenantry to, begging of them to follow it.

"Wishing you every success, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS M. NAGHTEN."

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	60	1	11
,, Paid for Labour,	29	14	1
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	3	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	19	5
,, ,, Cattle,	15	7	4
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	1	8	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	12	1
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,*	4	6	8
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	16	8
,, ,, ,, County Cess,†	2	2	9
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	14	18	5
	£134	7	10

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	18	1	11½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	15	15	4
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	18	10	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	7	0	0
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	19	8½
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	73	0	10
	£134	7	10

* The yearly rent is £5 8*s.* 4*d.*; but to account for the difference, it is necessary to observe that the landlord, John Hussey Walsh, Esq., generously gave an abatement of 25 per cent. to his tenants during the bad years, up to 1850; and an abatement of 20 per cent. for the last three years.—F. Durney.

† In order to account for the above large sum paid in one year, it is necessary to remark that the Collector of County Cess allowed *arrears* to accumulate until an *applotment* would be made, whereby the liability of individuals under altered circumstances would be known. On a settlement after the applotment I had to pay the above sum.

Table showing the Cropping of the Cornafulla Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	1 2 27	March 1 to April 13,	November 4,	10 cwt.,	5 tons,	7 15 6	6 14 8	—	Variety sown, Scotch Downs; all sound but about 8 per cent.
Turnips,	1 0 9½	June 16, 17,	December 21,	4 lbs.,	10 tn. 2 cwt. 1 qr.	9 3 5½	—	2 8 7½	
Mangels,	0 0 20	May 7,	—	4½ lbs.,	—	—	—	—	A failure, owing to bad seed.
Cabbages,	0 0 20	February 1 to July 20,	Used as required,	Planted in rows 2 feet apart, plants 15 inches asunder,	Weight not ascertained, but a fair average crop,	8 7 4	4 8 9	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	4 0 25	Last week in March,	September 12 to 27,	11½ stones,	6 brls. 10½ stones	2 1 6	2 7 3	—	2A. 0R. 17P. of this crop were sown on clover lea, which gave a very poor return; the remainder succeeded a green crop, and yielded remarkably well.
Wheat,	0 0 13	November 5, 1852,	September 19,	9 stones,	6 brls. 4 stones,	5 11 1	6 16 11	—	
Grass.									
Clover and Rye Grass, for hay and soiling,	2 3 20	March 19,	June 22 to July 7; ricked July 13,	3½ bushels perennial rye grass and 11 lbs. clover,	1 ton 8 cwt. hay,	1 16 9	1 4 5	—	The result of profit or loss on this crop is not calculated on the quantity used for soiling, but on the produce of hay saved.
Total,	10 0 14½								
"Stolen Crops."									
Winter Vetches,	0 0 18	October 7,	Consumed green,	10 stones; ⅓ rye,	Not weighed,	5 7 3	0 14 6 by estimation	—	

(Signed), Francis Durney, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

9th January, 1854. Walter Hussey Walsh, Manager,

63. GLANDUFF ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Roscommon.

Glanduff Model Farm.

SIR,—In compliance with your directions, I beg leave to submit to you this, my first Annual Report on the Agricultural Department of the above school.

Agricultural Instruction.—The Agricultural Class varies from twelve to twenty-one day-pupils, who pay the most earnest attention to the lectures afforded, and have made a most satisfactory progress in a knowledge of the improved system of husbandry; but, in consequence of their not being allowed to remain at school after the age of fourteen or fifteen years, I have to confine my instruction to the more important practical subjects, which I take care to make them thoroughly understand—viz., the different kinds of soils and subsoils; the way in which a farm should be laid out for a regular and systematic course of cropping; the most advantageous and efficient modes of thorough-draining, trenching, and subsoiling; the judicious collection and application of manures; the different classes and varieties of crops, with their modes of cultivation; the system of house-feeding, and its advantages; the chief errors of the old system of farming, and the remedies for correcting them. These, together with a few other subjects of local application, constitute the agricultural instruction, which is fairly appreciated, not only by the pupils, but also by all who witness the improved cultivation of the farm, which is well situated for public view. But yet, much as the system is commended, the parents of the children do not seem willing to allow their sons to work on the farm without some compensation, which the establishing of an "Industrial Class" would remedy; and so convinced I am of the benefits that would result from such a class, I shall contribute myself to its payment.

Model Farm.—The farm, which consists of 20A. 3R. 10P., statute measure, has, for the most part, a southern aspect; 8A. 0R. 10P. of it are intended for agriculture, and 1A. 0R. 20P. for horticulture; the former being divided by a road into two sections—one containing 5A., upon which the "four-course shift" is established; the other 3A. 0R. 10P., upon which the "three-course shift" is established. The soil is a sandy loam, varying from twelve to sixteen inches in depth, and resting on a gravelly subsoil. The remainder of the farm—part of which is of a rocky, and part of a marshy nature—is at present in permanent pasture, as the rocky portion is more profitable for a few sheep to graze upon, than to attempt tilling it; but the marshy portion I intend to have under green crops, when circumstances will permit.

The success which, I flatter myself, has attended my cultivation this year can be seen by referring to the "Table of Cropping." The only thing I will here advert to under this head is, that seeing the great care bestowed on the after-culture of the green crops, I was advised by many of my neighbours that it was foolish to go to such expense; but such will not be their opinion for the future, as it is generally acknowledged that I have been highly rewarded by an abundant crop, which I am sure will be the cause of inducing many in this neighbourhood to follow my example in future.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—As the house-feeding is so generally and deservedly approved of, I have my cattle housed, giving them two or three hours out each day, for air and exercise, in an enclosed park set apart for the purpose. They are attended and fed as follows:—

Each morning, as early as possible, they are fed with a compound of steamed turnips, boiled cabbage, and bran, which is succeeded by

hay, after which they are driven out; and in their absence the offices are cleansed, and a fresh supply of litter spread. They are then housed, and again supplied with a feed of steamed mangels, turnips, and bran; after which a supply of oat straw is served, which is followed by a feed, such as was given in the morning, with the addition of some drink procured from the steaming vessel; and lastly, they are cleaned, combed, and supplied with a reasonable quantity of hay or straw, according to circumstances, it being an invariable rule to have the green food alternated by hay or straw, which I always endeavour to have of the best quality.

Manure.—I lose no opportunity of accumulating it in the most judicious way, having it dressed up at least twice a-week; and as I have no tank, peat mould is constantly kept beneath the dry litter, applying a fresh supply when the previous one is properly saturated; and after each dressing of the heap, it is covered with a layer of peat-mould, to prevent the escape of any of the useful gases.

The only portable manures purchased were two and one-half cwt. of peat guano, which I applied in a variety of ways to the turnip crop, but I found it to be of little apparent utility in forwarding the growth of the crops.

Permanent Improvement.—The improvement effected this year consists of levelling useless ditches, removing stone walls to the boundary mearing, filling up old gripes, repairing offices, and setting up a steam-boiler, which are all very unusual things in this neighbourhood. I also drained and subsoiled to a considerable extent.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—Nothing could be more satisfactory to a person whose duty it is to influence others by word and example to practise an improved system of management, than to witness the success of his efforts, and the happy and beneficial results attending them. I rejoice to say, the example of this institution, short as it has been in existence, has tended to produce improvement in this locality, particularly in the sowing of green crops, and their after-culture, the accumulation and application of manure. and the subsoiling of land. I anticipate that a regular and systematic course of cropping, and improved farm management in general, will follow; but though I entertain the opinion that the establishment of which I am the humble conductor has been instrumental in producing so much important improvement in this locality, yet I must confess, that were it not for the constant, zealous, and influential co-operation of the Manager, Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, who so ably and forcibly advocated the views of the Commissioners, which I am endeavouring to carry out, the establishment could not be so successful.

I beg leave to enclose the testimonials of two gentlemen who have valued the produce of the farm, and who are well qualified to form a sound opinion as to the efficiency of my services in conducting the agricultural department of this school.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES KELLY.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the Commissioners of National Education.

"Killihan House, Jan. 2, 1854.

"SIR,—Nothing could give me more pleasure than to see the success of your system of improved husbandry, so deserving of imitation; and as you have solicited me to give my opinion whether the

institution is calculated to benefit the community or not, I unhesitatingly say, that if your example be followed, both landlord and tenant will decidedly profit by it; for no individual who would witness the improvement you have effected this year, and the healthy and fertile appearance of your farm in contrast with other lands adjacent to yours, but must commend your system of farm management, and endeavour, as far as in their power, to introduce a similar course themselves, no matter how much opposed they might have been to innovations.

"Feeling happy at such an institution being in my neighbourhood, and at your success in your farming operations, I remain, with esteem, yours faithfully,

"MICHAEL KELLY.

"To Mr. James Kelly."

"St. John's Lodge, Jan. 2, 1854.

"SIR,—As you have requested me to examine your Model Farm, and give my opinion regarding its utility in the neighbourhood, I candidly state, as my firm conviction, that nothing could be introduced or established more capable of benefiting the community. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate this than your labour account, which I have viewed, and which shows the great number employed on so small a farm; while, at the same time, pecuniary profits have been realized by yourself, as is manifest from your stock and value, together with the improved and fertile appearance of your well-regulated fields. This enables me to say that the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland could confer no greater favour on the country, and on the rising generation, than to propagate and encourage such schools as yours. It is also my decided opinion that the agricultural department is more calculated to promote than to retard the pupils in their literary acquirements; and none but persons of very limited ideas, or otherwise of prejudiced principles, could offer a remark calculated to discourage such laudable institutions.

"Hoping that you may be always as fortunate and successful in your agricultural undertakings as I hereby testify you were for the last year, I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

"DENIS M'GRATH,
"Land Steward.

"To Mr. James Kelly,
"Agricultural Teacher."

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	102	11	6
,, Paid for Labour,	31	9	3
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	5	6
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	11	9
,, ,, Manures,	10	0	9
,, ,, Cattle,	9	3	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	0	4	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	18	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	8	3	4
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	15	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	13	2
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	33	6	4
	£203	2	7

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	18	11	7
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	3	10	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	34	8	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	4	19	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	17	6
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	139	15	0
	£203	2	7

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Glanduff Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	1 2 10	March 25 to May 20,	August 1 to Nov. 20,	10 cwt.,	80 cwt.,	7 10 0	5 10 0	—	Applying fresh earth to the stalks after being nine or ten inches over the surface answered this crop exceedingly well.
Swede Turnips,	1 1 15	June 17,	December,	4 lbs.,	320 cwt.,	6 10 0	4 15 0	—	
Aberdeen Turnips,	0 0 10	July 10,	December,	4 lbs.,	300 cwt.,	6 0 0	3 10 0	—	
Mangels,	0 1 10	May 12,	December,	4½ lbs.,	230 cwt.,	7 0 0	7 0 0	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 30	February and March,	Occasionally,	In drills, 2 ft. by 2	Not weighed,	7 10 0	8 0 0	—	
Vetches,	0 1 20	April 12,	June and after,	10 st. & 3 of oats,	Not ascertained,	2 10 0	—	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	4 2 35	March and April,	August and Sept.,	18 stones,	10 barrels,	3 0 0	3 10 0	—	
Flax,	0 0 10	May 7,	August,	3 bushels,	21 stones,	6 0 0	1 7 0	—	
Peas,	0 1 10	April 15,	August,	10 stones,	84 stones,	2 0 0	2 10 0	—	This is rather an uncertain crop, requiring a very favourable harvest.
Total,	9 0 30								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbages,	0 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sown after a potato crop, in the month of August, which answered well.

(Signed),

JAMES KELLY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

7th January, 1854.

JOHN REILLY, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Glanduff Model Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Killenagh Model Farm.

64. Killenagh Ordinary Agricultural National School, County Roscommon.

January 6, 1854.

Sir,—In submitting to you my second Annual Report on the agricultural department connected with this School, I have great pleasure in stating that its influence on this locality, the gradual increase of public confidence in its usefulness, and the success which has attended my labours, have given great satisfaction.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils receiving agricultural instruction during the year 1853, was forty-eight, two of whom are boarders, four are of the Industrial Class, and the remaining forty-two constitute the Agricultural Class. The assistance of the boarders, in the School as Assistant Teachers, and on the farm in directing and setting an example to the others while proceeding with the work, greatly tends to promote both the literary and the industrial progress of this establishment.

The Agricultural Class, consisting of two divisions, the senior and the junior, receive instruction in the theory of agriculture for at least half an hour each day. The senior class are progressing rapidly, and have already attained a respectable knowledge of the leading principles of agricultural chemistry, geology, vegetable and animal physiology; the origin, nature, and composition of soils, with the steps that should be taken for their permanent improvements; the best method of collecting and applying manures, and of preserving their volatile ingredients; house-feeding of cattle, with the most suitable position, construction, and arrangement of farm offices, rotation of crops, &c., &c. Their text-books are "Johnson's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry," "Murphy's Instructor," and "Hodges' Agricultural Chemistry."

The junior class are made to understand the prevailing errors of the old system of farming; the great loss in allowing liquid manure to waste; the injurious effects of weeds, by depriving plants of their proper nourishment, and preventing air, light, and heat from circulating about them; and the necessity pointed out for abandoning the present imperfect and ruinous system of farming, and for resorting to the improved system of husbandry that will secure the blessings of prosperity, comfort, and independence.

The "Industrial Class," consisting of four boys selected from the Agricultural Class, have shown, by their regularity of attendance, the diligence and efficiency with which they perform the duties assigned to them, and their increased attention to study, and consequent proficiency in literary and agricultural knowledge, an example that will be productive of the most beneficial results.

Whenever the weather permits, the whole class are marched in regular order to the farm, where the different operations, draining, trenching, subsoiling, manuring, and manner of sowing or planting the various crops, are practically illustrated to them; or where, their attention being directed to the progress of the different crops, they are frequently examined on the soils most suitable to their growth, the manner and time of sowing, quantity of seed required for a given space, &c., thus making the farm an open book, and each crop the subject of a useful lesson.

The portion of the farm which exemplifies the improved system of husbandry contains 4A. 3R. 2P., statute; of which the garden contains about thirty-six statute perches; the buildings, play-ground, central road, and paddock, occupy an area of 3R. 11P., statute; and the remainder 3A. 2R. 35P. is divided into four divisions of nearly equal extent, and cropped in the following manner:—

Division.	Extent. A. R. P.	Crops.
No. 1,	0 3 14½	Oats, sown with clover and grass seeds.
,, 2,	0 3 14½	Potatoes, one-half of said division; turnips, one-eighth; carrots, one-eighth; parsnips, one-eighth; and cabbages, one-eighth.
,, 3,	1 0 3	Which in a regular rotation should be a grain crop, but the soil being unsuitable, it was cropped with potatoes, one-fourth of said division; and turnips, three-fourths.
,, 4,	1 0 3	Should be a grass crop, but as a regular rotation could not be established in one year, it was cultivated with potatoes, vetches, beans, peas, flax, mangels, and cabbages, as the nature and various qualities of the soil suggested.

The oats were sown on the 30th March, at the rate of nine stone per statute acre; and on the 16th of April, red clover (at the rate of 10 lbs. per statute acre) was sown, and afterwards a mixture of Italian and perennial rye-grass (one and a-half bushels of each) were sown, the surface soil having been stirred with a light harrow for the reception of the seeds, and afterwards bush-harrowed and rolled.

The schoolboys were instructed in the sowing of the different kinds of seed, and all grew as evenly as if sown by the most experienced hands.

The rye (2R. 1P. statute), cultivated on a moory portion of the farm, unfit for any other kind of grain, and which was also sown with grass-seeds, proved to be a very beneficial crop.

Though the turnip crop suffered very severely from the attacks of the fly, thereby rendering its produce so very inferior when compared with that of other localities; yet, by transplanting, with frequent applications of liquid manure, afterwards by weeding and hoeing between the plants, and loosening the soil between the drills, it was admitted by numerous visiters, during the months of August and September, to be a good example of successful cultivation. The kinds cultivated were Laing's and Skirving's Swede. The seed was sown in drills twenty-seven inches asunder, and the plants (most of which were transplanted) stood twelve inches apart.

The carrots cultivated included two varieties, the scarlet horn and the white Belgian; the former seems to be the more nutritious, but the latter by far the more productive. The seed, after having been carefully mixed with fine sand, and rubbed between the hands, was sown in continuous rows, sixteen inches apart, and afterwards closed and rolled. The after-culture consisted in weeding and thinning the plants to about four inches apart, and loosening the soil between the rows, at the same time earthing a little to prevent them from becoming green. It was greatly admired by visiters for both the careful cultivation and consequent superiority of its growth.

The parsnip crop (almost a total failure in consequence of bad seed) was sown on the 18th April, on a flat piece, in lines sixteen inches apart; and on the 3rd June, there being no symptoms of vegetation, turnip seed (Skirving's Swede) was interlined between alternate rows of the parsnips. Only a few dozens of the parsnips grew to perfection; but the turnips were a very good crop.

The cabbage, which comprised most of the best varieties usually cultivated, attracted great curiosity both as to the mode of planting and superior growth. Their extent among the "green fallow crops"

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Killenagh Model Farm.

being one-eighth of the whole, was planted on the 3rd of March with early York, in rows three feet apart, and fifteen inches in the line; and on the 20th of April interlined with flat Dutch cabbages, at the distance of thirty inches in the line; so that the Dutch plants were then in rows three feet apart by thirty inches in the line, and a Dutch plant being opposite each alternate York. The early York, a most luxuriant crop, were in full perfection in June and July, and were then removed. The flat Dutch, then beginning to expand, occupied the whole space, so that in a short time scarcely could a vacant spot be observed. This mode of interlining early with late kinds was adopted with all the different varieties.

The beans cultivated included the following varieties—the horse-bean, on the farm; the Mazagan and the Windsor, in the garden. Those on the farm were sown on a portion of soil that had been trenched, and from its sterile nature, was considered unfit for any other crop. The seed was dropped in ruts, three or four inches deep, and thirty inches apart, formed with a spade and line, then covered and rolled. The after-culture consisted in frequently digging the soil between the rows, by which the growth of weeds was destroyed, the soil became finely pulverized by exposure to the air, and its natural qualities much improved. The bean crop presented a luxuriant appearance, and promised an abundant return during the months of August and September; but in consequence of a long continuance of wet weather at the period of harvesting, they could not be properly dried, and did not repay the cost of cultivation.

The peas, which included the following varieties—early frame, green marrow, marrowfat, &c., were sown in drills, either as protection to parts of the garden, or along the borders of other crops on the farm; and as their growth was chiefly in the air, from which they derived the principal part of their nourishment, I considered them not only a beautiful, but also a very beneficial crop. The extent occupied by them I estimated to be equal to five statute perches.

The flax crop was cultivated chiefly for the purpose of affording practical instruction respecting its cultivation and management. The extent occupied was one statute perch, on which two different varieties of seed were sown, the Riga and the American; the former of which grew much better than the latter, producing a longer stalk and a finer fibre. All the different operations, viz., sowing, weeding, pulling, rippling, watering, grassing, &c., were performed by the pupils in the most systematic manner.

The mangels, which included two varieties, the long red and the yellow globe, were cultivated on a portion of ground which had been inundated during the winter and chief part of the spring months. The seed was sown in drills twenty-seven inches apart; and though the sowing of the seed and after-culture were systematically and carefully performed, yet, in consequence of the cold, ungenial state of the soil, and late period of sowing, the produce was very small.

The garden, for which I obtained a first-class premium, was admitted by the judges (the Patron, C. French, Esq., and his agent, Patrick P. Taaffe, Esq.,) and other respectable visiters, to be the neatest and best specimen of a good vegetable garden. It is enclosed by a ground-hedge of thorn and privet, and divided into six rectangular divisions, with a border nine feet wide. On four of the divisions the following rotation is being carried on:—

1st Year, or Division,	. . .	Parsnips.
2nd ,,	,, . . .	Onions, leeks, &c.
3rd ,,	,, . . .	Carrots.
4th ,,	,, . . .	Peas and beans interlined, three feet apart.

Division 5 was sown with early turnips, succeeded by nonpareil cabbages; and division 6 was planted with early cabbages of different sorts, interlined with late varieties. The borders were chiefly used as nurseries for young plants.

Killenagh Model Farm.

The stock kept on the farm during the year were two cows, one calf, three pigs, and some poultry. One of the cows, though yielding a large quantity of milk during the winter and part of the spring, was sold fat on the 4th of April. They were constantly house-fed, except two or three hours of each day when allowed out for exercise on a bare pasture. The cow-house, which was whitewashed in summer, was kept clean and well supplied with litter. Some dry peat-mould was procured and kept convenient to absorb any liquid and prevent the escape of gases. The turnips were given in a cooked state, with alternate feeds of hay, cabbages, rape, &c., and the cattle regularly curried and brushed, which promoted the health and comfort of the animals.

The pigs were occasionally washed, and regularly brushed; their cot was kept clean and well supplied with litter.

For the collection and preservation of manure, a large quantity of dry peat-mould and some charred peat were procured during the summer, and secured from rain in convenient places, from which it was used as required to absorb liquid and prevent the escape of gases; and thus afforded a great increase to the quantity and quality of the manure-heap, which was made up in the following manner:—A layer, twelve inches deep, of dry peat-mould was placed at the bottom; over this layers of vegetable manure, consisting of decayed cabbage leaves, potato-stalks, short grass, turnip-tops, &c., were alternated with those of farm-yard manure and saturated peat-mould; the whole was carefully covered with peat-mould, and the contents of the tanks, when not required for any of the growing crops, were thrown evenly over its surface. The tanks, consisting of two herring barrels, were conveniently situated for receiving the liquid manure from the cow-house, the kitchen, and also that which might ooze from the manure-heap. The liquid is conducted alternately into them by means of a flagged sewer with a double egress; and was applied with beneficial effects to turnips, carrots, onions, transplanted cabbages, &c., when diluted with twice its bulk of water.

The permanent improvements effected during the year were chiefly the draining, trenching, and enclosing of the garden; the division of the farm, the draining and levelling of an old trench on it; the removal of numerous unsightly and irregular banks; the removal of stones out of the soil, the subsoiling of a shallow stiff portion of the land.

The example of systematic husbandry exhibited on this model farm will be productive of the most beneficial effects on the agriculture of this locality. The spirit of improvement has already manifested itself in several instances; and when the seeds of instruction and industry, implanted in the minds of our young agriculturists, shall arrive at maturity, we may then hope for the industrial prosperity of the country, and the increased social comfort and happiness of its inhabitants.

In conclusion, I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks and gratitude to the Patron, C. French, Esq., for the great assistance and kind encouragement he has given. He has lately expended a large sum in the deepening of a river, which will be of great importance in effecting the thorough drainage of the model farm, and also of the adjoining district, and is now proceeding with the erection of suitable farm buildings. I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., Agricultural Inspector.

MICHAEL OWENS, Teacher.

Summary of the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	39	18	10
,, Paid for Labour,	36	7	0½
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	4	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	3	6½
,, ,, Cattle,	2	17	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	2	11	3
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	2	2
,, ,, One year's Rent and Rent-charge of Farm,	8	5	10
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate (one-half),	0	9	7
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	9	4½
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	7	14	9½
	£107	9	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	1	12	4
,, ,, Roots, &c., including those used in house,	21	0	10
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	11	1	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce, including that which was used in house,	19	12	7
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	1	9	2
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	52	13	6
	£107	9	5

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Killenagh Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied. A. R. P.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre. £ s. d.	Result of Cultivation. Profit. £ s. d.	Result of Cultivation. Loss. £ s. d.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	1 0 12	February & March,	August & September,	8 cwts.,	5 tons,	8 0 0	3 9 10½	—	One-fourth unsound.
Turnips,	1 0 0	From 4th May to 2nd June,	December,	2 lbs.,	12 tons,	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 22	April,	November,	7½ lbs.,	Red, 8 tons, 12 cwts.; White, 10 tons, 6 cwt.	5 16 0	1 16 0	—	Seed sown in drills, 16 inches apart.
Cabbages,*	0 0 35	From the beginning of March to the beginning of June,	From June to December,	Varied according to the kinds,	An excellent crop,	8 10 0	2 10 3	—	* The extent for cabbages, among the green fallow crops, being 17 statute perches, or one-eighth of the whole, was planted on the 3rd March with early York, in rows 3 feet apart, and 15 inches in the line; and on the 20th of April, flat Dutch cabbages were planted between the rows of early York, at the distance of 30 inches in the line; so that the Dutch plants were then in rows 3 feet apart by 30 inches in the line, and a Dutch plant opposite each alternate York.
Mangel Wurzel,	0 1 2	3rd June,	Beginning of October,	4½ lbs.,	8 tons,	5 0 0	0 15 9	—	
Vetches,	0 0 14	1st sowing, 30th March; 2nd sowing, 27th April,	Carried from the field when required in July, August, & September,	11 stones sown with ½ oats,	A good crop,	3 10 0	0 11 4	—	
Peas,	0 0 5	From 7th April to the end of May,	July, Aug., & Sept.,	A pint to 14 yards of drill,	Very good, but not ascertained	13 10 0	0 10 4	—	
Beans,	0 0 28	Middle of May,	1st week of October,	15 stones,	Not ascertained,	6 0 0	—	0 3 6	
Onions,	0 0 6	12th April,	September,	5 lbs.,	—	8 0 0	0 5 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Flax,	0 0 1	10th May,	29th August,	3 bushels,	2 tons, 8 cwts.,	8 0 0	0 0 6	—	
Oats,†	0 3 14	30th March,	September,	9 stones,	8 barrels,	3 10 0	1 17 8	—	
Rye,†	0 2 1	26th February,	September,	10 stones,	17 cwts.,	3 5 0	2 8 11	—	† The value of the straw is included in these profits.
GRASS.									
Grass for Hay,	1 2 36	Permanent,	August,	—	1 ton, 2 cwts., aftergrass, 7 cwts.,	1 10 0	3 13 3½	—	
Pasture,	1 3 18½	Do.,	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 18 8	—	
Paddock,	0 1 24½	Do.,	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 4 0	—	
Total,	8 1 19								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbages,‡	0 0 34	July, Aug., & Sept.,	—	—	—	7 0 0	0 12 9	—	‡ The Savoy, Borecole, and Nonpareil, succeed well during the winter.
Cabbage-plants,	0 0 2	18th August,	—	20 lbs.,	—	12 0 0	0 7 0	—	
Mangels,	0 0 11	6th August,	November,	Transplanted,	Not ascertained,	0 14 6	0 0 6	—	
Leeks,§	0 0 1	8th July,	—	—	—	10 0 0	0 0 3	—	§ Seed sown in the beginning of April; transplanted in July in rows 12 inches apart by 4 inches in the line.
Lettuces,	0 0 1	16th August,	—	—	—	10 0 0	0 0 3	—	
Celery,	0 0 5	13th August,	—	—	—	10 0 0	0 0 3	—	
Rape,	0 0 20	October,	—	Transplanted from seed-bed,	A good crop,	10 0 0	0 5 0	—	
				Do.,	—	7 0 0	0 7 6	—	
Total,	0 1 34					—	25 14 10	0 3 6	

2 N 2

(Signed), MICHAEL OWENS, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HUGHES, Manager.

January 6, 1854.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Geevagh Model Farm.

65. GEEVAGH ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Sligo.

January 6, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to forward you a statement of my proceedings in connexion with the agricultural department of the above School during the past year, 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.---The class of pupils receiving agricultural instruction both in the school and on the farm, continues to give satisfaction, and is steadily on the increase. Considering the absence of any immediate encouragement to the pupils constituting this class, I have every reason to feel gratified at the progress they continue to make.

Model Farm.—The model farm contains about two acres, is well fenced, and favourably situated. The soil being good, and in some places deep, I have continued to crop it according to the plan of the "four-course rotation," which I find to answer my little farm very well. In reference to the success which has resulted, or is likely to result from my exertions, I shall content myself by respectfully calling your attention to the following extract from Mr. Brogan's remarks on his last visit to the model farm :—

"I was very much pleased with the systematic and efficient manner in which the cultivation of the model farm is conducted, and with the satisfactory appearance of the crops, &c."

Manures.—By the excellent and judicious system of house-feeding, I am enabled to manure one-fourth of the farm (under green crops) each year, with well decomposed farm-yard manure, at the rate of thirty tons per acre, which manure I collect and preserve in a water-tight pit, and improve by the constant mixture of the liquid from the cow-house.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—That the position of the tenant-farmer in this part of the country has sensibly, and, I trust, permanently improved, is a fact at once most gratifying for the present, and hopeful for the future. When we look at the large quantities of excellent potatoes, turnips, mangels and cabbages, together with the great improvement in the breeding of live stock, and also to the extent of preparations already made for the ensuing spring sowing, we cannot come to a conclusion otherwise than that the farmer is at length beginning to see the *right course*, and that eventually he will be induced to carry it fully into practice.

In the accompanying statistical returns, the extent under cultivation and the quantity of produce raised are accurately set forth. No doubt, the balance sheet will exhibit a profit unusually large ; but you will please to recollect, that I pay neither rent nor taxes for the farm, and this circumstance, of course, augments the profits upon the year's operations.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CLARKE.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	14	13	6
,, Paid for Labour,	2	1	0
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	10	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	18	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	0	3	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,*	3	0	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	9	6	8
	£32	13	2

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	3	9	2
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	4	0	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	5	7	6
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	2	0	0
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	0	15	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	17	1	6
	£32	13	2

* This is the fair value; but no rent is paid, the proprietor giving the land free as an endowment to the teacher.

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Geevagh Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Turnips,	0 0 20	11th May,	November,	5 lbs.,	25 tons,	3 11 6	2 11 0	—	This profit is calculated upon the extent actually under cultivation.
Mangels,	0 0 10	2nd May,	October,	4 lbs.,	22 tons,	3 10 0	0 17 6	—	
Cabbages,	0 0 10	1st April,	October,	—	40 tons,	Not ascertained,	—	—	
Potatoes,	0 0 30	19th March,	September,	10 cwts.,	10 tons,	8 0 0	2 8 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 0 0	12th April,	16th September,	12 stones,	120 stones,	3 7 6	1 11 8½	—	
GRASS.									
Clover,	0 2 0	Spring, 1852,	Various,	20 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	
Permanent pasture,	0 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	2 0 0								

(Signed), THOMAS CLARKE, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

31st December 1853. DOMINICK NOONE, Manager.

66. UPPER ARIGNA ORDINARY AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Sligo.

Upper Arigna Model Farm.

January 4, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Third Annual Report on the agricultural department of the above School, for the year 1853.

Agricultural Instruction.—Agricultural Day Pupils.—This class continues to give me much satisfaction, both as regards their attention to study and the proficiency they have made in the theory of agriculture.

A decrease of two has taken place since the date of my last Report, but this must not be attributed to any unwillingness or want of anxiety on the part of parents or pupils in becoming acquainted with this truly important department of our school instruction, but is owing to the fact of their services being indispensable at home during the autumn and winter months. I anticipate an increase rather than a decrease in the number of our "Agricultural Class" for the coming time, from the fact that many, who never yet entered the School as literary pupils, very often evince much anxiety to hear a lesson on agricultural subjects.

Industrial Class.—It is a great drawback that no provision has yet been made for the establishment of such a class in this School; and while I have to express my regret for the want of such encouragement, I cannot but congratulate those of my fellow labourers who have been favoured with it—not from any pecuniary advantages they may derive from it so much as the satisfaction of having practically exemplified the subjects of their daily lessons, thereby leaving impressions which cannot be forgotten, and without which our agricultural instructions cannot have their intended effect.

Model Farm.—The degree of success which has attended my labours on the farm, during the past year, will, I trust, be considered both satisfactory and encouraging, when, by a reference to the "balance sheet" of 1853, and contrasting it with that of 1852, a gain of £12 will be seen in favour of the former over the latter—and this from land not considered even of medium quality. As I have described what I considered peculiarities in *my* mode of the culture of the potato, and the results likely to arise therefrom, in my last Report, I will not now allude to it further than by again earnestly recommending it, for it has proved to me and others a profitable lesson, inasmuch as, that out of 80 cwt. of potatoes I had not 1 cwt. diseased.

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—My live stock at present is but one cow, which is house-fed the greater part of the year, and would the entire year, had it not been for a portion of the farm which was unreclaimed; and having no alternative but graze on it, or allow it to remain valueless, I chose the former, thereby leaving me more than sufficient feeding for my present stock during the winter and spring seasons. Now that the greater part is reclaimed, I hope to increase my stock, which will be constantly "house-fed." As to "dairy management," the greater part of the produce being consumed by the family, I have had very few transactions under this head, consequently have but little new to offer on this subject more than by saying that the quantity of butter obtained from milk set for forty-eight hours is found to be as great as that obtained from the same quantity set for sixty hours. Cabbages and turnips, with hay or straw between, given alternately to cows, will give to butter a better colour than turnips constantly; in all cases, if possible, the cabbages should be parboiled. The juice of boiled hay, alone, will be found to increase the quantity and quality of milk, and promote the health of the cow.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Upper Arigna Model Farm.

Manure.—This is carefully attended to and economized. The liquid manure is saturated with peat-mould, the whole is conveyed to the headlands of the several divisions for which it is intended, and laid with alternate layers of rushes, heath, and what is here termed sedge, (a kind of coarse herbage found on mountains), where it remains until required, taking care to preserve the most decomposed for turnips, cabbages, &c., &c., and reserving that which is least fermented for the potato, it being found to answer that crop better than that which is much decomposed; and I may here observe, that ashes, procured from whatever source, applied with half manure, produce safer and better crops of potatoes than when farm-yard manure alone is used. Ashes greatly promote the growth of turnips at their first stage, but they do not afterwards weigh so well as when raised from farm-yard manure.

Improvements.—Those are not many; but there is a wide field for them. I have drained and limed one acre during the past year; the materials used for filling the former being sods. My attention being called by the Sub-Agricultural Inspecter, Mr. Brogan, to the importance of affording the pupils an efficient example of "cottage gardening," I hope to be able in my next Report to record the improvements that may be effected by me in this respect.

Progress of Agriculture in this neighbourhood.—There are three things apparent as regards agricultural improvement which I claim to be partly instrumental in promoting:—The first and most original is "green cropping," to promote which the landlord, Michael Keogh, Esq., has kindly supplied his tenants here with seeds, gratuitously, for the last eight years, taking care, through his steward, that no person shall become entitled to them whose land is not properly prepared, and reasonably supplied with farm-yard manure. This, together with "green crops," being skilfully cultivated on his own demesne, to a great extent, may claim the greater portion of merit; but most assuredly I was the first who commenced their cultivation here, and many now outvie me in it. The second is the promotion of the growth of flax. In my last Report I mentioned a hope that this plant would receive a place amongst the other cultivated crops in this neighbourhood. It is now gratifying to me to be able to say that this hope was not vain, as the culture of this valuable crop is greatly extending, and its after-management is giving employment to the female portion of the peasantry in this district. I have this year saved the seed bolls, but I am not aware that any have followed my example, but many are anxiously awaiting the result of the experiment. The third is the careful collection and preservation of manure which formerly had been sadly neglected, its most valuable part being suffered to flow away as a nuisance. I trust the next will be the house-feeding of cattle, and the cultivation of clover and grasses for summer soiling.

Hoping the foregoing Report may prove satisfactory, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL GRADY, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	17	8	6
,, Paid for Labour,	3	1	11
,, Free Labour of Pupils,	1	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	3	7	5½
,, ,, Cattle,	5	10	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	4	0	6
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	8	1½
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	13	10	9
	£48	7	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	4	16	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	6	10	0
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	4	5	0
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	5	15	0
,, ,, Eggs and Poultry,	2	1	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	24	19	6
	£48	7	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Upper Arigna Ordinary Agricultural National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Potatoes,	1 2 0	March and April,	October and Nov.,	14 cwt. 8st. each,	14 barrels of 10 cwt. each,	6 10 0	11 0 0	—	The seed denominated "White Rocks" still continues pre-eminent. Tubers all sound when planted in newly reclaimed moors or bogs.
Turnips,	0 1 0	May & up to 10th June,	November and Dec.,	7 to 8 lbs.,	20 tons,	4 10 0	5 10 0	—	
Cabbage,	0 0 16	March and April,	November and Dec.,	10,080 plants,	15 tons,	7 0 0	4 5 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Oats,	1 1 6	April 20th,	October,	14 stones,	3 sacks of 24 stones each,	2 10 0	1 10 0	—	A bad crop, owing to the time of sowing, a wet harvest damaged it greatly.
Flax,	0 0 10	April,	August,	40 gallons,	360 lbs.,	4 0 0	5 10 0	—	A pretty fair crop, but requires much watering if bolls are to be saved for seed.
GRASS.									
Clover and Grasses,	0 3 8	May,	August,	12 to 14 pounds of Clover, 4 bushels of perennial rye-grass,	If saved for hay, 5 tons for 1st year, and 4 for 2nd year,	2 12 0	From £7 to £8 this year,	—	I am of opinion that any other crop would pay better than a second year's crop of clover and grasses, and am therefore determined to change my course from the five to the four course rotation.
Total,	4 0 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbage Plants,	0 0 10	1st week in August,	—	10 lbs.,	Cannot say, as the crop is a very bad one,	3 0 0	If a fair crop, £12,	—	This crop, owing to the seed not being genuine, has failed.

(Signed), MICHAEL GRADY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

5th January, 1854. DOMINICK NOONE, Manager.

No. 4. Reports on Workhouse Agricultural Schools. Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

67. Belfast Union Workhouse Agricultural School, County Antrim.

January, 1854.

Belfast Union Workhouse Farm.

Sir,—In reply to your "Circular," requiring the returns of "Statistics and Cropping," &c., of the Belfast Union Workhouse Farm, for the past year, I have to express my regret that they cannot be satisfactorily furnished, principally from the circumstance, that the boys are confined to the cultivation of but a limited portion of the workhouse ground. This I expect will be remedied in future, as it is intended that the boys will be employed on all the land attached to the workhouse.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of boys in the workhouse has greatly diminished since last report, and, consequently, a considerable decrease has taken place, not only in the number, but in the capacity of those who constitute the Agricultural Class; their youth, combined with their irregular attendance, consequent on their frequent admissions and discharges, prevent the advancement of any class to that standard which a teacher could desire. It is to be hoped, however, that to many who have left this establishment, and received employment outside, the industrial training they have received here will prove of much advantage in after-life, in establishing a spirit of self reliance, and contributing to their moral improvement and social happiness. There are thirty-six at present in the Agricultural Class.

Model Farm.—Garden culture is carried out on all the ground, as the vegetables are required for consumption in the house. The crops cultivated on the portion allotted to the pupils for the past year, were cabbages of sorts, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, leeks, celery, and some beans and peas. The carrots and parsnips partially failed, when savoy cabbage plants were dibbled in the vacancies.

Manure.—The only manure used was from the privies, mixed with the ashes and straw of the house. The contents of the privies, liquid and solid, are conveyed to a tank in the field, by trucks on a rail. This tank is occasionally cleaned out, when the solid contents are made into a heap, alternated with layers of straw from old beds. The tank is built of brick, having stone stairs in one side, by which the pupils carry out the liquid manure and apply it as required. The solid manure is generally dug into the ground when preparing it for a crop.

Conclusion.—This report, for a year's transactions, is very meagre, but I hope, should I occupy my present position for another year, that more satisfactory details and statistics will be accurately furnished.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c. Hugh Pettigrew.

68. Ballymoney Workhouse Agricultural School, County Antrim.

January, 1854.

Ballymoney Union Workhouse Farm.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you the following Report and return of statistics and cropping of the Ballymoney Union Farm and Agricultural School (in connexion with the National Board of Education) for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

At the commencement of the year there were fourteen boys in the Agricultural Class, of these eleven have gone out as farm servants, none of whom have returned; and, so far as I can ascertain, all are doing well, and giving satisfaction to their employers.

As these boys leave the house, their places in the Agricultural Class are supplied by younger boys, so that the class may always be fully

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballymoney Union Workhouse Farm.

kept up, the result of which is, that at present the Agricultural Class consists of thirteen boys, whose ages average eleven years, and who are regularly instructed in a knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture as pursued on this farm. They attend the Literary School in the workhouse three hours daily, and on three days in each week are taught a lesson on agriculture out of the books furnished by the National Board. They work from four to five hours daily on the farm, by which they have an opportunity of testing and practising their theoretical knowledge; my constant aim and endeavour being to combine the theory with the best and most beneficial adaptation of it to practical and profitable farming.

With this object, as well as to foster a proper spirit of emulation among them, I last year apportioned to each boy in the Agricultural Class a separate plot of ground, and furnished each with the same quantity and kind of seeds and manure, leaving to themselves the preparation of the soil, sowing, planting, &c., and, with the view of familiarizing them with the different kinds of roots, I furnished them with fourteen varieties of turnip seeds, and with four of mangels. It was most gratifying to observe the care, assiduity, and anxiety evinced by them in the cultivation, weeding, thinning, and other details connected with their respective plots.

From the great variety of turnips and mangels, it would be difficult to give the weight separately; but all the plots averaged from thirty to thirty-five tons per statute acre, and all were cultivated in a manner that would not disgrace older and more experienced agriculturists.

At the commencement of the season I proposed to give small premiums to those boys who showed the best cultivated plot, and am glad to state that this had not only your sanction, but that with great liberality you also gave me a sum of money to award as additional premiums amongst them, this has been of great value in affording an additional stimulus to further exertion on their part to attain success and to deserve approbation.

I consider this little experiment to have been eminently successful, and believe that if some such system was more generally adopted, it would be of considerable advantage to the parties more immediately interested as well as to the country at large.

Cultivation of the Farm.—During the year the labour has been chiefly done by the boys, no able-bodied men having been in the house, and the old and infirm being scarcely fit for anything.

The principal manure used is farm-yard manure. We have a quantity of liquid manure, a dressing of which is always applied to grass land after each cutting, which promotes the growth of the next crop very much.

The only permanent improvement made during the year was the drainage of one acre of land, part of which was done by the boys, and part by hired labour.

There is a visible improvement in the cultivation of land and the management of stock in this locality during the last few years, but particularly in the departments of "green cropping" and "house feeding;" and the farmers appear to be more alive to the benefits of a complete and regular system of farming, and appreciate more than formerly institutions whose objects are to create and foster an improved and beneficial system of agriculture in the country.

Hoping this report may be found satisfactory, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOGLE, Master and Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	153	15	9
,, Paid for Labour,	2	17	5
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	9	8	1½
,, ,, Manures,	1	4	3
,, ,, Cattle,	23	9	6
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	43	11	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	2	4	0
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	20	0	2
Four acres of Workhouse land, no rent paid. Estimated value,	11	0	0
To amount Paid for One year's Poor Rate,	0	14	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	2	16	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, in favour of Union, on account of labour of pauper boys,	126	4	9½
	£397	5	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	21	10	6
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	79	16	5
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	76	12	3
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	53	18	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	165	8	4
	£397	5	6

Table showing the Cropping of the Ballymoney Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Green Fallow Crops.									
Potatoes,	2 2 30	February and March,	August to November,	11½ cwts.,	79 cwts.,	8 10 0	2 0 8	—	
Turnips,	0 3 0	May and June,	December,	4 lbs.,	24 tons,	7 10 0	8 10 0	—	
Mangels,	1 3 0	1st May,	1st December,	5 lbs.,	24 tons,	8 0 0	16 0 0	—	I put the £126 4*s.* 9½*d.*, the profits of the year's cultivation, down as the value of the free labour of the paupers. The real value of their labour not being easily ascertained.
Carrots,	0 0 20	20th March,	November,	6 lbs.,	12½ tons,	8 0 0	13 17 6	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 20	1st March,	20th December,	6 lbs.,	10 tons,	8 0 0	12 0 0	—	
Cabbages,	1 0 14	March,	December,	4,840 plants,	39 tons,	7 15 0	15 0 0	—	
Onions,	0 3 13	5th April,	September,	11 lbs.,	120 cwts.,	10 10 0	25 10 6	—	
Grain.									
Oats,	2 0 0	1st April,	1st September,	8 stones,	200 stones,	4 10 0	8 10 0	—	
Vetches,	0 3 10	April,	July,	2¾ bushels,	14 tons,	4 4 0	2 6 0	—	
Grass.									
Clover & Italian Rye-grass,	2 3 26	12th April,	June and July,	1½ bushels,	Cut for soiling and hay,	3 15 0	1 10 0	—	
Total,	13 0 13								
"Stolen Crops."									
Turnips,	1 1 0	1st July,	1st January,	4 lbs.,	20 tons,	4 10 0	9 6 8	—	After hay.
Rape,	1 0 0	July,	April,	4 lbs.,	A good crop,	2 0 0	3 0 0	—	After potatoes.
Mangels,	0 2 0	20th July,	December,	Plants,	15 tons,	5 0 0	10 0 0	—	After vetches.
Early Cabbages,	0 1 0	1st November,	May and June,	7,260 plants,	20 tons,	5 5 0	8 1 8	—	Before turnips.
Cabbage Plants,	0 1 0	12th August,	—	4 lbs.,	A good crop,	4 0 0	Not known.	—	After vetches.
Total,	3 1 0								

(Signed),

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John Stewart, Teacher.

Robert Bogle, Manager.

January 16, 1854.

69. BALLYCASTLE WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Antrim. 13th January, 1854.

Ballycastle Union Workhouse Farm.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I beg to submit the following Report of our proceedings, in connexion with the agricultural department of this workhouse. The farm contains 8A. 0R. 11P. statute measure, of which 6A. 1R. 31P. has been under cultivation, during the past year. The rotation I have adopted is the "four-course shift," the order of succession being :—first year, potatoes, turnips, and mangel; second year, wheat or oats, laid down with grass and clover seeds; third year, grass for soiling; and fourth year, oats and spring vetches; with a stolen crop of rape or savoy cabbage after the vetches.

The potatoes were planted in March, and promised to be a very successful crop; but in consequence of the disease, one-fourth of them were rendered fit only for pigs. I planted drum-head and flat Dutch cabbages in the sides of the ridges, which yielded a beneficial crop for winter use.

Turnips.—The portion under this crop was first dug by the pauper boys and two or three disabled men, as there has not been an able-bodied man in this workhouse during the past year. The ground was then, in May, harrowed, cleared of all weeds, and the drills opened at about twenty-six inches apart. The farm-yard manure being scarce, guano was applied at the rate of 5 cwt. per statute acre. The seed was sown about the 15th of May, but the dryness of the season caused it to miss in some places. I then, in June, supplied the vacant spaces in the drills by sowing purple-top Aberdeens, which proved successful, and both together yielded a remunerating crop.

Mangel.—The cultivation of this crop was the same in every respect as that of the turnips, except the sowing being a little earlier.

The wheat was sown in February, at the rate of ten stones per statute acre, but did not prove so successful as expected.

Oats.—This crop was sown in April and proved to be a very remunerating one.

Agricultural Class.—In consequence of a great number of the advanced boys being hired out as farm servants, there are not many boys at present in the School, able to read or comprehend the principles contained in the agricultural books supplied for their instruction by the Commissioners of National Education. The number at present instructed in this useful science is but six.

I rejoice to have it in my power to say, that those boys who were hired out during the past year have given satisfactory proofs to their employers of the utility of the instruction and industrial training they received here; and I have every reason to hope that they will become useful members of society, and will reflect great credit on the system that impressed upon their young minds the principles of agricultural education.

Dairy.—You will see by the Balance Sheet, that the dairy has produced to the amount of £60 5*s.* 3*d.*, charging the milk 2*d.* per gallon lower than the usual contract price in this locality.

That agricultural improvement in this locality has been progressing during the few past years is a fact generally admitted; but I cannot say what amount of merit is due to our farm for promoting it.

Accept my sincere thanks for the gratuity which your Board awarded me on the recommendation of Mr. Brogan (Sub-Agricultural Inspector), from whose instructions and suggestions I may be able to carry out the system of improved agriculture with more efficiency and success in future. Hoping this Report may meet your approval,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BUTLER,
Master of the Workhouse.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballycastle Union Workhouse Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	145	4	8
,, Paid for Labour,	4	16	7
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	7	4	7
,, ,, Manures,	3	2	4
,, ,, Cattle,	13	13	8
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	14	8	1
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	1	3
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	6	17	2
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	16	3
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	13	10
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	40	12	10
	£239	11	3

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	42	10	0
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	17	3	7
,, ,, Cattle Sold,	48	7	11
,, ,, Dairy Produce,	60	5	3
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	71	4	6
	£239	11	3

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ballycastle Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Potatoes,	0 3 0	March,	October,	10 cwt.,	65½ cwt.,	2 1 4	5 16 9	—	The blight showed itself early, and we lost one-fourth of this crop.
Cabbages,	0 1 34	From Feb. to June,	March to December,	4,872 plants,	33⅓ tons,	0 10 0	33 10 0	—	
Mangels,	0 0 20	7th May,	November,	6 lbs.,	28¼ tons,	4 17 7	16 6 2	—	
Turnips,	1 0 0	May and June,	December,	5½ lbs.,	30 tons,	4 17 7	16 6 2	—	
Onions,	0 0 23	March 25th,	October,	14 lbs.,	6 tns. 19 cwt. 1 qr.	2 16 0	40 5 8	—	
GRAIN.									
Wheat,	2 1 7	22nd February,	September,	10 stones,	*—	0 13 4	7 4 0	—	* These crops being sold by auction, we are not able to ascertain the produce per statute acre.
Oats,	1 2 27	16th April,	September,	10 stones,	*—	0 8 9	5 12 5	—	
GRASS.									
Grass,	1 2 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This grass was cut twice during the summer for the cows.
Total,	8 0 11								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Rape,	0 0 30	August,	—	—	—	—	—	—	This rape and cabbage were planted on ground from which we had taken a crop of vetches.
Savoy Cabbages,	0 0 12	Do.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	0 1 2								

(Signed,) ALEXANDER M'ALLISTER, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

2nd January, 1854. GEORGE BUTLER, Master.

APPENDIX K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report. *Ballycastle Union Workhouse Farm.*

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Larne Union Workhouse Farm.

70. Larne Workhouse Agricultural School, County Antrim.

23rd March, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to submit my Third Annual Report, for the year ended 30th September, 1853, on the agricultural department of the Larne Workhouse.

I am happy in having it in my power to state, that the results of the general management for the past year, continue to uphold the high character earned for this institution in former years; and it cannot but be a source of much gratification to those having the reformation of our youthful pauper boys at heart, to witness the salutary effects produced during their brief sojourn here.

The division and course of cropping adopted by me being similar to those of 1852, and as they are fully described in my report for that year, I believe it would be unnecessary to advert to them here.

Owing to our proximity to the town, and having consumption for garden vegetables on the premises, we are persuaded that the system of culture adopted by us (a four-course green crop shift) is as judicious as could be established under the circumstances.

The improvements of a permanent character effected during the year consisted in cutting the hedges of the boundary fences, and plashing them in such a manner as to render them difficult of ingress or egress; and lastly, in making the dykes act as main drains in carrying off the superabundant water from the land. These operations were not performed by the boys, the Guardians being pleased, as on other similar occasions, to allow labouring men to execute this, together with other heavy work, such as planting potatoes in ridges, which is too difficult for mere boys.

We continue the practice of digging as much of the ground as possible in the autumn and early winter months, laying it up in little ridgelets, thereby exposing a much greater surface to the ameliorating influences of atmospheric changes than if laid in a plain surface. We have at the present time the whole farm dug deeply and well, with the exception of about half an acre, although our boys are few in number, and very small, consequent on the increasing demand that exists for skilled labourers in the neighbourhood.

As regards the industrial training of the boys, which must ever be considered subordinate to the religious, literary, and moral, the progress made in the acquisition of agricultural knowledge has been as satisfactory as could be expected under similar circumstances. The instructions communicated by me, both scientific and practical, are such as I think best adapted to their slender capacities; owing to their tender years, it would be preposterous to expect them to become adepts in agriculture.

In conclusion, I beg to offer a few remarks on some of the more prominent causes which contributed in reducing our profit so much below that of 1852. You will see by reference to the balance sheet of that year, that the item for onions was £21 9*s.*, while last year on the same extent of ground, the amount realized was only £4 8*s.* The cause of this deficiency I attributed to a defect in the seed, for a large proportion of them, instead of bulbing properly, grew up into "scallions," which injured their keeping qualities, and thereby precluded the possibility of our getting anything like market price for them. Again, the item for carrots in 1852, was £8 9*s.* 6*d.*; whereas, last year they were a total failure, in consequence of the long-continued drought in the months of May and June.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c. John White.

71. Clones Workhouse Agricultural School, County Monaghan. Appendix K.

2nd January, 1854. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my Third Annual Report on the agricultural department of this workhouse, arranged, for the sake of facility of reference, under the following general headings. *Clones Union Workhouse Farm.*

Agricultural Instruction.—The progress in this department has been very creditable, considering the age of most of the pupils, and their constant shifting in and out of the workhouse, which is a very serious drawback to their improvement. The Agricultural Class is formed of the boys in the Sequel, Third, and Fourth Classes in the day-school; and, of course, varies in number in proportion to the attendance there is in those classes. The average number as compared with last year shows a decrease of eight; the total average under instruction during the year standing at about seventeen. This number may appear smaller than might be expected in a workhouse school, where it is expected all may be compelled to attend; but I never *force* any of the boys to enter the Agricultural Class. When a new comer wishes to join it, if he can be recommended by the majority of the boys, he is admitted at once; but it is always a matter of choice with himself. The boys are all volunteers, as they call themselves, and it is considered rather a disreputable thing not to belong to it.

Our Industrial, or Working Class, at present consisting of nine boys from twelve to fourteen years of age, is merely a more advanced section of the agricultural one. The boys are selected from the most active and intelligent of these, but every boy in the School who is considered fit to gain anything by observation, is allowed to take part in the work of the farm. The industrial staff, however, are expected to be more exemplary and better informed than any of the other boys. They receive a somewhat higher course of instruction, perform all the most important operations on the farm, sow all seeds, &c., while two of the steadiest and most orderly officiate in turns as stewards over the rest, set them to work, have charge of the time, the tools, the manures, &c. They also receive extra rations, and the Guardians do everything in their power to procure suitable situations for the most deserving. These encouragements, which they appear to appreciate, have a manifest effect upon their diligence and behaviour.

School-farm.—The diligence of the boys in carrying on the various ongoings of the farm, may also be stated to have been satisfactory. One item of six shillings was all the hired labour. The poor fellows were sometimes almost overpowered with work. Some of the crops in consequence of this (the Aberdeen turnips in particular) were late, and did not reach a fair average. The division under grain was much too heavy a crop to yield well. Our Swedes, mangel, and all the garden vegetables, except the carrots, were very fine. The potatoes were attacked in the beginning of August, with the blight, which made such rapid progress, that they had to be disposed of as soon as possible. They were a remarkably abundant crop, however, which in some measure compensated for the loss; and there was also a plentiful supply of cabbage for the house, in the brows of the ridges. A part of the field which I left without plants, in order to try the effects of additional ventilation, was infected in an equal degree with the rest. A few tried in drills, were, if anything, infected the least; while another spot, where early cabbage had been planted, also as an experiment, on the 12th of May, was a total failure, It would seem, that whenever the stalks begin to blacken, the growth stops. The management, I may add, was unexceptionable. The soil, which had become inert from long cultivation,

Clones Union Workhouse Farm.

underwent a thorough renewal. The ground was all deeply dug up before the winter had set in. It then received a sufficient dressing of good manure early in spring, and was planted with fresh bought seed, consisting of a number of different varieties of the newest kinds, for the purpose of noting their comparative results.

As directed, I forward the yearly Abstract of Accounts, with a rough sketch of the farm, representing the distribution of the crops, with marginal references of the description and extent of those grown on each of the divisions. The relative proportions of these show the rotation employed. By comparing the Summary or Balance Sheet, also sent, with that of last year, you will observe there has been an improvement in the financial department. The amount of profit may appear to be less than might be expected from a Model Farm, considering that the labour is free; but when we take into consideration, the heavy loss sustained on a previous year's valuation, which has now been cleared off, the gain on the year's transactions is more than I expected. When we advert to this, the surprise is not so much that the profit is so little, as that there is any at all.

Live Stock.—Only a pony kept for carting out the manure, &c. This is a matter of regret, since obviously no system of tillage can be complete without that other important department of the farmer's business, the feeding of stock.

Manures.—These, as already stated, are placed under the care of two stewards, appointed from the Industrial Class. They have been managed with particular care and neatness. The bed-straw got from the dormitories, rotted with the night-soil, gave manure for the potatoes and cabbage. The privy stuff mixed in the tank with turf-mould, made a rich dressing for the turnip and garden vegetables. We preserved enough of dry ashes to start the turnip and other small seeds. No special manures were required, except on a small scale, to exemplify to the boys their uses and modes of application

Permanent Improvements.—None effected during the year, except bottoming anew the road leading to the manure heap, and enlarging the tank beside it.

Progress of Agricultural Improvements in this locality.—There appears to have been a considerable extension of some kinds of green-crops, especially of mangel, and a decided improvement in the culture of others. This I can well believe; but I am not prepared, from personal observation, to state exactly to what extent it may be said to have resulted from the practice exemplified here. Many of the small farmers have consulted me about the cultivation of their crops. Such facts, though apparently of a trivial nature, would seem to convey that the amount of good effected in this respect, has not been confined to those attending the School.

General Observations.—Under this last head, I have to regret that there still lingers among some persons here an unfavourable feeling upon the subject of giving agricultural instruction to boys, especially in workhouses, as if there were any disqualifying difference between pauper children and others, except indeed what arises from the social defects of the institutions to which they have the misfortune to belong; or as if there were anything really beneficial—anything which the benign Creator has thought good for his creatures, that he has not given us the means to accomplish. It is most important to entertain correct ideas of the early impressions of children, when we remember the influence which these exercise in forming the character. A taste for gardening, mechanics, &c., imbibed in early life, has been known to give a direction to the whole subsequent career, and to yield, not unfre-

Clones Union Workhouse Farm.

quently, in after years, the fairest fruits of human knowledge. With children hardly anything having a useful aim should be deemed visionary or impracticable, under a well-directed system of education. It has sometimes struck me that boys actually learn agriculture better than almost anything else. It seems to be more natural to them—probably from many of its objects coming so directly within the simple operation of the external senses. Some boys of twelve or fourteen years of age have, as it were, an intuitive perception of the subject, far in advance of their years; whom it would not be easy to satisfy with any very superficial information. The Teacher of an agricultural school requires, indeed, to be self-prepared in no ordinary degree, in order to meet the inquiries which their ever active minds are constantly suggesting. Like other original investigators, they are, of course, perpetually falling into mistakes, thus indicating, most plainly, that this is the point at which instruction would naturally commence, the signal point from which should proceed our first step in the business of education.

Happily the great modern principle of combined physical and intellectual training—the recognition of which forms the basis of all the extraordinary improvements in education, which have taken place within the last half century—is now fully established in our schools, and beginning to be well understood. Deriving efficiency, therefore, from all these concurrent circumstances in its favour, the present agricultural movement of the National Board, it is to be hoped, will prove eminently successful; for whilst admitting the useful tendency of the various public measures which are in operation for the encouragement of a better system of husbandry among the people, still it cannot be concealed, that after all, comparatively but little good has yet been effected. The greatest obstacle to the progress of agricultural improvement amongst the rural population is known to be the prejudice of habit, which continually increasing in strength, has become utterly indestructible in the adult mind. It is clearly useless ever to expect any radical change of system from our present race of farmers; so that if ever any better direction is to be given to our agricultural practice, it must be from the young alone we are to look for it. It is the juvenile bands instructed in our country schools and workhouses, that are to be the succeeding cultivators of the soil, the future representatives of the farming community. If they are also to be the future reformers of the soil, then it is most evident, that to proceed in a proper direction, agricultural instruction should naturally form a prominent part in their preparatory course. In a private letter on this subject, recently addressed by an eminent authority in one of the sister kingdoms to a friend in this country, I find the following passage, which, though rather at variance with some things in my own educational creed, is yet very interesting. It is another evidence, if any were now required of the important influence of industrial intelligence upon the juvenile classes.

"I have always thought favourably of giving boys agricultural instruction. In Ireland, I am persuaded, it must lead to incalculable good. The impressions we get at school stick to us the longest of any, and often impart a colouring to all that is to follow after. It is *there* we draw the first breath of intellectual life. The school I went to, I remember, was a kind of agricultural concern, in its way—no doubt as plain a mansion as ever it pleased the arts and sciences to dignify with their presence; but as it was the sole temple of Minerva in the parish, it was always well filled with scholars. The master knew little or nothing about science, but he had an extraordinary taste for farming, and a remarkable power of inspiring the boys with the same spirit of enthusiasm. We voluntarily cultivated the whole of his little holding for him, in first-rate style, in return for which, we were all duly initiated into the mysteries of his favourite hobby, in a homely, indeed, but far from inefficient manner. Some of that man's pupils afterwards

distinguished themselves in the agricultural line. . . The scheme, as you describe it, is worthy of the National Board. The idea is magnificent, yet simple and natural. But you will have to 'rightly divide' between theory and practice, which we are so perpetually setting at variance, giving to each its due share of importance, without overlooking either. Without a fair knowledge of the principles of the former, there can be no sound cultivation, but without a familiar acquaintance with the commonest details of the latter, you cannot be a farmer at all. Some of our best English writers on agriculture were notoriously bad farmers. How is this? Would it seem as if the business of farming were, after all, a matter of observation and experience as much as anything else? I have known hundreds of lads, who from having been brought up on well-managed farms, came to be most skilful practical men, with but a very small share of what is called book farming. I fancy the great point to aim at with boys is manual dexterity on the School farm, with just as much of the principles of agriculture as they can easily comprehend—the known truths themselves, rather than the particular trains of scientific investigation by which they have been established, leaving these pretty much for a higher exercise of the mind.

I cannot conclude without adverting from a deep sense of gratitude and esteem, to the invaluable assistance and counsel which I still continue to receive from the Manager of the School, William Forster, Esq., of Ballynure. It would not be possible to add anything to the high estimation with which that gentleman's character is universally regarded here, as the steady patron of everything calculated to do good among the rural population.

J. KIRKPATRICK.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	90	19	7½	By amount received for Grain,		0	10 11
,, Paid for Labour,	0	6	0	,, Roots, &c.,	54	2	11
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	9	6	11	,, ,, Farming utensils, sold by auction,	16	7	7
,, ,, Miscellaneous,	0	5	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	44	6	0
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	15	13	4				
,, ,, Poor Rate,	1	7	5	,, Balance due for Oats,	11	10	0
,, ,, County Cess,	0	11	0	,, ,, for Hay,	4	0	6
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	21	17	5½	,, ,, for Turnips and Carrots,	9	8	10
	£140	6	9		£140	6	9

Table showing the Cropping of the Clones Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	1 3 26	1st week May & July,	Successional,	4 lbs.,	Not ascertained,	—	—	—	Swedes good; Aberdeens light; used successionally in the house.
Mangel,	0 3 0	Last week of April,	November,	4 lbs.,	—	—	—	—	Very good.
Potatoes,	2 0 8	February and March,	September,	13 cwt.,	—	—	—	—	Sound, 70, unsound, 30, per cent.
Cabbages,	0 2 7	Successionally,	Successionally,	—	—	—	—	—	Very good.
Onions and leeks,	0 1 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very good.
Carrots,	0 1 0	2nd week of April,	—	—	—	—	—	—	Brairded well, but turned out ill.
Grain.									
Oats,	3 2 24	Last week of March,	—	16 stones,	—	—	—	—	Sold by auction—very heavy crop.
Grass.									
Grass,	1 1 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very heavy crop—sold by auction.
Total,	10 3 10								
"Stolen Crops."									
Curled kail,	0 1 10	2nd week of August,	During winter.						

(Signed), J. Kirkpatrick, Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 5, 1854. William Forster, Manager.

72. CASTLEBLAYNEY WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Monaghan.

Castleblayney Union Workhouse Farm.

January 6, 1854.

SIR,—In conformity with your instructions, I beg to furnish you with the following Report on the Agricultural Department of the above School for the past year.

Agricultural Instruction.—The number of pupils receiving instruction in agriculture is very much diminished, as compared with those similarly occupied at the corresponding period last year. We had then 135 boys, from five to fifteen years, of whom forty-eight were in the Agricultural Class, whereas we have now but eighty-two, including all the boys from four to fifteen years, twenty-five of whom are learning agriculture, and have, with few exceptions, been selected from the junior classes of last year. They appear anxious to improve themselves, and exhibit a desire to be employed at field work, in which they have generally become expert in using the implements and performing every practical operation on the farm. There were forty-seven of the more advanced boys hired out during the past year by respectable farmers, to whom they gave very general satisfaction; but eight of this number returned to the house, three of whom required to be admitted into hospital. There have not been, in any case, complaints made of their moral or industrial habits, a circumstance of which I feel proud, having had their tuition entirely under my superintendence. The instruction, up to the present period, imparted to this class has been chiefly of a practical nature. When they are made thoroughly conversant with these details, I intend to enter gradually on the scientific part of their education; at the present time they are instructed in the theory of agriculture, in the school-room, for half an hour before and after the ordinary school hours; the remainder of the time, when weather permits, they are engaged in farming operations.

Model Farm.—In the Report I had the honour of forwarding last year, I stated that I contemplated carrying out the three and four course rotations, but I since received a communication from Mr. Brogan, Sub-Inspector of Agricultural Schools, advising me to adopt a three and five course rotation of green cropping, as being better adapted for the grounds attached to this workhouse. I am now laying out the land for these rotations in accordance with his views, and I expect to have them established in the ensuing season. Mr. Brogan also recommended some other improvements on the farm, the whole of which have been nearly completed.

We have filled up the bed of an old river at the eastern side of the farm, and thereby succeeded in reclaiming some few perches of ground which heretofore was unprofitable. We also trenched and subsoiled a considerable portion of the ground for green crops last year, and a portion of the ground intended for similar crops this year has been deeply dug since October last.

Manures.—There is particular attention paid to the management of the manure. The night-soil, ashes, and other refuse from the establishment are the only manures used upon the farm, and the quantity that can be supplied from these sources is quite sufficient. This year a compost heap is being formed by mixing alternate layers of earth and vegetable substances, the sides being lightly pressed with spades as a preventive to the escape of the gases. At Mr. Brogan's suggestion we altered a very large heap of manure from an inconvenient position on the south side of the farm to a place less objectionable, and gained thereby a portion of ground, besides adding to the improved appearance of the place.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Castleblayney Union Workhouse Farm.

Progress of Agricultural Improvements, &c.—As to the satisfactory state of progress made by the boys in agricultural pursuits since the connexion of our agricultural department with the National Board, being about the 23rd of February, 1852, I am enabled to state that they have given me every satisfaction, and in corroboration of this statement I beg to solicit your attention to the following extracts from the Reports of W. A. Hunter, Esq., District Inspector :—

1st Report.—"The agricultural department appears to be in a flourishing condition; the boys are evidently willing to work and desirous to improve, and they have made some progress in the Agricultural Class Book. The Teacher appears to be entering upon this part of his duty with a praiseworthy energy."

2nd Report.—"The agricultural department is in a very satisfactory state.

"Many of the advanced boys have left the house since the last inspection.

"The crops cultivated by the boys are in a flourishing condition, and considerable progress has been made in the theory of agriculture, as contained in the Agricultural Class Book."

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge the great encouragement afforded by the Chairman and Board of Guardians of this Union, who have, at all times, cheerfully co-operated in forwarding the interests of our agricultural department, which, I trust, will soon be a source of credit as well as profit to the Union.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DAVID LOCKHART, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, &c.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	4	5	4
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	1	8	8
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	13	7
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	5	6	8
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	0	8	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	0	5	10
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	41	19	4½
	£48	3	0½

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By amount received for Roots, &c.,	1	11	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	53	16	5½
	£55	7	5½

Table showing the Cropping of the Castleblayney Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P. Y.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	0 2 22 0	May and June,	Not all lifted, in consequence of the late storm,	4¾ lbs.,	18 0 0	2 11 6¾	15 8 5½		
Cabbages,	2 0 11 21	March, April, & May,	Used as required,	Not ascertained,	16 0 0	2 17 2½	13 2 9½		
Onions,	0 0 16 12	April 11,	8th November,	9¾ lbs.,	5 2 5½	2 12 0½	2 10 5		
Leeks,	0 0 8 15	April 11,	Some yet in ground,	18¾ lbs.,	Not valued,	2 12 0½	—	2 12 0½	An exceedingly bad crop.
Carrots,	0 0 6 2	April 18,	All raised in Nov.,	13 lbs.,	13 3 9	2 11 0	10 12 9		
Parsnips,	0 0 6 2	April 18,	Raised in November,	13 lbs.,	13 3 9	2 11 0	10 12 9		
Cabbage plants seed,	0 0 13 8½	August 1,	Some transplanted in Nov., the remainder yet in seed-bed,	6 lbs.,	4 5 8½	2 11 2½	1 14 6½		
Grain.									
None,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No grain crops.
Grass.									
Grass,	1 0 0 0	—	Cut and taken off by purchaser at different times,	—	Sold at £1 6s.,	—	1 6 0	—	
Total,	4 0 1 0								
"Stolen Crops."									
Cabbages,	0 0 7 0	November,	Various,	—	Not ascertained,	—	—	—	
Leeks,	0 0 6 0	Transplanted,	Used as required,	—	Not ascertained,	—	—	—	
Total,	0 0 13 0								

(Signed), David Lockart, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Samuel M'Birney, Manager.

January 6, 1854.

73. Kilmallock Poor Law Union Agricultural School, County Limerick.

January, 1854.

Kilmallock Union Workhouse Farm.

Sir,—By desire of the Secretaries of National Education I beg to submit this, my third Report on the Agricultural School and Model Farm of the above Union.

The farm, which contains about twenty-seven statute acres available for cropping, was solely worked by forty-two boys, from nine to fourteen years; but, as Mr. Brogan, when lately inspecting the farm, recommended me to increase my class, so as to give instruction and practice in improved agriculture to a greater number, I increased it to fifty, and purpose, in spring, to increase it to 100. The boys work on the farm on alternate days, thereby affording an opportunity of instruction to double the number already stated.

I have the pleasure of being able to state that the conduct and attention of the boys, generally, is now very good, and also to observe that what they considered heretofore as painful to acquire, and too laborious to endure, they now feel an easy task and pleasant exercise, and vie with each other in the answering on agricultural subjects and operations of the farm; and it is gratifying to observe, that out of eighty boys taken out of the house as farm servants but three have returned.

Secondly, I have the pleasure to state that the entire working of the farm, and the results thereof, have been, with little exception, very satisfactory, and abundant crops have been carefully gathered in, with the exception of wheat, which, from some fault in the seed, did not do well, and a second crop of clover and grass which could not be properly saved, as it was too late in the season when it was fit for cutting.

The five-course rotation has been arranged in the following manner, in order to raise crops most calculated for the use of the workhouse:—

First year, mangel wurzel, parsnips, carrots, and potatoes, &c., manured.

Second year, winter wheat.

Third year, flax, succeeded by a stolen crop.

Fourth year, Swedish turnips and cabbages, &c., manured.

Fifth year, oats or barley.

I had but a small portion of the farm (1½ acres) under potatoes, which produced an excellent crop, and nearly free from blight; and strange to say, when all fields in the locality were quite withered away, those on the farm kept still green and luxuriant, to the surprise of the neighbouring farmers. The seed was of the description called "forty-folds," dug fresh from the ground, and planted in drills—not in contact with the manure—in the first week of March.

The flax was a fair crop, fully realizing my expectations, and would have met with signal success were it not that I was disappointed in being able to obtain a proper place for steeping it; I, however, hope to be able to have a proper place for that purpose prepared before next year. The farmers, generally, in this district, seem to have no inclination to cultivate flax, which appears to me to be a most important crop; but, at the same time, I am of opinion that their prejudices against it are fast wearing away. In April last, when I was getting the ground prepared for the reception of the seed, as is customary, some of the neighbouring farmers were examining my operations, and offered their opinion that it would not be a beneficial crop; however, I requested of them to come and watch my operations, and judge of the results, which some of them did, and appeared not a little interested with the mode of management, which was as follows:—

Kilmallock Union Workhouse Farm.

I pulled the flax in the second and third weeks of August, and put it up in "wind-rows" until it was perfectly seasoned and dried; the weather being then favourable, I brought a few very strong tables, and spread a winnowing sheet on the field, and with beetles threshed off the seed, which I cleaned immediately and spread on a boarded floor. I have now twenty-four bushels of as good seed as I ever saw, off about two statute acres, and the fibre not in the least injured.

Live Stock.—None, as yet, has been purchased, notwithstanding my repeated applications to the Guardians showing the importance of their being kept as a means of rendering the pecuniary profits greater, as well as affording the boys an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with their general treatment and management.

Manures.—There still remains much to be done in improving the quantity and quality of the manure at this establishment. At present all the liquid portion is allowed to escape, and this must of necessity continue until a tank is made for its reception. The tank is now about to be erected by the Guardians, and a proper site for the manure heap will afterwards be made.

The different kinds of manure, however, are at present well intermixed, and, in general, a top-dressing of liquid manure is added to the mass, which is afterwards covered with cinders or ashes, or some such deodorizing substance. It is (after being turned once or twice) carried into the place required, and wherever applied, it is invariably covered into the soil at once.

Permanent Improvements.—A portion of Nos. 1 and 2 of the five-course rotation, together with about half an acre of the garden, has been drained; a hedge (thorn) planted along the farm road, from the workhouse to the centre of the farm; and the grounds in front of the workhouse have been improved by laying a portion of them down under shrubs and flowers.

The progress of agriculture in this locality appears in some instances to be advancing, and better green crops are now produced than I have noticed for some time past. I consider that the improvement in this respect has been owing, in some degree, to the example set forth on the Model Farm.

In conclusion, I have to state, that were the Guardians to erect a tank for the purpose of collecting the liquid manure of the establishment, so as to have it in readiness to apply to any part of the farm, manure heap, &c., that the good results would be equal to, at least, an addition in the profits of from £30 to £40 per annum.

Again, if cattle were kept, house-fed, and supplied with abundance of food, which could be raised by the means before referred to, and also by growing numerous stolen crops, the advantages arising from such a system, fully and properly carried out, would be highly profitable, besides affording most instructive lessons to the farmers of this locality.

Hoping this Report may prove satisfactory, I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

P. F. O'Hagan, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Head Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	276	3	9½
,, Paid for Labour,	15	6	3
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	12	17	9½
,, ,, Agriculturist's salary (nine months),	32	10	0
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	2	19	4
,, ,, Nine month's Rent of Farm,	37	15	1½
,, ,, ,, Poor Rate,	3	17	11½
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	4	8	1
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	70	4	1
	£456	2	5½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	5	5	8½
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	64	17	3½
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	385	19	5½
	£456	2	5½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Kilmallock Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Swedish Turnips,	7 0 0	From 20 May to 15 Jun.	From Oct. to Dec.,	About 4 lbs.,	34 tons, 5¾ cwt.,	5 5 1	17 11 11	—	A very good crop.
Carrots and Parsnips,	0 0 17	16 and 17 May,	November,	About 6 lbs.,	4 tons,	—	0 14 11	—	A failure.
Cabbages,	0 2 0	April and May,	Aug., Sept., & Oct.,	7,040 plants,	50 tons,	—	1 18 5	—	A good crop.
Onions,	0 0 20	April and May,	Oct., Nov., and Dec.,	About 32 lbs.,	12 tons,	—	90 14 11	—	A fair crop.
Potatoes,	0 2 0	From 5 to 12 March,	October,	About 12 cwt.,	8 tons,	—	19 10 7	—	An excellent crop.
GRAIN.									
Oats,	5 2 0	March 11 and April 9,	September,	6 stones,	200 stones, 2½ tons straw,	—	6 4 11	—	A good crop.
Barley,	2 3 5	March 28,	Aug. 29, 30, and 31,	About 5 sts.,	172½ stones, 1½ tons straw,	—	4 17 5	—	A very good crop.
Spring Wheat,	4 1 12	March 12,	Sept. 22, 23, and 24,	About 5 sts.,	69½ stones, 28 cwt. straw,	—	2 10 4	—	An exceedingly bad crop.
Flax,	2 1 0	April 10,	August,	2½ bushels,	1 ton 16 cwt., 10⅜ bushl. seed	—	4 8 3	—	An average crop.
GRASS.									
Italian and Perennial Rye, Grass, and Red Clover,	3 3 12	March,	June,	2½ bushels grass seed and 8 lbs. clover,	3 tons,	—	—	0 0 1	A medium crop.
Hay,	1 0 0	Old lea,	July,	None,	2 tons,	—	—	1 15 1	A light crop.
Total,	27 3 26								
Garden,	0 2 20								
Waste,	2 1 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 8 3	This, for the most part, can be reclaimed.
Total,	29 2 24								

(Signed,) PATRICK F. O'HAGAN, Agriculturist.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 6, 1854.

CHARLES EYRE COOTE, Member of Agricultural Committee.

74. NEWCASTLE UNION WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Limerick.

January, 1854.

Newcastle Union Workhouse Farm.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you my Report on the Newcastle Union Model Farm for the past year, 1853. In doing so, I think it proper to describe to you the state of it at the time of my appointment, in March, 1851. It had then been a commonage or waste for two years previous, yielding all sorts of weeds, and in a quite impoverished state; the greater part of it covered with water during winter, and until late in spring. It had been let to the labourers of the town, as what is called "quarter ground." It changed not less than thirty or forty owners during the last century, each taking a crop or two of corn in succession, and then giving it up, until at last it was not able to yield any crop at all.

My first step was to commence its drainage; and as I proceeded I had old fences removed, and gripes filled up, and had the entire dug as deeply as possible with subsoil forks, so that it received the benefit of a summer fallow, in the summer of 1851. The weeds all perished and were grubbed up, and picked off the land and burnt. I succeeded in 1852 in having it drained in time for cropping, and had one-fourth of it subsoiled; and in 1853 I put it under a regular "four-course rotation." There are two small portions of land detached from it by the burial ground, containing about four acres; these were all covered with rubbish after the buildings, and with excavation of many sewers leading from them. I had all this removed in 1853, and had the land cropped. I intend putting this under a "three-course rotation." The whole is now very valuable land, instead of being a waste; and I hope it will make the farmers and landlords of the surrounding locality quite sensible of the importance of such improvements.

Many of the Guardians were opposed to the farm, and often proposed to give it up; but it was sustained by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Vice-Chairman, and by a few other intelligent gentlemen of the board, who, having frequently visited the farm, and being intimately acquainted with its working, were quite convinced of its utility, and were able to defeat the opposition of the others.

The Chairman (Edward Curling, Esq.) is agent to the Devon estate, consequently the representative of Lords Devon and Courtenay. He is a skilful agriculturist himself, has established a model farm on his own demesne, and is draining to a great extent on many parts of the estate.

The class of boys (aged from nine to fifteen) allowed for working the farm, being too feeble to do any heavy work, and the soil being a very heavy, retentive clay, difficult to labour, accounts for the great expense. It would be well if I were allowed, henceforward, a class of boys from fifteen to twenty years old. I could have the heavy work done with these, and the light work with the others.

All the boys under my care receive agricultural instruction every morning for one hour. They are divided into two classes. After agricultural instruction, the first division goes to the literary school, while the second works on the farm until breakfast; after which, the first works on the farm, and the second attends the literary school until two o'clock. They all work on the farm from two o'clock until dinner, which is about five o'clock in summer, and four in winter. Only a few of them can read, therefore their agricultural advancement is much retarded.

The farm would have yielded much more profit, if the crops were

consumed by cattle, as much valuable feeding is often wasted, which would yield a profit if given to cows; and though the crops may sometimes fetch high prices, yet other inconveniences arise. Purchasers will retard the subsequent cultivation of the land by not having the crops off in time; the boys are deprived of the knowledge of that most valuable branch of agriculture, the management and house-feeding of stock, and the great accumulation of manure made by them. Probably the Guardians may henceforward keep cows to consume the surplus produce, as those who were heretofore opposed to it are now become converts, and its warmest supporters. Seeing its prosperous state, and the great gain arising from so small a piece of land, they have very wisely turned the crops to good account. The barley is ground by me, and delivered to the master of the workhouse, as food for the inmates; the turnips and onions for soup, and the straw for bedding.

Hoping that this Report may be found satisfactory, and trusting that the result of next year's labour will be much more so,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Laurence O'Shaughnessy, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the
Commissioners of National
Education.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	89	17	10	By amount received for Grain,	103	13	10
,, Paid for Labour,	63	4	8	,, Roots, &c.,	40	14	9
,, ,, Permanent Improvements,	8	10	0½	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	207	5	3
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	20	11	7				
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	9	11				
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,	21	16	0				
,, ,, Poor Rate,	2	10	10				
,, ,, County Cess,	1	10	9				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	142	1	2½				
	£351	13	10		£351	13	10

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Newcastle Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips,	3 1 0	2nd to 12th June,	December 3,	5 lbs.,	About 15 tons,	2 13 11¾	26 18 11	—	There were 3 roods of turnips which were not planted until the 1st week in August. I could not get the land from the persons who purchased the vetches; this proves the loss of not having cattle, as had I cows on the farm, I could have the vetches consumed in June; the turnip tops also went to waste, but the Guardians are opposed to the keeping of cattle.
Onions,	0 0 3	April 27,	September 17,	21 lbs.,	—	2 13 11¾	7 16 10½	—	
GRAIN.									
Barley,	8 0 0	2nd to 16th April,	End of August,	9½ stones,	208 stones,	2 13 11¾	96 17 9½	—	
Flax,	4 0 0	3rd to 12th April,	End of August,	2½ bushels,	—	2 13 11¾	19 16 7	—	The flax is not yet manufactured; I hope it will realize more than the valuation.
GRASS.									
Clover & Italian Rye-grass,	4 0 0	April, 1852,	1st of June, for soiling,	15 lbs. of clover, 1 bushel of Italian rye-grass,	Sold at 1s. 3d. per perch, Irish,	None, as it was sown with the barley,	17 13 6	—	The onions were a very bad crop, the seed being bad; a great quantity of them is still in the land, which I intend to sell in spring.
Total,	20 0 0								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Vetches,	1 1 0	September, 1852,	July,	12 stones,	Sold at 1s. per perch, Irish,	Cost included in previous year's cultivation,	5 8 6	—	The gain appearing here is greater than that of the Balance Sheet. There were incidental expenses with which the general cultivation of the farm had no connexion, but all are charged in making out the Balance Sheet.
Winter Cabbage,	0 2 0	September, 1852,	April,	The plants were grown on the farm in a seedling-bed,	These were almost a failure,	—	0 16 2	—	
Cabbage Plants,	0 0 2	September, 1852,	March,			—	0 12 9½	—	
Total,	1 3 2								

(Signed), LAWRENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

18th January, 1854. EDWARD CURLING, Manager.

75. MONAGHAN UNION WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Monaghan Union Workhouse Farm.

January 5, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit a Report on the agricultural training and instruction of the boys since they came under my care in September last.

The portion of ground assigned for this purpose is 1A. 0R. 18P.; and the crops raised during the past year are shown in the tabulated return appended, and to which I beg to refer you for an account of the estimated value of the cropping of 1853.

There are at present twelve boys engaged in digging the ground, when the weather permits; and as the season advances, eight or ten more will be thus employed. They work two hours each day in winter, and three in summer, and in general seem to evince great interest in their employment; the remainder of the time is occupied in literary studies.

The "Agricultural Class" consists of ten boys, from the third class, who receive instruction in the "Agricultural Class Book" for half an hour on four days of the week.

Subjoined is a statement of the crops cultivated, the period of planting or sowing, as near as I could find out from the entries of my predecessor.

I intend in future to carry out a regular six-course rotation of garden crops.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS WALLACE, Teacher.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

TABLE of CROPPING.

Crops.	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Observations.
Onions,	0	0	15½	No accurate account was kept of the quantity of seed, expense of cultivation, produce, &c. The labour was entirely performed by the Agricultural Class. The crops sown between the 12th April and 12th June, and harvested from 1st August to 1st December. The gross value of the produce being £19.
Potatoes,	0	0	18	
Cabbages,	0	0	27	
Carrots,	0	0	12½	
Mangel,	0	0	30	
Turnips,	0	1	26½	
Leeks,	0	0	9	
Total,	1	0	18	

76. REPORT on the AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT of the CLONMEL WORKHOUSE SCHOOL.

Clonmel Union Workhouse Farm.

6th January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the following Report on the Agricultural Department of the Clonmel Workhouse for the past year.

Model Farm—Extent.—The total area leased by the Guardians is forty statute acres, ten of which are under buildings, yards, &c.; leaving about thirty available for culture.

Soil, Situation, and Aspect.—The soil is a free, dry loam, resting almost immediately on a porous stratum of the limestone formation—requires no draining—is slightly elevated—and has, for the most part, a southern aspect.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Clonmel Union Workhouse Farm.

Division.—It is divided into ten nearly equal parts, by the centre road being cut at right angles by two roads leading to dung-heaps, and two footpaths.

Rotations.—On nine of the divisions I purpose carrying out the annexed rotation, which will be in full operation the third year :—

Division No. 1. Carrots.
,, 2. Turnips.
,, 3. Parsnips—succeeded by stolen crop, winter vetches.
,, 4. Turnips.
,, 5. Mangel—stolen crop, rape and rye.
,, 6. Cabbage—stolen crop, early York cabbage.
,, 7. Grass for Hay—on removal of hay to be cropped in the Aberdeen turnips.
,, 8. Grass for soiling.
,, 9. Potatoes and Onions—when removed in July to be sown with Italian Rye-grass.

I need scarcely observe, that the crops in the above rotation change from No. 1 to 2, 2 to 3, &c. By removing the cabbage off No. 6 early in October, applying and digging down a large quantity of rich manure, drilling up the proper distances for mangel, the cabbage plants can be transplanted into the hollows, where they will be protected from the winter's blast, and can be removed ere they injure the mangel. The seed of the latter to be sown in holes, made ten or twelve inches apart, in the top of the drill, with a wooden dibble, or the corner of a hoe, into which a quantity of night-soil or other compost should be placed, previous to sowing the seed. In this way, provided there was a sufficiency of labour and manure at command, a large return of valuable produce could be taken off the land.

A part of the tenth division, farthest from the buildings, is appropriated as a cemetery : the remainder I intend cropping as follows—in order to teach the boys the improved method of cultivating and saving *flax* and *grain* :—

Division No. 1. Potatoes and Onions.
,, 2. Grass for hay and soiling.
,, 3. Barley—laid down with grass-seeds.
,, 4. Turnips.
,, 5. Cabbages.
,, 6. Carrots and Parsnips.
,, 7. Flax.
,, 8. Oats.
,, 9. Beet and Mangel.
,, 10. Wheat.

Agricultural Class.—This class at first, and up to last July, contained 200 boys ; at present it consists of forty-four—the boys in the third and fourth classes. I intend forming a junior class in agriculture.

Instruction.—Up to the period of discontinuing school (first July) the former number was orally lectured half an hour each morning, the first five days of the week, on the following subjects—the proper laying out of a farm—necessity of levelling old fences, hedge-rows, &c.—draining where necessary—the different kinds of soil, and the rotations suited to each—the proper mode of preparing for, sowing, and after-management of the various crops—the collection, preservation, and application of liquid and solid manure, together with the house-feeding of cattle.

During the course, the beneficial effects consequent on adopting the improved system of husbandry, and the best mode of performing the various *permanent* improvements, were thoroughly explained. The present class is receiving instruction on the different subjects embraced in the "Agricultural Class Book ;" and it is pleasing to observe the interest they take in this part of their education.

Clonmel Union Workhouse Farm.

Permanent Improvements.—104¾ English perches of a boundary wall, eight feet by two (Scotch caped), have been built round the N. W. and N. E. sides of the farm; and it is the intention of the Guardians to have the remainder completed when the weather will permit. 168 statute perches of old fences have been levelled, by which 2R. 15P. of land were added to the farm. Half the centre road has been made, by excavating 714 cubic yards of soil, to get on a level with the yard—paving with large, and covering over with small stones.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement in this Locality.—There is vast room for improvement in the course of farming pursued in this locality. Many of the neighbouring farmers are, I should think, only waiting the result of our improvements, ere they adopt, what is considered by the majority, innovations on their own old and inefficient system.

Pauper Industrial Training.—This I consider one of the most effectual means, at present in operation, for permanently improving the *moral* and *social* condition of the lower class. No undertaking could be more praiseworthy than that of instructing and training up to habits of industry and economy, those destitute children—many of them orphans—with no other prospect (in the absence of such training) but that of remaining paupers for life. And if we only consider the train of evils which idleness engenders, surely those boards of guardians and others who are giving their time, money, and co-operation towards affording instruction and healthful employment (the prevention of those evils) for those creatures, are well entitled to the gratitude of the community. In the Report which I had the honour of forwarding to the guardians (and which I append to this) will be found some of the beneficial results of such training; with a suggestion, which I trust will meet your approval.

Trusting that the seeds of agricultural instruction and industrial training now being implanted will, at no distant day, yield an abundant harvest.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENNY.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

To the BOARD of GUARDIANS of the CLONMEL UNION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following Report, with Statistics of cropping, and Balance Sheet of the Workhouse Farm for the past year.

Instruction.—A class of 200 school boys received agricultural instruction half an hour each morning of the first five days of the week, up till the first of July, at which time the Brewery Auxiliary was given up, and school discontinued, which was a great drawback on the amount of instruction imparted. They are most anxious to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, and perform the different operations with a degree of cheerfulness truly gratifying. Now that the school is re-established, I am full of hope as to the result of our labours during the present year. From experience, I find it better to *lead* than *drive*; and acting on the common expression, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," I give a general task, which would, otherwise, take the day to complete, with a promise of a quarter of an hour for play, after which, they seem to vie with each other, as to who will do most till the piece be finished. In this way I can get more work performed,

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Clonmel Union Workhouse Farm.

and at the same time gain them over, by acting in a kind, though determined manner.

The school boys working on the farm, are divided into three classes, and work on the farm in succession, so that they get two days out of three at school, besides instruction every morning before breakfast. The result of the year's transactions to some may not appear satisfactory; but if we take into consideration the foul, exhausted state of the land, the deficiency in the quantity and quality of manure, and the many difficulties to be contended with, surely it will be considered fair.

As a proof of the beneficial effects of training the pauper youth to habits of industry, I may mention that six boys, of the class between fifteen and eighteen years of age, who were trained on the farm from the commencement, and who were placed over the school boys as monitors, left the workhouse in the beginning of last autumn, and have not since returned. On making inquiry, I learned that two of them are employed with farmers convenient to town, and are giving general satisfaction.

Want of the necessary clothing, on leaving the workhouse is a great obstacle to their getting employment as farm servants. I would therefore suggest, as a means of insuring work for the deserving, the utility of forming an "Industrial Class" of twelve—six school boys, and six over fifteen years of age; to be selected from the most deserving, and each boy be allowed 1½*d.* per week by the guardians, and a like sum from the Commissioners of National Education; to be kept by Agriculturist or Clerk, for the purpose of providing clothes for them, when leaving to enter service outside. As a check on their conduct, the Agriculturist should have power to impose fines—these to be given or added to the most deserving boy's sum, or applied to the purchase of agricultural tracts, to be given as premiums to the boys in the Agricultural Class. Should this suggestion meet your approval, and that of the National Agricultural Inspector, I have no doubt of its practical utility, and beneficial tendency in lessening pauperism, and, consequently, taxation.

To render the instruction of the boys as perfect as possible, the keeping of some live stock is indispensably necessary; as a boy who does not understand the feeding, cleaning, and general care of cattle, will rarely be employed by a farmer.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENNY, Agriculturist.

Clonmel Workhouse, 2nd January, 1854.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	39	5	6	By amount received for Grain,	52	4	0½
,, Paid for Labour,	76	5	6	,, ,, Roots, &c.,	43	8	6
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	10	10	1½	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the Year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	245	8	4
,, Use of Winnowing Machine,	0	10	0				
,, Implements and Repairs,	7	0	9				
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	102	0	0				
,, ,, Poor Rate,							
,, ,, County Cess,							
,, In favour of Union for Pauper Labour,	105	9	0				
	£341	0	10½		£341	0	10½

Table showing the Cropping of the Clonmel Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Turnips, Laing's,	0 1 22·3	14th May,	Winter,	3½ lbs,	33 tons,	8 8 0	11 0 0	—	About 3 acres, cropped with onions, carrots, and parsnips, would have proved a complete failure were it not for the liberal falls of rain we had during the latter end of June and beginning of July. This was the result of turning dry straw into the land the previous autumn and winter.
Turnips, Skirving's,	0 1 21·82	28th May,	Winter,	3½ lbs.,	28 tons 5 cwt.,	6 10 0	10 9 0	—	
Turnips, Purple top,	0 3 22·61	10th June,	Winter,	3½ lbs.,	27 tons 10 cwt.,	6 10 0	9 14 0	—	
Turnips, Dale's Hybrid,	0 1 22·39	18th June,	Winter,	3½ lbs.,	20 tons,	6 0 0	4 0 0	—	
Cabbage,	3 1 3·0	Autumn and Spring,	July to Dec.,	8,912 lbs.,	—	9 17 0	4 3 0	—	
Parsnips,	2 0 2·55	1st to 14th April,	Winter,	8 lbs.,	10 tons,	9 8 6	5 11 6	—	
Carrots,	1 3 38·4	April,	Winter,	9 lbs.,	18 tons,	9 8 6	13 1 6	—	
Onions,	0 3 34·0	April,	September,	20 lbs.,	10 tons,	13 15 6	43 4 6	—	
Leeks,	0 0 20·0	April,	—	20 lbs.,	—	13 15 6	30 2 6	—	
Mangel,	0 0 3·0	3rd May,	1st November,	7 lbs.,	28 tons,	9 0 0	12 0 0	—	
Grain.									
Peas,	3 0 3·17	April,	September,	13 stones,	—	6 11 6	—	2 11 6	The portion under this crop being foul and exhausted by successive grain crops, the weeds got a-head and partly choked them. They also got a blight.
Oats, Black,	3 0 8·37	April,	August,	14 stones,	25 cwt.,	6 11 6	4 13 6	—	
Oats, White,	4 0 7·39	April,	August,	14 stones,	30 cwt.,	6 12 6	4 17 6	—	
Grass.									
Grass,	8 3 0·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 8 0	This portion lay waste for want of sufficiency of labour and manure.
Roads, &c.,	0 1 33·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	30 0 0								

2nd January, 1854. (Signed), John Kenny, Agriculturist.

77. CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Tipperary.

January, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to forward my Annual Report and Returns of the Agricultural Department attached to this Workhouse for the year ending the 31st December, 1853.

When I entered on my duties as Agriculturist on the 25th of April, 1853, some of the crops were sown, and the land prepared for the remainder, so that I was left no option but to get them in as quickly as possible, a work of no trifling difficulty. However, I succeeded in producing a very superior crop of oats, mangels, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, leeks, and cabbages; the three first far exceeding in quality and quantity any thing ever grown by any farmer in this locality.

Now that I have experience of the working of junior paupers, I do not set so low an estimate upon their labour. On the contrary, by having a supply of the improved spades of a suitable size they can turn the soil sufficiently deep for any crop, and I am bound to say they do it well and willingly here. They certainly require a good deal of system, and much more careful superintendence, so that managing and tilling a Model Farm with such hands requires both patience and perseverance. My plan is to encourage by a kind expression, so as to make them get on with anxiety for a better position.

The Board of Guardians have erected on this Model Farm a very commodious cow-shed, capable of containing twenty-four cows, with suitable sewers and tank in connexion therewith, and also an agriculturist's house in range with the shed, all presenting a neat and substantial appearance; and they have introduced the keeping of cows on the Model Farm. The milk is used by the inmates of the Workhouse. The first cow was bought in March last, and they continued gradually adding to the number until the 24th November, 1853, when the two last were bought, making the number now in the shed to be ten cows, three of which are off milk, and now nearly fat for the butcher.

Although the improved system here cannot be said to be more than in its infancy, still I think that every person connected with the Union looks upon it as very successful; the cows being constantly house-fed, afford a ready means of disposing of the produce of the Farm. Immediately after the cows are milked morning and evening, the milk is brought to the Workhouse for consumption, thus securing the readiest and safest possible market for the milk, without delay or expense. Before I close this part of my observations, I think right to observe that I have had some difficulty in getting the pauper boys to pay sufficient attention to the cows in every respect; but there can be no doubt but this part of their industrial training will be of great advantage hereafter, and make them more useful as farm servants.

The passing of the Railway through this Farm upset the rotation heretofore followed. I have it now laid down on the four-course shift, and am making preparation to have such crops cultivated as will be suited for the feeding of cows, and for meeting the wants of the establishment.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

RICHARD POWER, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

Appendix K. II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

78. Tipperary Workhouse Agricultural National School, County Tipperary.

2nd January, 1854.

Tipperary Union Workhouse Farm.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my Report, for the year 1853, on the Agricultural Department of this Workhouse.

Agricultural Class.—The Agricultural Department being but a short time in connexion with the Board of National Education, and not having any works on Agriculture till the Commissioners very recently awarded a gratuitous stock of books for this purpose, this class could not be expected hitherto to have made much progress in agricultural knowledge; but I have not failed each day to give a short lecture of a practical nature, such as pointing out the utility of draining, trenching, subsoiling, &c., how these useful operations ought to be performed, and their beneficial effects upon the soil. I also described the different rotations—the cultivation of the various kinds of crops—the quantity of seed, and time of sowing—together with the theory and application of manures. The class consists of the boys of the third and fourth classes, and varies from thirty to forty, according as the attendance in these classes increases or diminishes. At present they are instructed for an hour each day in the Agricultural books lately furnished.

Industrial Class.—About 100 of the strongest boys are selected from those attending the School (consisting at present of over 200 boys), fifty of whom work on the farm three hours on each alternate day, receiving literary instruction in the School on the other days.

The farm contains 9a. 3r. 10p. statute, of which 8a. 3r. 12p. are available for cultivation. The soil is a calcareous loam, resting on a strong clay subsoil, and is well adapted for any crops the Guardians wish to have raised on it. The crops grown on it during the past year, and their mode of cultivation are as follows:—

Cabbage. This crop occupied 2r. 23p., and was so productive, that the Guardians were enabled to sell to the value of £8 3*s.* of it, together with supplying the consumption in the Workhouse.

Onions. This crop gave very fair produce. The manure had been dug into the land on which they had been raised, in autumn, broken down well in the commencement of March, beds formed four feet in width, the seed drilled in eight inches apart at the end of March, and the alleys planted with nonpareil cabbages. We had also a small share of leeks, which were treated in the same manner as the onions.

Parsnips. The manure was trenched into the land intended for this crop in autumn, broken down well in March, drills formed eighteen inches apart, and the seed deposited in them at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre the first week in April. There was a partial failure in this crop, but still I have raised a very fair produce from the portion of land under it, having transplanted Skirving's improved Swede turnips in the blank spaces at the end of June. The latter grew to a large size.

Carrots. This crop was treated the same as the parsnips.

Mangels. The land for this crop had been trenched up in the autumn months, broken down in the beginning of April, drills opened, and manure put into them, the drills closed, the seed dibbled in ten inches apart, at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre.

Turnips. The land for this crop was treated the same as for the mangels, but the tops of the drills, when closed, were raked off, and a scribe made with the drawing hoe. I had the seed mixed with some fine sand, and dropped off the hand in the scribe, and then covered in with the back of the spade.

Manure.—I look upon the preservation of manure as one of the

principal objects to be attended to in judicious farming, and the following is the manner in which I preserve it. After the solid manure has remained for a fortnight in the tank, it is taken up and piled in a heap, watered with the liquid manure, and covered over with earth to prevent the gases from escaping.

Tipperary Union Workhouse Farm.

Permanent Improvements.—During the past year, in the lowest and wettest part of the farm, I got one hundred and sixty perches of stone drains constructed, and this portion I subsoiled immediately after.

Now that we have a good supply of agricultural books, I anticipate in future much improvement in the Agricultural Class. Even at present it is most gratifying to witness the avidity with which they peruse these books. They seem delighted when reading and discussing the matters treated of in them, and I trust they will hereafter turn the knowledge they thus acquire to useful account in maintaining themselves by their own industry.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

John Moloney, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Tipperary Union Workhouse Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	73	8	7	By amount received for Roots, &c.,	107	5	4
,, Paid Agriculturist's Salary,	30	0	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	119	7	8
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	7	8	5				
,, Manures,	12	10	0				
,, Implements and Repairs,	7	15	0				
,, One year's Rent of Farm,	15	18	3				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	79	12	9				
	£226	13	0		£226	13	0

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Tipperary Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cabbages,	0 2 23	Sept. and March,	—	—	40 tons,	3 0 0	11 10 5	—	
Onions,	1 0 0	3rd week in March,	1st week in Sept.,	10 lbs.,	6 tons 3 cwt.,	5 0 0	16 8 0	—	
Leeks,	0 1 0	3rd week in March,	—	10 lbs.,	—	5 0 0	—	—	
Parsnips,	1 1 10	1st week in April,	2nd week in Nov.,	6 lbs.,	6 tons 3 cwt.,	5 0 0	3 10 0	—	There was a partial failure in this crop, but still I have raised fair produce off the portion of land under it, as I got Skirving's Improved Swede Turnips transplanted at the end of June, which grew to a large size.
Carrots,	2 0 16	2nd week in April,	3rd week in Nov.,	6 lbs.,	14 tons,	5 0 0	12 4 0	—	
Mangels,	0 0 32	1st week in May,	End of October,	2 lbs.,	23 tons,	3 0 0	10 0 6	—	
Turnips,	3 1 11	21st May to 12th June,	December,	4 lbs.,	32 tons 14 cwt.,	3 0 0	16 15 9	—	
Total,	8 3 12								
"STOLEN CROP."									
Cabbages,	0 3 18	August,	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	

(Signed), JOHN MOLONEY, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4th January, 1854. W. B. REARDON, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Tipperary Union Workhouse Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Cashel Union Workhouse Farm.

79. Cashel Union.—Castlelake Auxiliary Workhouse, County Tipperary.

January, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to forward the following Report on the Agricultural Department of the above establishment for the year ended 31st December, 1853. It must necessarily be imperfect in some particulars, as I can only speak of it with certainty from November last, at which time I became connected with it.

This farm is situated on the left bank of the Suir, about three miles west of Cashel. The soil is a rich loam, on a limestone bottom. The total extent is twenty-five statute acres, seventeen of which were cropped last season with turnips, parsnips, carrots, mangels, onions, leeks, cabbages, flax, oats, and hay, the greater part of which are consumed in the house.

There are sixty agricultural pupils, who work on the farm for five hours daily, and receive lectures on Agriculture from me for half an hour every evening; besides these, there are sixty others who attend School, and are divided into two classes. The first class work on the farm from 10 A.M. to 12, whilst the others attend school, and the second division is then brought out to work until 2 P.M., whilst those at work in the early part of the day are attending literary instruction under the superintendence of two efficient and well-qualified Teachers.

Hitherto there has been no live stock on the farm, but I hope the Guardians will soon remedy the defect by carrying out the suggestions of the Agricultural Sub-Inspector, M. Brogan, Esq., who visited and inspected our Agricultural Department on the 12th November, 1853.

The manure heap is accumulated from every available source, nothing being neglected that can be beneficially added to it, and due precaution taken to preserve its fertilizing properties until its application to the soil. The liquid manure, so very beneficial to a farm, has not been carefully preserved for want of proper cesspools, but very soon I hope to be able to construct one large enough to contain all that the establishment produces.

Of permanent improvements I can say nothing at present, but before the end of the next year I shall be able to make a satisfactory statement on this head, as there is a considerable extent of waste land, part of which can be cultivated, and the remainder laid out more tastefully and profitably than at present.

In conclusion, I beg to observe that the boys who work on the farm are always healthier looking, and more docile and obedient than those who are confined to the house, and I always find them most anxious to profit by the information imparted to them on agricultural subjects.

Hoping that this Report may be considered satisfactory, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Jeremiah Lynch, Agriculturist.

To Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector to the Commissioners of National Education.

Nenagh Union Workhouse Farm.

80. Nenagh Workhouse Agricultural School, County Tipperary.

January 4, 1853.

Sir,—In compliance with the instructions received in a Circular from the Education Office, I beg to submit my first Annual Report on the Agricultural Department of this school.

Agricultural Instruction.—Ninety boys receive agricultural instruction daily from the Literary Teacher. They can now answer with intelligence on *draining*, *subsoiling*, and the cultivation of most of the *grain* and *green* crops; and they also understand the *theory* of rotation, and evince such a desire for the study that they will soon possess a respectable knowledge of the science and art of agriculture. Last summer there were many more in the agricultural class, but they left the house during harvest, and have not since returned, as many of them were employed by farmers, others went to England, and others to America. In fact, since the first visit of the Agricultural Inspector, all capable of profiting by it have been placed in the Agricultural Class.

Model Farm.—This consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, immediately adjoining the Workhouse. The soil is a good clay. I got the whole farm subsoiled during the winter of 1850 and the early part of the following spring. It is at present in very good condition.

I have cultivated the crops which I thought, from experience, were most profitable, and which were most required for the use of the inmates of the house. Of these, cabbages stood first, and each crop of them did very well; many of the heads weighed 30 lbs. Besides those I brought to maturity, I raised a great deal of young plants of the best quality, which were bought by the neighbouring farmers.

I sowed but little turnips; they were very good. I sowed half an acre of onions; the produce was more than six tons. The carrots were fair; I am keeping them for the horse.

Manure.—Manure is collected here from the privies, the stable, the vegetable and house refuse, ashes, and the straw of the beds. It is preserved in a large heap, carefully turned when necessary, and applied to the crops at the time of sowing. Tanks will be immediately constructed to preserve the liquid manure.

The farmers in this locality are, in general, tolerably skilful agriculturists; many of them visited this farm during the year, and expressed themselves pleased with the state of the crops, &c. The farm will be immediately surveyed, and divided into plots of equal size; and henceforward I will pursue a regular system of "rotation."

In conclusion, I beg to say, the farm accounts shall be accurately kept, and no exertion shall be wanting, on the part of the Literary Teacher or myself, in our respective capacities, for the improvement of the Model Farm and the Agricultural instruction of the pupils.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

PATRICK CRANLY, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector, Board
of Education, Dublin.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Nenagh Union Workhouse Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	83	3	4
,, Paid for Labour and Agriculturist's salary (£20),	20	18	0
,, ,, Farm Seeds,	9	7	5½
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	1	10	0
,, ,, One Year's Rent of Farm,			
,, ,, Poor Rate.	27	10	0
,, ,, ,, County Cess,			
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	101	15	9½
	£244	4	7

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount market value of vegetables consumed in Workhouses and Auxiliaries,	138	4	6
By amount received for Vegetables sold,	48	13	5
,, ,, Manure sold,	3	0	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	54	6	8
	£244	4	7

(Signed) PATRICK CRANLY, Agriculturist.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 5, 1854. J. HOUSTON SHEEHAN, Manager.

81. NORTH DUBLIN UNION AUXILIARY WORKHOUSE FARM, Glasnevin.

North Dublin Union Workhouse Farm.

March, 1854.

SIR,—I beg leave to transmit to you my second Annual Report on this establishment.

Agricultural Instruction.—Agricultural Class.—No increase or decrease has taken place in the number of boys receiving agricultural instruction since the date of my last Report. Their attention to business and study during the past year, both in the school-room and on the farm, has been very satisfactory; and their proficiency in agricultural knowledge far exceeds what might have been expected from boys, the most of whom, from their having been either early immured within the walls of the Workhouse, or idly brought up on the streets of the city, were completely ignorant of rural management. Among the many visiters before whom they have been examined during the year were the two Stewards of Prince Albert, who, as you are aware, paid us a visit in September last, on their way to the Albert National Agricultural Training Institution, Glasnevin. A report of their visit appeared next day in several of the Dublin papers, and in the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* of the 24th September, from the columns of which I may be permitted to quote the following extract:—

"On Wednesday last Messrs. Wilson and Toward, Stewards to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Dr. Kirkpatrick, Agricultural Inspector to the Board of National Education, paid a visit to the North Dublin Union Auxiliary Workhouse Farm, where they found a large number of the junior male paupers industriously employed, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Casey, the very intelligent Agriculturist. They were received by Captain Lindsay, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and Mr. Weddick, Master, who conducted them through the farm, and, after a minute inspection of the crops, went into the school-room, where they heard the agricultural class examined in the theory and practice of agriculture. They expressed themselves highly gratified at what they had heard and seen, and left the subjoined report in the Visiters' Book:—

"'We have inspected the crops upon the Workhouse Farm, and found them very superior, and the management good; and were also much gratified by the answers given by the boys when examined in agriculture.

"'WILLIAM WILSON, Windsor.
"'ANDREW TOWARD, Osborne.'"

"The crops were really very fine, and indicated the result of careful and judicious cultivation. We were particularly struck with the very large specimens of turnips, mangels, cabbages, and potatoes; in short, the whole agricultural department, both practical and theoretical, is conducted in a manner calculated to reflect credit, not only upon the Agriculturist, but upon the Board of Guardians by which he is employed; and it were to be greatly wished that every other Board of Guardians in Ireland would follow their example."

Model Farm.—I am happy to say that the Balance Sheet for the year affords a satisfactory proof that the system of cropping and mode of cultivation here pursued are not unworthy the imitation of those who desire to make the most of a small portion of land. The Royal Dublin Society, at its late Annual Autumn Exhibition, awarded us the *Prize* for the second best collection of farm produce exhibited by the Guardians of any Poor Law Union, and subsequently included our items in its annual "Irish contribution" to the Show of the London "Smithfield Farmers' Club."

Live Stock and Dairy Management.—I regret to say that, hitherto, no live stock have been kept on this farm; but it is to be hoped the Guardians may soon see the propriety of supplying a desideratum without which it is impossible to afford the children an efficient course of agricultural training.

North Dublin Union Workhouse Farm.

Manures.—The arrangements we were adopting for the collection and preservation of the manure, at the date of my last Report, have since been practically carried out. The nightsoil (which constitutes the chief part of our manure) is deodorized with peat-charcoal, which is found to be highly useful in a sanitary as well as in an agricultural point of view. The effete straw bedding is soaked with the slops—such as urine, suds, &c.—which assist in reducing it to a proper consistency to be applied to the land. The bones, to which I alluded on a former occasion, are carefully collected, and as much as can be broken by the children, during the bad weather of winter, dissolved in spring. About 10 cwt. was dissolved last spring, and next year we hope to have twice that quantity. The vitriolized compound was applied, in conjunction with farm-yard manure, to the turnip crop, and its effects on the plants were clearly visible, from the first to the last stages of their growth.

Permanent Improvement.—The permanent improvements effected during the year have been rather limited in extent. Since the old internal ditches were sewered and levelled, very little more remains to be done in this respect than keeping the walks and the boundary-fence in repair.

Before concluding I may be permitted to express a hope that the suggestion in your last Report, with reference to the establishment of a *Central Agricultural Training Institution* for destitute children may be acted upon; for though limited as is my experience as a Workhouse Agriculturist, I am convinced the project would tend to an incalculable amount of good. Indeed, so sensible am I of the many great advantages which such an institution would confer upon the public at large, that I consider it well worthy the immediate attention of those who have the power to call it into existence.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

MATHEW CASEY, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Valuation at commencement of year,	14	11	0	By amount received for Vegetables sold, and consumed in the establishment,	171	14	10
,, Paid in Rent and Taxes,	64	0	0	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year,	61	6	8
,, ,, Seeds and Manures,	16	14	0				
,, ,, New Farming Implements,	11	19	7				
,, ,, Agriculturist's Salary,	20	0	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year on account of pauper labour,	105	16	11				
	£233	1	6		£233	1	6

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Kilkenny Union Workhouse Farm.

82. KILKENNY WORKHOUSE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Kilkenny.

January 7, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, the following Report on the working of the Agricultural Department of this establishment for the year 1853.

I was appointed Agriculturist on the 14th of April; and although I had not many difficulties to contend with, yet, my undertaking was not so favourable as might be anticipated, partly owing to a want of a sufficient number of hands, and partly to the rude inexperience of those placed at my disposal.

The farm is about one-fourth of a mile from the Workhouse, and contains sixteen statute acres, available for cultivation. There are also three acres immediately adjoining the Workhouse, cultivated under my superintendence.

The varieties and respective breadths of the different crops cultivated, with the results of cultivation, will be found in the "Table of Cropping" appended to this Report.

The Agricultural Class consists, on an average, of forty boys, and is separated into two divisions of twenty each. These divisions work on alternate days—thus leaving the daily average of working boys only twenty. The hours of labour are from 10, A.M. till 5, P.M. in summer, and 3 in winter; twenty receive agricultural instruction from 9 till 10 every morning.

The course of instruction comprises all the agricultural subjects that I consider adapted to their capacities, as their literary education is not so advanced as to enable them to comprehend scientific lectures on the theory of agriculture. I have adopted a system of lecturing and examining alternately, besides using the Agricultural Class Book as a text book.

Although their progress in agriculture is slow, from causes which could not yet be overcome, they have far exceeded my anticipations. It is to be regretted that these youths cannot receive any instruction from July to December, as during this period of time they are employed on the capstan-mill from 8 till 10 every morning, and from 5 till 7 every evening.

No rotation of crops has been carried out here, nor is it intended to establish any for some time, as I am directed by the Guardians to grow those crops most profitable and appropriate for the use of the house. It is much to be regretted that a regular rotation of crops is not allowed to be carried out here, as the custom of the middle and lower classes of farmers in the vicinity of the city is to let the land for the first year free to those who manure it, and then crop it themselves with corn for four or five years in succession. It is impossible to prevail on them to abandon this system, as they allege that they could not pay for the land if they had not three or four crops of corn in succession.

No cattle of any description are kept on this farm, and it is a great drawback on the industrial training of those youths, who, when they leave the house, will never have the same opportunity again of receiving instructions on the proper treatment and management of cattle.

A portion of the land intended for green crops the ensuing season has been trenched about 18 inches deep, since November last. There is the greatest attention paid to the management of the manure.

In drawing up the Balance Sheet, neither the Farm nor Workhouse ground was charged with manure, or labour of the paupers.

The farm is debited with but one-half the Agriculturist's salary, as half his time is employed in instructing the boys.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D. PATRICK O'NEILL, Agriculturist.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1854.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	29	17	5½
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	7	5	3
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	7	5	7½
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm,	37	10	1
,, ,, ,, County Cess,	1	15	5
To Profit and Loss for balance, in favour of union on account of pauper labour,	43	15	6
	£127	9	4

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for 1A. 2R. 19P. of Carrots, sold by auction,	26	2	0
,, ,, 6A. 0R. 0P. of Mangels, do.,	28	5	10
,, ,, 4A. 0R. 0P. of Turnips, do.,	14	16	0
,, ,, 8 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. for house use,	33	2	0
,, ,, 3 tons 19 cwt. Parsnips,	15	16	0
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	15	7	6
	£127	9	4

Table showing the Cropping of the Kilkenny Workhouse School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	
Green Fallow Crops.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Parsnips,	1 0 0	May 4,	November 1,	7 lbs.,	3 tons 19 cwt.,	3 10 5¼	12 4 6¼	—	The small profit of the parsnip crop has arisen from the land not being adapted for their growth. Also, the carrots being sold by auction at less than their value. The mangels were also sold by auction at one-half their value. Also the turnip crop was sold at less than one-half its value.
Carrots,	1 2 19	May 10,	November 1,	5 lbs.,	16 tons 10 cwt.,	3 7 8½	10 8 0	—	
Mangels,	6 0 0	May 10,	November 1,	4 lbs.,	18 tons 12 cwt.,	3 1 4½	2 17 5¼	—	
Turnips,	4 1 21	May 25,	December,	3 lbs.,	Not known,	3 11 8¼	0 6 8½	—	
Grain.									
Flax,	2 3 17	April 28,	August 8,	3 bushels,	2½ tons,	1 19 0	8 1 0	—	
Total,	15 3 17								

(Signed), Patrick O'Neill, Agricultural Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

7th January, 1854. Michael Molony, Manager.

83. ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Wexford.

January, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit for your information the following Report on the Agricultural Department of the above establishment, together with the Balance Sheet of the Farm Accounts, and the returns of Statistics and Cropping, for the year ended 31st December, 1853.

Model Farm.—Owing to abandonment of the keeping of stock, (a circumstance much to be regretted,) and the great diminution in the number of boys attending the Workhouse School, from which the labour supply of the farm is derived, the seven-course rotation formerly devised for this farm had to be given up, and in lieu of it I have decided on establishing the following "four-course shift," as more suitable to the present circumstances of the establishment:—

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.
No. 1.	Wheat and Barley.	Roots and Meadow.	Wheat and Flax.	Green Crops.
No. 2.	Green Crops and Meadow.	Wheat and Flax.	Green Crops.	Wheat and Barley.
No. 3.	Wheat and Flax.	Green Crops.	Wheat and Barley.	Green Crops and Meadow.
No. 4.	Green Crops.	Wheat and Barley.	Green Crops and Meadow.	Wheat and Flax.

The above rotation is for 30 statute acres. It will stand thus—11¼ acres under green crops, 7½ wheat, 3¾ barley, 3¾ meadow, and 3¾ under flax. The latter can be sown with cabbage plants as a stolen crop; as they will be disposed of in March and April, there will be ample time to have the land sufficiently worked for Swede turnips. For the certainty of the flax crop, and to diminish the extent under barley and meadow, the plots are divided into two equal parts, whereby the flax will be grown on the different parts of each division every eighth year, and will follow the meadow. By this rotation the boys will have a knowledge of cultivating cereals as well as green crops.

The land may be considered too rich for barley, which might lodge, and to avoid this danger, it will be always grown in drills, and get a dressing of five cwt. of salt, with a few barrels of lime, per Irish acre.

The cultivation during the past year was very efficiently performed by the Workhouse boys, and received the warm approbation of your Sub-Agricultural Inspector, who visited and examined in November last. The results have been on the whole very satisfactory, as will be seen on reference to the Balance Sheet; but the profits would have been much higher were it not for the failure of the flax crop. Four acres of this crop sown after turnips proved completely abortive, and three plots sown after mangels, carrots, and parsnips, also failed. The seed was all sown the first week in April, and after different green crops, with the view of ascertaining, by experiment, after what green crop it would prove most successful. The land in this case should be rich

enough to produce flax or the most luxuriant cereal crops, as it was after producing a rotation of the different green crops, being each year manured with a rich compost. However, I have to remark, that the seed sown had been saved on the farm the two preceding years, and should be a fair quality too, as, for a sample of it the second premium was awarded by the Royal Dublin Society in November, 1852; so that, in my opinion, home-saved seed should not be relied on after the first year, no matter how good it may appear, as part of this seed was also sown on lea, by the side of fresh imported Riga, and the result nearly a similar failure, whilst the Riga was an excellent crop. The seed of the latter was saved, and is nothing inferior to that sown, for which the first prize was awarded at the late show. This success I greatly attribute to the manner in which it was saved, a plan I would strongly recommend to all engaged in flax culture. I had small larch poles cut in lengths of three feet, and driven down in the centre of every second ridge, at seven yards apart, and ropes being made fast from pole to pole, the flax was then neatly placed at each side, with the seeds resting across the ropes; by this means the seeds were all exposed to the air, at the same time the stems were not much affected by the parching sun, and it was fit for stacking in half the time that would otherwise be required. The poles were ranged north and south, and the flax not tied until taking it from the ropes. The poles were purchased for five shillings, and will do for many years. The ropes were made by the inmates.

The next trial was on the different sorts of Swede turnips, sown after flax, the first week in June, with equal treatment, manured with compost enriched from the cesspools. I have found Skirving's purple-top to be superior to all in point of produce, and Laing's next. I made another sowing with the same kind in the middle of the month; the result was equal. This trial was in order to satisfy and point out to the different visitors, who from time to time made inquiries of me, what variety might be the most productive, as there are at present so many varieties cultivated. I had 10 perches under Kohl-Rabi; the produce was at the rate of 24 tons the statute acre. It was sown the middle of April in the same manner as turnips, 28 inches apart, and thinned in June to 18 inches plant from plant. Some were transplanted under the most favourable circumstances, but were far short in weight to those that remained. There was one statute acre under mangel seed which did not come up to our expectations, the produce being only 20 cwt., sold at £40. This was much under the acreable produce raised in 1852, partly owing to bad weather in harvesting last October, which was three weeks later than last season; and again, the bulbs being put out in February, met with the severe frost of last spring, which caused many of them to decay, particularly those which were not well covered.

I intend in future to cover them heavier, and when vegetation sets in to remove part of the clay. Not having a sufficient supply of manure for the different crops, I sowed two acres of mangel with lime, at the rate of 40 barrels per Irish acre, mixed with 5 cwt. of salt. This crop was nothing inferior to those manured from the compost heaps.

In taking stock in December, 1852, the sum of £338 was to be realized from roots, of which the greater part remained on hands, until March and April, when they were reduced by evaporation, &c., fully 20 per cent., especially those that were thatched with straw. To avoid this loss I have them now pitted and covered with clay this season, the same as the old plan of storing potatoes.

As I made a trial in this way last season, I found that the mangels retained their weight until May. Air, heat, and light being greatly

excluded, they did not vegetate much. By this method of storing, a considerable saving will be effected where there is not a sufficiency of straw.

Our crops this year were not as productive per acre as last year; having 20 acres under green crops, there was but a small supply of manure per acre.

It was by the greatest perseverance the after-culture of the different crops was attended to, as out of the daily average of 64 boys, there are only about 18 of them above eleven years of age.

Agricultural Class.—This class at present consists of 30 boys. The roll is called in the School-room at 6 o'clock, P.M., when they receive one hour's instruction in agriculture.

Industrial Class.—This class is divided into two divisions—the first division go out to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, and are relieved by No. 2 at 1½ o'clock, which remain on the farm until 6 o'clock, P.M. By this arrangement the School is not crowded, each class being half time on the farm, and the other half in school, at their literary acquirements. The same arrangement is adhered to with those at trades, of which there are an average of 54 of the larger boys.

The more active boys were constantly sought after, and taken out by the rate-payers; and this fact is looked upon as a more satisfactory indication of the value of their industrial training, than all the profits that could be shown. In speaking of the boys, I am very happy to say that their proficiency for the last twelve months, both in the theory and practice of agriculture, has exceeded my expectations, and surprised the many visiters who have heard them examined from time to time in the field, at their different employments, and in the School-room, by Mr. Murphy, the literary Teacher, whose labours have been unceasing in assisting me in organizing and instructing this class. Having a farm of 33 acres to attend to, I should have failed but for his kind co-operation in this department of industrial education, so much encouraged by the Commissioners and their Agricultural Inspectors, thus showing the great benefit of National Education, which will, it is hoped, be the means of raising agriculture from its present neglected state.

I had been conducting this farm three years previous to its connexion with the National Board, during which time I must confess that I never thought of instructing the boys in the theory of Agriculture, until the great necessity was first pointed out by you; and I have since carefully carried out all the suggestions given from time to time by your assistant, Mr. Brogan.

I am happy to say that the surrounding neighbourhood is much improved in the cultivation of green and flax crops; and both the small and large farmers anxiously inquire after the different experiments carried out on this farm.

From the usual success we have had in the alternate system of cultivating mangels and carrots, it has been, I may say, universally adopted; and from seeing the great economy of saving the flax seed for feeding purposes, the cultivation of the latter has greatly increased, as there are now three extensive scutch-mills erected in this county.

In conclusion, I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the kind mark of approbation I have received from the Commissioners, and hope to persevere in carrying out the proposed rotation, and the careful instruction of the poor children committed to my care.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

ROBERT HAWKINS, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D., &c.

Summary for the Year, and Balance Sheet for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	438	13	6
,, Paid for Labour,	0	10	0
,, Agriculturist's Salary,	40	0	0
,, Paid for Farm Seeds,	18	9	6
,, ,, Manures,	12	18	4
,, ,, Cattle,	5	10	0
,, ,, Feeding Stuffs,	4	4	4½
,, ,, Implements and Repairs,	12	5	6
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm, ,, ,, ,, Poor Rate, ,, ,, ,, County Cess,	94	19	2
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year,	175	7	11
	£802	18	3½

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Grain,	70	5	2
,, ,, Roots, &c.,	326	11	2½
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements,	406	1	11
	£802	18	3½

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Enniscorthy Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.									
Mangels,	10 0 0	April and May,	November,	7 lbs.,	22 tons,	4 5 10	17 8 11	—	£12 18*s.* 4*d.* worth of lime applied to part of this crop, with 5 cwt. of salt, per Irish acre. The crop full as good as that grown on the compost.
Turnips,	6 0 0	June,	Successionally,	5 lbs.,	20 tons,	3 3 4	10 3 4	—	
Carrots,	2 0 0	April,	December,	9 lbs.,	15 tons,	3 6 6	15 8 6	—	
Parsnips,	1 0 0	March,	Successionally,	10 lbs.,	10 tons,	3 8 4	16 11 8	—	
Cabbage,	2 2 0	Successionally,	Successionally,	1 lb.,	—	3 3 0	8 17 0	—	
Onions,	0 2 0	April,	September,	12 lbs.,	6 tons,	3 15 0	44 5 0	—	
Kohl Rabi,	0 0 10	April,	Not yet,	5 lbs.,	24 tons,	3 5 0	20 15 0	—	
GRAIN.									
Flax,	6 0 0	April,	August,	3 bushels,	13½ cwt. flax-straw,	4 8 0	—	1 1 4	See report.
Mangel Seed,	1 0 0	February,	October,	15 tons bulbs,	20 cwt.,	14 5 0	25 15 0	—	The value of bulbs included in the expense of cultivation, as as well as rent, taxes, &c. In all cases the rent and taxes are added to the expense of cultivation.
GRASS.									
Grass,	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The site of manure heaps are added, which makes the walks 2A. 3R. 3P., which is not included in the acreable produce, though the rent and taxes, of course, is paid for that as well as the play-ground, which makes the acreable produce lower.
Walks, &c.,	2 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	32 3 13								
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Cabbage Plants,	1 0 0	August,	Next spring,	8 lbs.,	—	4 4 0	10 16 0	—	
Leeks,	0 1 0	Transplanted,	Next spring.	10 lbs.,	8 tons,	3 10 0	12 10 0	—	
Total,	1 1 0								

(Signed),

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

ROBERT HAWKINS, Teacher.

JOHN KENNEDY, Manager.

January 6, 1854.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Enniscorthy Union Workhouse Farm.

Appendix K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dangan Auxiliary Workhouse Farm.

84. Dangan Auxiliary Workhouse, Galway Union.

31st December, 1853.

Sir,—In submitting for your information the following Report of the Dangan Auxiliary Farm for 1853, I am happy to state, that although some material difficulties had to be contended with in the early and most important period of the season; yet the previous high character of this Farm has been fully maintained, the returns on the whole above an average, and the zeal, attention, and experience of the pupils give daily proof of still more successful results. I took charge, as Agriculturist, on 9th May, 1853, when I found the cultivation in a very backward state.

My first object was to cleanse the farm from the weeds that abounded, thin and transplant the overcrowded crops; and after some patient industry, I at length began to see the fields assume a creditable appearance, and felt gratified in beholding a rapid vegetation. From the causes above assigned, carrots and parsnips were a general failure; and the onion crop also miserably deficient. The land occupied by the former was immediately turned up and reprepared for barley and turnips, after which I prepared to sow a general crop of the latter, with cabbages, &c. Those thus sown became a prolific and luxuriant crop. The potatoes suffered from blight, but brought a partial return; the vetches proved an average, and the superabundant return from turnips, mangels, and cabbages, is expected to more than counterbalance the deficiency in the former. I have endeavoured, to the utmost of my ability, to impress on the pupils' minds the vast benefits derivable from stolen crops; for by a little additional manure and labour, incurring little comparative expense, a second crop is realized equal in amount to nearly two-thirds of the former: this, taken in connexion with a regular rotation, tends not to deteriorate the fertility of the soil; on the contrary, where proper culture and due cleanliness are observed, and a fair proportion of manure used, it maintains it in full heart and vigour, while an additional crop is produced which would nearly repay the whole amount of rent and taxation. After the vetches I took a stolen crop of cabbages, which succeeded well; a similar result followed Swedes transplanted after a first crop of drumhead cabbages; and stolen crops of Maltese, white stone, and Tankard turnips were equally successful after York and flat Dutch; and nonpareil after early green-top. The ground occupied by potatoes is at present under a general spring crop of cabbage plants. The present crop of vetches sown in September, after cabbages, are very forward for the season, and of a highly promising character. The flax crop also produced a fair average return.

The labour of the farm has been effected by a corps of 129 agricultural pupils, averaging fifteen years of age, which have been gradually reduced to forty. They are rapidly progressing in a knowledge of the different matters connected with their business. However tedious and irksome to the instructor his first efforts may be in endeavouring to overcome the many obstacles he has to surmount when initiating the ignorant and wayward into the principles of intelligent industry, it is no less cheering to witness the after results, as have been particularly remarkable here, when in many instances the most insubordinate have become the most tractable, and the naturally indolent most active. During the past year eight or nine of this class have left the farm, carrying with them to their respective localities, such a knowledge of practical agriculture as must tend to improve the systems adopted in whatever locality they may be placed. And this feeling, irrespective of any immediate profits resulting therefrom should tend to enhance

such institutions in the estimation of public opinion. In order to economize expenditure the Guardians have consolidated this with the parent house, all the paupers having been removed to the latter. The Agricultural Classes are now marched therefrom daily to pursue their labours on the farm. The Schools recently held here, are now at the parent house, and are still in the same state of prosperous improvement under the superintendence of two efficient Teachers. Those hitherto employed here in the manufacture of flax, in its different operations, have been engaged at the parent house, with the remnant of last year's stock; the present being yet untouched, where fabrics of every description, both for domestic and other purposes are wrought exclusively by pauper labour. The number of hands already instructed are fifty, ten of whom are weavers, and those have completed pieces of frieze, tweeds, calicoes, blanketing, check, flannels, rugs—in fact, every article of wearing apparel; all of which, whether as regards closeness of texture or durability, can successfully compete with those of the most experienced tradesmen. The different classes have all been arranged and instructed under the supervision of Mr. E. O'Shaughnessy, the intelligent and active master, whose general experience in the manufacturing and every department, has brought the workhouse of Galway to vie with any similar institution in the kingdom. The instructions here communicated are gradually finding their way into the surrounding country; and the numerous visiters who have frequented Dangan bear testimony in the most flattering terms of their high approval of the present prosperous condition of the farm; as the following extracts will sufficiently testify.

Dangan Auxiliary Workhouse Farm.

THOMAS SKILLING, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, writes:—

"Examined the farm and crops, found the land clean, the crops well managed, and every thing in excellent order."

WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., County Down:—

"The farm is in prime order and good condition."

MICHAEL BROGAN, Esq., Inspector Agricultural Schools:—

"I was very much pleased with the very careful and efficient manner in which the cultivation is carried out, and the very promising appearance of the various crops. I examined a class of boys in the theory of agriculture, and was much gratified with the intelligence evinced by several, and the progress made for the short time the class has been formed."

Sir EDWARD BUXTON, Bart., London, and Mrs. BUXTON:—

"The farm seems beautifully managed,"

Other visiters have registered similar opinions. On the whole, there is much cause for thankfulness, that the labours of the past season have been accompanied with such success, which is mainly attributable to the earnest attention of the Guardians and the watchful and indefatigable zeal of the Inspector, J. Hall, Esq.; and this success should act as a stimulus both to Instructor and pupils, to exercise renewed efforts until the Dangan Farm be ultimately brought to the highest degree of agricultural improvement.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PERSSE, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Agricultural Inspector.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Dangan Auxiliary Workhouse Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,*	186	5	0	By amount received for Roots, &c., ...	186	2	0¼
,, Paid for Farm Seeds, ...	12	15	9	By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive			
,, ,, Implements and Repairs, . . .	14	18	7½	of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements, .	163	8	7½
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm, . . .	50	0	0				
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year, on account of pauper labour, ...	85	11	3				
	£349	10	7¾		£349	10	7¾

(Signed), WILLIAM PENSSE, Agriculturist.

January 10, 1854. I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN O'GRADY, Manager.

* See last year's Balance Sheet and Inventory and Valuation. No account is taken of work performed for Cropping of 1853, previous to 9th May.

85. BALLINA WORKHOUSE AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL SCHOOL, County Mayo.

January 3, 1854.

SIR,—I beg to furnish you with my first Report on the above model farm for the year 1853.

It consists of twenty-five acres, statute measure, of which there are 16A. 0R. 31P. in cultivation, and 8A. 3R. 9P. remain uncultivated, for want of a sufficiency of pauper labour to work it. The soil is a calcareous loam.

On my appointment as Agriculturist (1st of September, 1851), I found the farm greatly exhausted in consequence of the successive growth of grain crops, and it was altogether overrun with couch-grass and weeds of different kinds. I commenced trenching on the 1st of October, 1851, and I have now trenched 16A. 0R. 31P. to the depth of twenty-four inches, with the spade, digging up the bottom of the trench, raising all the stones met with, and removing them off the land; these operations were executed during the autumn and winter of 1851, 1852, and 1853. In this way I have succeeded in trenching the above portion of the farm, from which I have experienced the most beneficial results; as the chief success in green crop cultivation depends on deepening the soil, keeping it dry, and free from weeds; if these operations be neglected, or not carefully attended to, there should be no expectation of raising remunerating crops. In general, light land, when subjected to a severe course of cropping, begins to grow a quantity of straw which will yield but little grain; when a portion of the subsoil is mixed with the surface soil, it will produce more grain, of better quality.

Rotation.—The four-course shift has been pursued as follows:—First year, green crops; second year, oats or flax, laid down with grass seeds and clover; third year, grass for soiling and hay; fourth year, wheat or oats. By the above rotation of cropping the farm is regularly worked, cleaned, and manured, and the whole maintained in a high state of fertility; different kinds of green and grain crops are produced without interfering injuriously with each other, and without lessening the productiveness of the soil, and are greater in quantity and of better quality than if no such judicious and systematic course of cropping were adopted.

Progress of Agricultural Improvement.—During the past year many people in my neighbourhood have subsoiled a portion of their farms, levelled old and useless fences, to enlarge their fields, and paid particular attention to the culture of their turnip crops. Those persons who were hitherto opposed to a better system of tillage, are now beginning to acknowledge their error. The advantages which they see may be derived from the improved system have got the better of their prejudices; and they are now desirous of the opportunity of their children being allowed to walk over the farm from time to time. In addition to these considerations, I must observe, and the observation is particularly applicable to this locality, that on the great majority of holdings in this country there is usually a patch of waste land the improvement of which is totally neglected. The occupiers will tell you that it is not worth the cost and trouble of improvement. If you cannot convince them that immediate benefits will be the results of cultivation, it is useless to talk of prospective advantages, and hence it is allowed to remain a perpetual eye-sore as well as loss on the farm.

There is at present an Agricultural Class consisting of twelve boys, from thirteen to fourteen years of age, that work on the farm from

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballina Union Workhouse Farm.

10 o'clock, A.M., to 4 o'clock, P.M. On their arrival at the farm they receive an hour's instruction in agriculture, and on their return to the Workhouse they receive two hours' instruction from the Literary Teacher, by order of the Commissioners and Board of Guardians. There are also fourteen boys, from nine to eleven years of age, that work on the farm from 10 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M., and then return to the Workhouse to receive literary instruction during the remainder of the day.

From the fluctuating attendance of Workhouse paupers, it is impossible to teach them any great amount of scientific, agricultural knowledge; but they are well initiated in the practical details of farm management. I especially endeavour to impress upon their minds the advantage and necessity of habits of thrift and industry—the principal object of our institution being to make them honest and industrious members of society.

Mr. Brogan, Sub-Inspector of Agricultural Schools, in his observations in the report book on his last visit, in August, writes thus:—

"I walked over the farm accompanied by the Agriculturist, and was both surprised and gratified with the very creditable specimen of improved cultivation which it affords, which is equal to anything I have met elsewhere, and much beyond what I anticipated finding in this part of the country. I was also much pleased with the systematic and accurate manner in which the farm accounts are kept."

In connexion with the farm, I may mention, one cow, two calves, and four pigs, which were purchased in conformity with Mr. Brogan's suggestions, and which are kept and fed on the farm produce. They are attended by the pauper boys for a week each, in turn, by which means they acquire a knowledge of the house-feeding and management of cattle, &c.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES WARD, Agriculturist.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of National Agricultural Schools.

Ballinrobe Union Workhouse Farm.

86. BALLINROBE UNION AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, County Mayo.

January 12, 1854.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions I beg to forward you a Report on the agricultural department of the above Workhouse National School for the year 1853.

The amount of land available for the industrial training of the Agricultural Class is one acre and two roods, which has been subdivided into two divisions, upon which three adults and twenty-four boys had been daily exercised in the knowledge of spade husbandry and the cultivation of vegetable produce for consumption in the workhouse, such as carrots, parsnips, onions, turnips, cabbages, and leeks, &c.

The manure used on workhouse land chiefly consists of old bed straw, night-soil, and scouring of sewers and cess-pools, &c., which the inmates are accustomed to collect daily to a manure pit specially appointed at the extreme end of the premises. If any remains after the land is supplied, it is sold by auction to the neighbouring farmers, who eagerly purchase the same.

The system adopted by me on the grounds attached to this workhouse during the last three years, is admitted to be an improvement on the

Ballinrobe Union Workhouse Farm.

general system of cultivating land in this neighbourhood. It has operated beneficially for the pecuniary interests of the union, as well as conveying a considerable amount of information to the inmates, and qualifying them to become farm servants, their services as such being eagerly sought after by the neighbouring farmers. Many of the latter, who are my acquaintances, have employed these boys out of the workhouse, and seem satisfied with their intelligence and the amount of services they derive from them. I may mention, by way of illustration, that no sooner is a boy trained to be a monitor or overseer of labour than his services are eagerly sought after. Our operations during the ensuing season will have to be performed by children of from ten to twelve years of age, as of twenty-four boys whom I had in the class in May last only eight remain at present.

Permit me here to mention that industrial training is not confined to those who receive agricultural instruction in the workhouse, it also extends to other industrial pursuits, such as baking, weaving, tailoring, &c., as also to the children in the Female School, and adults who have been taught embroidery, knitting, sewing, &c.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. NUGENT, Master.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., M.D.,
Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballinrobe Union Workhouse Farm.

SUMMARY of the YEAR, and BALANCE SHEET for 1853.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of Inventory and Valuation at commencement of year,	29	15	10
,, Paid for Farm Seeds, ...	3	1	3
,, ,, Manures, ...	0	2	6
,, ,, Implements and Repairs, ...	6	19	8
,, ,, One year's Rent of Farm, ...	1	10	0
To Profit and Loss for balance, being gain on the year, on account of pauper labour, ...	44	12	1
	£86	1	4

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Roots, &c., ...	50	1	2
By Inventory and Valuation taken at close of the year, inclusive of proportion of permanent unexhausted improvements, .	36	0	2
	£86	1	4

TABLE showing the CROPPING of the Ballinrobe Workhouse National School Farm for 1853.

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of Seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation. Profit.	Result of Cultivation. Loss.	Observations.
GREEN FALLOW CROPS.	A. R. P.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cabbages,	0 1 14	From Oct., 1852, to June, 1853,	Using from May, 1853, to Jan. 1854,	—	2,813 dozen,	5 0 0	23 9 0	—	
Cauliflowers,	0 0 11	July, 1853,	October,	—	1,387 do.,	5 0 0	0 8 0	—	
Parsnips,	0 0 18	March, 1853,	20th Nov., 1853,	3 lbs.,	8 tons 17 cwt.,	5 0 0	0 10 0	—	
Carrots,	0 0 32	March, 1853,	20th Nov., 1853,	3 lbs.,	8 tons 15 cwt.,	5 0 0	0 12 0	—	
Onions,	0 1 24	April, 1853,	September, 1853,	—	5 tons,	5 0 0	18 6 8	—	
Turnips,	0 1 15	May, 1853,	November,	3 lbs.,	—	—	2 10 0	—	
Leeks,	0 0 5	February, 1853,	Still growing,	—	—	—	3 10 0	—	
GRASS.									
Grass,	0 3 0	—	July,	—	—	—	4 4 0	—	
"STOLEN CROPS."									
Broccoli,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 4	—	
Cabbage Plants,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2 6	—	

(Signed), C. J. NUGENT, Teacher.

I certify that the foregoing Returns and Accounts are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

January 12, 1854. THOMAS CLEARY, Manager.

APPENDIX K.

II. Appendix to Dr. Kirkpatrick's Report.

Ballinrobe Union Workhouse Farm.

III.—Analyses of the Soils of some of the Model Farms in connexion with the Board of National Education in Ireland, showing their Mechanical and Chemical Constitution, as ascertained by John F. Hodges, Esq., M.D., Professor of Agriculture in Queen's College, Belfast, &c.

Name of Model Farm.	Soil Analysed.	Mechanical Composition. Clay and fine Sand.	Coarse Sand.	Total.	Chemical Composition. Potash.	Soda.	Carbonate of Lime.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Alumina.	Peroxide of Iron.
Glasnevin,	Surface soil,	33·19	66·81	100·0	0·380	–	2·711	0·345	1·201	3·642
	Subsoil,	30·82	69·18	100·0	0·060	0·19	31·56	0·25	1·67	2·71
Markethill,	Surface soil,	30·0	70·0	100·0	–	–	0·26	0·40	4·93	4·62
	Subsoil,	–	–	–	–	–	0·01	trace,	–	10·86
Larne,	Surface soil,	41·0	59·0	100·0	–	–	1·82	0·48	4·46	10·36
	Subsoil,	–	–	–	–	–	1·30	0·09	5·60	9·45
Kyle Park,	Surface soil,	–	–	–	Soluble salts of potash and soda,	0·23	0·27	0·38	0·75	1·63
	Subsoil,	36·21	63·79	100·0						
Farrahy,	Surface soil,	22·75	77·25	100·0	0·07	–	0·43	0·09	5·65	2·15
	Subsoil,	25·31	74·69	100·0	0·04	–	–	–	–	3·73
Dunmanway,	Surface soil,	10·97	89·03	100·00	Soluble salts of potash and soda,	0·64	0·12	0 03	1·34	6·18
	Subsoil,	15·00	85·00	100·00	0·18	–	0·67	0·19	2·17	5·60

Chemical Composition *continued.*

Chloride of Sodium.	Sulphate of Lime.	Phosphoric Acid.	Organic Matter. Soluble.	Organic Matter. Insoluble.	Insoluble Siliceous Matters.	Total.	Water in Sample.	Description.	Soil Analysed.	Name of Model Farm.
0·077	0·338	0·139	0·257	11 815	78·101	99·036	3·757	Loam,	Surface soil,	Glasnevin.
0·08	–	0·03	both,	3·06	60·13	99·74	2·000	Calcareous loam,	Subsoil,	
–	–	–	both,	12·41	78·10	100 72	28·40	Sandy loam,	Surface soil,	Markethill.
–	–	–	both,	1·73	86·46	99·06	19·10	—	Subsoil,	
–	–	0·10	both,	12·79	68·35	98·36	20·00	Loam,	Surface soil,	Larne.
–	–	trace,	both,	9·39	73·31	99 14	22·95	—	Subsoil,	
–	0·15	0·06	both,	1·89	94·28	99·64	6·10	Loam,	Subsoil,	Kyle Park.
0·56	0·12	0·07	both,	3·24	88·25	100·63	1·76	Sandy loam,	Surface soil,	Farrahy.
0·15	0·14	trace,	both,	3·01	91·41	100 56	1·54	Sandy loam,	Subsoil,	
–	Sulphuric acid. 0 02	0·03	both,	11·21	89·05	99 65	3·00	Sandy loam,	Surface soil,	Dunmanway.
0·63	0·03	0·01	both,	7·40	83·53	100·42	3·20	Sandy loam,	Subsoil,	

IV.—CIRCULAR.—ANNUAL REPORTS AND RETURNS OF "STATISTICS AND CROPPING" OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Education Office, Marlborough-street, Dublin,
185 .

SIR,—We are directed to request that your Report for the year on the Agricultural department of the Agricultural National School, together with the Returns of "Statistics and Cropping," of which blank forms are herewith sent, may be forwarded to this office before the end of the first week in January next.

It is requested that your Report may be drawn up with great care, in a simple and perspicuous style, avoiding all topics not strictly pertaining to your department, and briefly explaining, under the several heads herein set forth, the leading features of your system of management, and any peculiarities that may distinguish your practice from that usually followed.

It is also requested that the particulars required to be furnished in the returns, may be ascertained with the *greatest possible accuracy*, the object in view in requiring such details being, not only to ascertain the progress made and results obtained in each *individual* case, but to exhibit a *tabular statement* of the results realised in *different localities*, with *different soils*, and under *different circumstances*. Such a statement, if carefully compiled from *correct data*, may be found useful in many respects, and will form a valuable addition to our agricultural and educational statistics; but, on the contrary, if erroneous or exaggerated, it will be positively mischievous, and only tend to bring discredit on the parties furnishing such, and on the system they are engaged in carrying out.

To obviate the necessity of forwarding the Farm Account Book, for the purpose of checking the accuracy of the statements in your report, you are requested to furnish an abstract of your accounts, on the form supplied for that purpose, and to have the same examined and certified by the Manager previous to its transmission.

It is considered desirable, for the sake of facility of reference, that some uniform arrangement should be adopted and adhered to in the publication of these reports, and you will, therefore, submit your observations, on the several matters pertaining to the agricultural department, in the following order:—

I.—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

1. Agricultural Boarders,
2. Agricultural Class,
3. Industrial Class,

} State the increase or decrease in each class as compared with the previous year; and the attention to study, and proficiency acquired by the members of each.

II.—MODEL FARM.

State the degree of success which has attended your labours on it during the last year, and any peculiarities in your mode of cultivation, or in the results arising therefrom, which you may consider it useful and instructive to set forth.

III.—LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

IV.—MANURES.

How collected, preserved, and applied.

APPENDIX K.

IV. Circular.—Forms of Annual Returns

If portable or special manures were required, state the kinds, the crops to which they were applied, the quantity per acre, and the comparative results.

V.—Permanent improvement effected during the year.

VI.—Progress of agricultural improvement in your locality, and to what extent it has been influenced and promoted by the beneficial example of improved management afforded on your model farm, &c.

VII.—Concluding observations and suggestions.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

MAURICE CROSS, } Secretaries.
JAMES KELLY, }

To

_____

_____

(RETURN No. 1.)

Statistics of the_____ Agricultural National School and Model Farm, County_____

31st December, 185 .

Extent.	Rent or Value per Statute Acre.	Cost of Cultivation.					Return from Cultivation.		
		Amount paid for Labour.	Estimated Value of the Gratuitous Labour of the Pupils.	Cost of Seeds, Manures, &c.	Rent and Taxes.	Total.	Estimated Value of the Produce raised.	Profit or Loss on the Farming transactions of the Year.	Comparative arcable (Statute) Profit or Loss.

(*Continued.*)

Live Stock.								Pupils receiving Agricultural Instruction.				"Industrial Class."		
Draft Animals.	Black Cattle.				Sheep.	Pigs.	Poultry.	Rotation or Rotations followed.	Agricultural Boarders.			Day Pupils.	Number paid by the Commissrs.	Number paid by the Patron or Teacher.	
	Bulls or Bullocks.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.					Free.	Pay half.	Pay full amount.			Patron.	Teacher.

(RETURN No. 2.)

Table showing the Cropping of the_____National School Farm, for 185 .

Crops Cultivated.	Extent Occupied.	Period of Sowing or Planting.	Period of Harvesting.	Quantity of seed per Statute Acre.	Produce per Statute Acre.	Expense of Cultivation per Acre.	Result of Cultivation.		Observations.
							Profit.	Loss.	

(Signed,)_____Teacher.

I certify that the above Returns are correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief,

_____Manager.

_____Date.

V.—Prospectus of the Model Agricultural National Schools.

The object of these Institutions is, besides affording Agricultural Instruction to the more advanced pupils attending the Literary Schools, and setting an example of skilful cultivation to the farmers in their neighbourhood, to educate and train a class of young men destined for agricultural professions, as Agricultural Teachers, Agriculturists, and Land Stewards. With this view accommodation has been provided at each for a certain number of resident Agricultural Pupils, or "Boarders," of whom one is always to be a *free* pupil selected from the most deserving pupils of the School, the others being required to pay *half* the estimated cost of their maintenance.

The persons selected to fill these Agricultural Scholarships must be not less than fifteen years of age, of good moral character, sound physical constitution, and fair literary acquirements. Pupils of National Schools will obtain a preference.

They will be dieted, lodged, and will have their washing done in the establishment; and will receive literary instruction from the Schoolmaster, and a course of lectures on Agricultural Science from the Agriculturist, besides practical instruction on the Model Farm, in all the operations of which they will be required to assist.

The course of instruction will comprise:—

In the Literary Department—Reading; Writing; Grammar, including English Composition; Geography; History; and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Geometry, especially in their relation to Agriculture.

In the Agricultural Department—Drainage; tillage by manual and horse labour, with the description and use of the different implements necessary; rotation of crops; preparation of the soil for, time and mode of sowing, after-culture, harvesting and economizing the different crops cultivated; the best modes of collecting and preserving manures, with the nature and utility of stimulants and special manures, the crops to which they should be applied, at what time, and in what quantity; the breeding, rearing, house-feeding, and general management of the different kinds of live stock.

While inmates of the Establishment they will be required to conform to its rules, and they will be constantly under the charge of a vigilant and intelligent superintendent, who will strictly enforce order and discipline, and enjoin the observance of all moral and religious duties.

When the course of study in these Establishments is completed, those who have distinguished themselves by their good conduct and proficiency will have an opportunity of being sent to the principal Establishment at Glasnevin, there to complete their course of training free of any further expense.

In order to place the opportunity of receiving such useful and valuable instruction within the reach of the humble class for whom it is chiefly designed, the Commissioners have determined on fixing the amount to be allowed for the maintenance of the Agricultural Boarders at the minimum sum that would be adequate to meet the expense of it according to a plain, but substantial scale—(see the annexed "Dietary Table")—which is estimated at £12 per annum.

The amount to be charged to each Pupil is £6 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

APPENDIX K.

V. Prospectus of the Model Agricultural National Schools.

RESIDENT AGRICULTURAL PUPILS' TIME-TABLE.

	H. M.		H. M.	
At	5 0	A.M.		Rise.
From	5 0	to	5 30	Dress and make up Beds.
„	5 30	to	5 45	Prayers.
„	5 45	to	6 30	Feed and Clean Stock. Clean Yard, &c.
„	6 30	to	7 0	Wash and prepare for Study.
„	7 0	to	8 45	Study Agricultural Subjects, and attend the Lecture or Examination of the Agriculturist.
„	8 45	to	9 0	Prepare for Breakfast.
„	9 0	to	9 30	Breakfast.
„	9 30	to	2 0	P.M. Feed Stock and Work on the Farm.
„	2 0	to	3 0	Dinner.
„	3 0	to	6 0	Feed Stock and Work on the Farm.
„	6 0	to	6 30	Prepare for Study.
„	6 30	to	8 0	Study Literary subjects under the superintendence of the Literary Teacher.
„	8 0	to	8 30	Supper.
„	8 30	to	9 15	Feed Stock and arrange everything for the night.
„	9 15	to	9 30	Prayers.
At	9 30	.	.	Prepare for Bed.
At	9 45	.	.	Extinguish lights in Dormitory.

The above is designed for the *Summer* half year; during the Winter months the hours for rising, meals, labour, and instruction, must be regulated according to the season.

DIETARY for RESIDENT AGRICULTURAL PUPILS.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
SUNDAY, .	Bread ¾lb.; Butter, 1 oz.; Tea, 1 pint.	Bread, ¾lb. Beef, boiled or stewed, ¼lb., and Vegetables.*	Oatmeal, ½lb. in Stirabout, and Skim Milk, 1 pint.
MONDAY, .	Do., and Sweetmilk, 1 pint.	Do., and Bacon, ¼lb. boiled with Vegetables.	Do.
TUESDAY, .	Do. do.	Do., Butter, 1 oz.; Eggs, 2.	Do.
WEDNESDAY,	Do. do.	Do., Soup, 1 pint, and Vegetables.	Do.
THURSDAY, .	Do. do.	Do., Bacon, ¼lb, and 2 eggs fried.	Do.
FRIDAY, .	Do. Butter, 1 oz., and Coffee, 1 pint.	Do., Fish, 1lb., or Milk, 1 pint, and Butter, 1 oz.	Do.
SATURDAY, .	Do. Sweetmilk, 1 pint.	Do., Soup, 1 pint, and Vegetables.	Do.

* Potatoes, when available, can be substituted occasionally for the Bread at Dinner.

MAURICE CROSS, JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

Education Office, Marlborough-street,
April, 1852.

VI. Directions for obtaining Aid to Ordinary Agricultural Schools.

VI.—MEANS to be adopted for obtaining AID towards the establishment of an AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT in connexion with a NATIONAL SCHOOL where local circumstances may be favourable for the combining of Agricultural with Literary instruction.

As much uncertainty is found to exist as to the proper course to be taken in order to obtain a grant towards the establishment of an *agricultural department* in connexion with a National School, and as many applications have had to be rejected in consequence of the necessary conditions not being complied with, it is deemed advisable to publish a few plain directions for the future guidance of parties desirous of having *agricultural* instruction introduced into National Schools under their management:—

Wherever a farm of land of not less than *three statute acres* in extent, and at a distance not exceeding *half a mile*, is connected with a National School, the agricultural department will receive aid on the following conditions:

1st.—That an "*Agricultural Class*" of at least *ten* of the more advanced boys shall receive *theoretical* instruction in the school, and *practical* instruction on the farm, during a specified time each day.

2nd.—That the farm connected with the school shall be efficiently cultivated, according to some approved and *regular system* of *rotation*, so as to serve as a *Model* to the pupils and the surrounding neighbourhood.

3rd.—That the "*house-feeding of cattle*," and the *careful collection* and *skilful application* of *manure*, form characteristic features in the system of farm management.

When it has been determined to make application for aid, the manager should write to the "Secretaries, Education Office," notifying his desire to have agricultural instruction introduced into the school. He will then be furnished with the proper form of application, which he is to fill up and transmit to the Office. Directions will then be given to the Agricultural Inspector to visit at the earliest opportunity; *but, in the mean time, active steps should be taken in organizing the agricultural department, for unless it shall be in an efficient state of operation when the Agricultural Inspector visits, his report must be unfavourable, and the application must consequently be rejected.* If, on the other hand, an agricultural class has been formed, and is found to be progressing favourably in agricultural knowledge, and that the farm shall appear skilfully and carefully cultivated, the report must be favourable, and the grant of agricultural salary will date from the first of the month in which the application was received (if up before the 15th), *no matter what interval may elapse between the date of its being forwarded and the period of the Agricultural Inspector's visit.*

MAURICE CROSS, }
JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries.

APPENDIX L.

General Report of the Results of the Special Examination in 1853–4 of the National Schools in the Workhouses and in the Prisons throughout Ireland, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Opening of the Irish Workhouse Schools in the year 1840, and terms upon which they became *National*,	625
Table showing the Extension of the Poor Law, and the increase in the number of Workhouse Schools,	625
Obstacles to their efficiency,	626
Their condition in 1846 is noticed by the Irish Government,	626
Gratuities to Workhouse Teachers introduced,	626
Effects of the Famine on the Schools in 1847,	627
Special Reports on them in 1847, for the Earl of Clarendon,	627
Social disorganization of Ireland in 1847–8; and operation of the British Relief Association,	628
General Examination of National Teachers in 1848–9; absence of those in Workhouses,	629
Increase in the number of Gratuities to Workhouse Teachers in 1850, and state of those Schools in 1850-1-2,	629
Prison National Schools; and extent of aid granted to them,	629
Number of Workhouse and of Prison Schools visited by Head Inspector up to 1853,	630
Special Examination of both Workhouse and Prison Schools ordered; mode of conducting it,	630
Number of Poor Law Unions; number in connexion with the National Board, and number whose Schools were visited by Head Inspector,	631
Extent of Ireland travelled and sources of information,	632
Extent of Juvenile Pauperism in Irish Workhouses,	632
Temptations to give inaccurate returns of ages,	633
Parentage of the Children in the Irish Workhouses, Nov. 27th, 1852,	634
Number of Workhouse Schools visited,	635
School Houses and School Rooms, &c.,	635
Unions whose Schools are held in *Auxiliary* Houses,	636
Objections stated,	636
Furniture and Fittings,	636
Infants' Schools,	637
Play Grounds,	637
School Statistics,	637
Tabulated Details of these in Appendix (D),	637
Highest number of Pupils on Books,	638
Scale of Attendance in the Schools,	638
Length of Residence of Inmates in Workhouses rather increasing,	639
Number on Rolls,	639
Summary of Examination and Classification of Pupils,	641
Comparison of the Ordinary National with the Workhouse National Schools,	642
Results of the Examination—Reading,	644
,, Writing,	645
,, Arithmetic,	645

Page

Results of the Examination—Grammar, ... 645
,, Geography, ... 646
Teachers, their number, qualifications, and duties, ... 646
Insufficiency of Teaching Power, ... 647
Classification of Teachers, ... 648
Ages of Teachers, ... 651
Their salaries, ... 652
Their Rations and Apartments, and their Official and Domestic Position, 653
Workhouse Schools in England—Peel's Scheme of 1846, . . 654
Infants' Schools, ... 657
Paid Monitors suggested, ... 658
Pupil-Teachers and Monitors in English Workhouses, . . . 658
Health and Cleanliness of Children, ... 659
Moral Training of Workhouse Children, ... 661
Juvenile Paupers and Juvenile Criminals, ... 661
Moral Classification; evils of its absence, ... 664
The Nursery, ... 665
The Dormitories, ... 665
District Union Schools—the remedy, ... 665
Religious Denomination of the Children, ... 666
,, ,, Teachers, ... 666
Evils under this head pointed out, ... 668
Industrial Training—*Boys*, ... 670
Extent of Land, ... 670
Trades, &c., followed, ... 670
Tabulated Particulars of Industrial occupations of Boys, . . 671
Ages of Boys, ... 671
Summary of Trades, &c., ... 672
Workshops, ... 673
Agricultural Industry, ... 673
Union Farms connected with the National Board, ... 675
Unions in which there is no Industrial Training, ... 675
Industrial Accounts, ... 676
Industrial Training—Girls, ... 677
Their Ages and Occupations, ... 677
Prison Schools, ... 679
Correctional and Reformatory Prisons and Schools, . . . 684
France, ... 684
Belgium, ... 686
Other Continental States, ... 687
America, ... 687
Great Britain and Ireland, ... 688
Practical Suggestions founded on previous Report, . . . 690
Conclusion, ... 693

APPENDICES.

A.—Form of Special Report on Schools in Government Departments, . 694
B.—Form of Statistical Abstract for Report on Workhouse and Prison Schools, ... 698
C.—Tabulated Official Returns of the Parentage of the Children in 139 Workhouses, ... 700
D.—Tabulated Details of all the Unions in Ireland; of those in connexion with the National Board; the Statistics of Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools; the Classification of the Pupils; results of the examination; and the more important particulars in reference to the Teachers, . 704
E.—Return of the Religious Denominations, both of Children and of Teachers in each Union, ... 722
F.—Ages and Occupations of the Boys, ... 726
G.—Specimens of Summaries of Industrial Accounts in four Unions, . 738
H.—Ages and Occupations of Girls, ... 746
I.—A Teacher's account of the Capstan Mill, ... 750
K.—Extracts from the Reports for 1852-3 of the Inspectors-General of Irish Prisons, with ample Tables, showing the Age, Parentage, Education, Religion, &c., of the Juvenile Criminals of Ireland. . . 750
L.—Report of a visit paid to the Belgian Reformatory Farm at Ruysselede, in Sept. 1853, by Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in England, ... 784
M.—Recent Circular from the Poor Law Commissioners to each Board of Guardians, on the subject of the Workhouse Schools, . . . 787

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

General Report of the Results of the Special Examination in 1853-4 of the National Schools in the Workhouses and in the Prisons throughout Ireland, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq., Head Inspector of National Schools.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Commissioners, and in compliance with their instructions, the following General Report on the state of the National Schools connected with the Poor Law Unions, and also on those in the Prisons of Ireland.

Opening of Workhouse Schools, and terms upon which they became National.—The Irish Poor Law Act came into operation in 1839, but none of the Workhouses were opened for the reception of paupers till 1840, in which year four Workhouses relieved 10,910 persons. In their Report for the year 1840, the Commissioners of Education first refer to the connexion of Schools of this class with the National Board. "Among the Schools taken into connexion within the year, (ending December 31st, 1840,) some belong to Poor Law Unions. We give to schools of this class a first supply of books and School requisites gratis, with the privilege of purchasing more at any subsequent time, when required, at half-price. The only conditions upon which such aid is given are, that the Schools receiving it shall be subject to inspection by our officers, and that the provisions of the Poor Law Act,* in reference to religious instruction, *all which are in strict accordance with our fundamental regulations,* shall be faithfully observed."

Increase in their Number.—The number of Workhouse National Schools continued to increase according as the Poor Law system gradually developed itself, as may be seen from the following Table :—

Year.	No. of Unions.	No. of Paupers Relieved in the Workhouse.	No. of Unions whose Workhouses had National Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls for the Six Months ending Sept. 30th.
1840	4	10,910	2	480
1841	37	31,108	15	771
1842	92	87,604	68	1,503
1843	106	87,898	73	9,172
1844	113	105,358	84	12,537
1845	123	114,205	90	12,617
1846	129	243,933	99	17,806
1847	130	417,139	104	28,868
1848	131	610,463	109	40,514
1849	131	932,284	111	57,358
1850	163	805,702	124	63,232
1851	163	707,443	128	73,180
1852	163	504,864	133	67,061
1853	163	396,436	141	53,972†

* Extract from the Act for the more effectual Relief of the Destitute Poor of Ireland, 1st & 2nd Vict., ch. 56, sec. 49:—

"And be it enacted, that no order of the Commissioners nor any bye-law shall oblige any inmate of any Workhouse to attend or be present at any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such inmate, nor shall authorize the education of any child in such Workhouse in any religious creed other than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parents or parent shall object, or, in the case of an orphan, to which the guardian or guardians, godfather or godmother of such orphan, shall object: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for any regular minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such Workhouse at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such Workhouse, for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, *and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion.*"—See also Art. 32 Workhouse Regulations.

† The numbers in this column are all *far below* those that should have been returned.—See remarks under the head School Statistics.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Obstacles to their efficiency.—Before the Workhouse Schools had been long in operation, many of the difficulties which yet prevent their efficient working soon manifested themselves. The law required a *School* to be kept, and Teachers to be appointed in each Workhouse, but neither the law nor the Poor Law Commissioners secured competency and skill in the Teachers, adequacy in their salaries, suitability in the school furniture, fittings, or apparatus, or sufficiency of books and requisites, nor was any general rule laid down requiring a teaching staff equal to the number of pupils in attendance. The Guardians had the right to elect the Teachers, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the latter had no means (within their department) of ascertaining the fitness of the parties except through their Assistant Commissioners (now Inspectors*), who, from their small number (only five for all Ireland), and onerous duty, were seldom present at the election to test the attainments of the candidates, in spelling, reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic ;† this being the extent of the programme of literary acquirements laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners. The evils arising from the imperfection and laxity of the law might have been greatly lessened, or even prevented by the Boards of Guardians, but for certain causes connected with their constitution and general tendency, and which are so well known that it is not here necessary to advert to them more particularly.

The law was imperfect in not providing, from the first, for the inspection and moral and literary supervision of the Workhouse Schools on some comprehensive and uniform plan, *as from the existence* and general *prevalence* of the National system it could not be assumed that all the Unions would voluntarily connect their Schools with it (although seven in eight of them have); and even if they should, there was no provision made to enforce or even support the recommendations of the Inspectors of National Schools in reference to the education and training of the juvenile inmates. Numbers of the earlier built Workhouses contained no school-furniture, the tables and forms of the dining-hall, or at least those of the same dimensions and character, being the only articles of furniture in most of their School-rooms.

Their condition in 1846 *is noticed by the Irish Government.*—Even before the visitation of the famine, the evils of this state of things were so evident as to be felt and noticed not only by the Commissioners of National Education, but also by the Irish Government; and in 1846, the Commissioners state in their Report :—

"That no part of the education of the poor requires or admits of more decided improvement than the instruction of pauper children in the Workhouse Schools. The teachers have hitherto been, in most instances, inadequately paid; the consequence of which has been that men of superior qualifications, educated under us, are disinclined to undertake an office in other respects much less attractive than that of teaching in our ordinary schools. In order to remedy, in some degree, this defect, we have resolved, with the concurrence of the Poor Law Commissioners, to award annual gratuities to the most deserving of the Workhouse Teachers, selected by our Superintendents. The increase in the number of our Superintendents will enable us to apply a more vigilant inspection to these Schools; and we have directed, in accordance with the request of the Poor Law Commissioners, that copies of our Superintendents' Reports be periodically transmitted to the Guardians, that they may, from time to time, be fully apprized of the actual state of their schools."

Gratuities to Teachers introduced.—These gratuities were limited to 20

* There are now 16 Poor Law Inspectors.

† Art. 59 of the General Orders (1849) of the Poor Law Commissioners requires the Visiting Committee of each Board of Guardians to ascertain "Are the boys and girls in the school making due progress in *reading, writing, and arithmetic* ?"

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Male, and 20 Female Teachers, from amongst the entire of the Workhouse National Schools throughout Ireland, the annual amount being £180, which would afford an average of £4 10*s.* to each of 40 from amongst over 200 Teachers then in the 99 Workhouse National Schools. In that Report also the Commissioners refer to the necessity of Industrial Training for the pauper youth. Addressing the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Lieutenant, they state :—

"In reference to Workhouse Schools, we beg leave to express to your Excellency our conviction, that any system of mere literary instruction pursued in them, would in itself be incomplete in the case of the pauper children, the majority of whom are deprived of the guardianship of their parents. We have therefore heard with great satisfaction of the intention of transferring such pupils at the proper stage of advancement, to industrial establishments, similar in their general object to the Norwood School in England, in order to qualify them for their different employments in after-life."

Effects of the famine on them in 1847.—In 1847, when the social disorganization of the country by famine and pestilence had fully set in, the Workhouse Schools, already sadly inefficient, now might be said to be *Schools only in name.* The existing Workhouse accommodation proved altogether inadequate to the suddenly increased destitution ; and as an expedient auxiliary and temporary houses, generally old stores, breweries, factories, deserted residences of country gentry, &c., were rented, and in the greater number of instances the children and schools were removed to these from the main Workhouse. The pupils were over-crowded from want of area, the furniture was insufficient and unsuitable, and as the Teachers were in most cases also charged with the general Master or Matronship of the establishment, the school business was neglected, and deemed altogether a secondary duty. Frequently the children were divided between two or three auxiliary houses, lying miles asunder, and on this account they received little local supervision from the Guardians, or from the Workhouse Officers.

Special Reports for the Earl of Clarendon.—Early in 1847, His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, addressed an important letter to the Commissioners of National Education, requesting them to procure from their District Inspectors, Special Reports on the state of the Schools of the 104 Unions then in connexion with them. Adverting to this communication, the Commissioners, in their Fourteenth Report, state—

"Our Inspectors visited and reported upon the whole of the 104 Workhouse Schools, with the exception of fifteen. These Reports of the Inspectors were carefully examined, and an abstract of the most valuable information contained in them was transmitted to your Excellency, accompanied by a series of suggestions, which were drawn up after mature consideration, and which, we trust, will meet with your approval.

"We regret to state, that the results of those inquiries were generally of an unfavourable character. It appears from the reports furnished by the Inspectors, that the schools they examined, including the male and female departments, were attended at the time of inspection by 29,031 children. These schools were carried on in 193 separate school-rooms. Of 206 teachers examined as to their literary acquirements and method of teaching, only 30 had been trained at our Normal Establishment; 68 were pronounced well qualified, and all the others inferior in their attainments.

"The remuneration of the teachers was, in general, found to be extremely inadequate; 61 received salaries under £15 per annum each, in addition to their board and lodging; 114 from £15 to £20 ; and there were only 27 whose income exceeded the latter sum. The average annual amount of salary does not much exceed £16 annually.

"It was ascertained that of 204 teachers, 178 were required to perform other duties connected with the Workhouses; and of this number, there were 82 with regard to whom such duties interfered materially with their office as Teachers.

"In at least one-half of the schools there was an inadequate supply of furniture, books, and apparatus. Many of the school-rooms were over-crowded with children and in want of various conveniences.

"Industrial employment has been provided in a considerable number of the schools; but it consists principally in teaching the girls to sew and knit. There does not appear to be any systematic plan of industrial training laid down for the boys, except in a few instances.

"A large number of the schools are without the benefits of an active local superintendence, and the teachers are consequently deprived of that salutary stimulus, which would be so powerful in securing a faithful and diligent performance of their duties."

The Commissioners then proposed to the Lord Lieutenant eleven heads under which it was desirable that improvement should be made in the Workhouse Schools, and to carry out these, increased funds would be required, the application of which they expressed their willingness to undertake, should Parliament think fit to intrust them with it. They also proposed to give annual gratuities not exceeding £15 each, to Workhouse Schoolmasters favourably recommended by the Board's Agricultural Inspector,—those Masters who exhibit zeal and skill in the management of farms, upon which the pauper boys are trained to labour.

Social disorganization of Ireland in 1847–8; *numbers relieved. British Association.*—It would be unreasonable to expect that the Workhouse Schools could be carried on with any great degree of order or efficiency during this year, when the circumstances of the country are considered. In July, rations equal to the daily support of more than three millions of persons were issued, and including the relief from the funds of the British Association, one million of persons were, during 1847, provided with daily sustenance. This benevolent society, through their agent Count Strzelecki, in seven months (October, 1847, to May, 1848) issued twenty-one and a-half millions of rations to 201,427 children attending the schools scattered through twenty-seven of the most wretched of the north-western, western, and south-western Unions. Of these children, 80,073, or 40 per cent., attended National Schools; 26,988, or 13 per cent., attended schools of the Established Church; 4,721, or 2 per cent., attended Dissenters' Schools; and 89,645, or 45 per cent., attended Catholic Schools;—and in the school-branch alone of their charity they expended altogether over fifty thousand pounds.*

The pressure on the Workhouse accommodation in 1847 obliged an enlargement of the buildings in several of the Unions, and to meet which new, commodious, and greatly improved school-rooms, work-rooms, and dormitories were in many cases provided for the children. I allude to those Unions in which school-wings were erected for either sex to the left and right of the original entrance buildings, and which additions are admirably suited to their object. The Ground Plan and Elevation of these school-buildings will be found in the Appendix to the First Report of the Poor-Law Commissioners for Ireland.

Active efforts of Poor-Law Inspectors, &c., to save and sustain the Schools.—Before closing my remarks in reference to the condition of pauper education in the Irish Workhouses in 1847, I feel bound to acknowledge, and it affords me pleasure to record, the zeal and anxiety generally evinced by the Vice-Guardians, Temporary and Permanent

* See Count Strzelecki's statement in Appendix to First Report of Irish Poor Law Commissioners, page 175. There are parties who charge the British Relief Association with having unduly favoured the *National* Schools in the distribution of their relief, whilst we find the denominational Schools got one-half more of it (twelve-twentieths) than the Governmental or *National* Schools. *See my evidence on this subject given before the Special Committee of the House of Lords on National Education, Ireland, in March,* 1854, *and my Report on the influence which the distribution of that relief exercised on our schools, in the Fifteenth Report of the National Board for the year* 1848.

Inspectors, and indeed by the whole augmented staff of officers in the immediate service of the Poor-Law Commissioners, in mitigating the disorganization of the schools caused by the pressure of the period. In fact, the increased salaries and improved position of the teachers, and the larger supply of books, &c., in several of the Workhouse Schools, were effected while the unions were in charge of Vice-Guardians.

General Examination of Teachers in 1848–9 ; *absence of those in Workhouse Schools.*—In 1848 the first General Examination of Male, and in 1849, of Female Teachers, was held in the several School Districts through Ireland, with a view to classify the Teachers in eight graduated ranks or degrees of merit, according to a programme of literary qualifications previously published and circulated by the National Board; such literary qualifications combined with the report of the practical efficiency and success of the teachers in the management of the Schools which they conduct, to determine the rank or class of the parties. The Workhouse Teachers were summoned by the Local Inspectors, but scarcely any of them attended our Examinations. These Examinations were held by the four Head Inspectors, assisted by the thirty-four District Inspectors : and I find that in Mr. Butler's circuit in 1848, of thirty-three Workhouse Schoolmasters summoned, only seven attended; in Mr. M'Creedy's circuit, only three ; in Dr. Patten's circuit, only two; and in my circuit, only eight; or only twenty Schoolmasters attended from the 109 Workhouse National Schools, which must then have had, including assistants, at least 120 Male Teachers in them. In 1849, the number of Female Teachers who attended was rather less still; and thus an important class of schools, the most numerously attended in Ireland, and by children, who of all others, require not merely high intellectual and professional skill, but also the kindliest hearts and most Christian sympathies in the Teachers, are excluded, or have exempted themselves, from tests of qualification and fitness, such as are insisted on in the case of all other National School Teachers.

Increase in the number of Gratuities in 1850. *State of Schools in* 1851–2.—In their Report (17th) for 1850, the Commissioners announced an increase in the number of gratuities to reward and stimulate exertion and zeal in the Teachers of the Workhouse National Schools ; the scale of gratuities to remain the same, but the number of each to be doubled, thus increasing the number of gratuities from forty to eighty, and the annual amount from £180 to £360, and this scale continues unaltered up to the present date. While announcing this increase, and subsequently in their Reports for the years 1851 and 1852, the Commissioners strongly urged the deep importance of these Schools, the necessity for improving their generally inefficient state, and their readiness to co-operate with the Poor-Law Commissioners in aiding this object.

I deemed this summary of the general condition of the Workhouse Schools, and the relation in which they stood to the National Board, from their first opening in 1840 up to the close of 1852, as a necessary preface to the Report of my special inspection of them in 1853–4.

Prison Schools.—The first Prison Schools taken into connexion with the National Board were those (Male and Female Departments) of the Cork County Gaol ; next, that in Ennis Gaol ; next, Castlebar ; next, those in the Galway County and in the Galway Town Gaols ; next, the Male and Female Schools in Mullingar ; and next those in Roscommon Gaol—in all nine schools ; in the County Prisons of Clare, Cork, Westmeath, Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway, and one School in the Prison of the Town of Galway. The aid given to these Schools is a triennial grant of free-stock books, with permission to purchase a further supply at reduced rates ; opportunity of free training to the

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Teachers, and inspection—precisely the same aid as to Workhouse Schools, with the exception that the Teachers of the former do not appear to be eligible to get gratuities either for the Schools or for the industrial branches.

Number of Workhouse and of Prison National Schools visited by me up to 1853.—In the years '45 and '46 I had charge of the National Schools of five Union Workhouses then in my district. In the year 1848 I visited, as Head Inspector, the Schools of three Unions; in the next two years, those of ten Unions; and in 1851–2, those of thirteen other Unions; or the Schools of thirty-one of the 133 Unions then in connexion with the Board. I also visited and examined six of the nine Gaol Schools; and I beg leave to refer to my General Report, in the Appendices to the Board's Reports for 1850 and 1853, where will be found full particulars as to the state of these Schools, both Workhouse and Prison, with various suggestions for their improvement.

Order to hold a Special Inquiry on the state of Workhouse and Prison Schools in 1853.—The Commissioners, by their order, dated Jan. 14th, 1853, directed me to visit and examine the several Workhouse and Prison National Schools throughout Ireland, to make a special Report upon each School, and a general Report on the condition of the Schools of each class, accompanied by such suggestions as I may deem necessary for their improvement. By the instructions of the Commissioners I drew up the plan upon which I considered the object in view could best be attained; and on its being submitted to the Board it met with their approval. Its leading features were—

Mode of conducting it.—1st. That the form of Special Report, and also the Statistical Abstract, as given in the Appendix (A, B), be used to record the results of the examination.

2nd. That a separate Report be made on each department of the School in each Workhouse—as Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools.

3rd. That, having already examined several of the Workhouse Schools, it would be unnecessary for me to visit all the Unions; as from a sufficient number of Unions in the different Counties and Provinces the average state of all their schools might fairly be inferred.

4th. That, in the term from September 1st to December 31st, the forty-four Inspectors should carefully examine the Workhouse and Prison National Schools within their respective districts, and transmit the results on the special form of Report approved of for this purpose; these Reports to be made out in duplicate on each department—one copy for the Education Office, and the other to be forwarded to me.

5th. That an assistant be appointed to accompany me in my tour of inspection.

I commenced the *actual* inspection of the Workhouse Schools in Connaught May 13th, 1853, and closed it in Leinster February 9th last. During this period I visited and examined the schools of sixty-nine Unions, and I had previously visited the schools of twenty-four other Unions, making a total visited of ninety-three of the 141 Unions the schools of which were under our inspection December 31st last. These ninety-three Unions are scattered over the four Provinces, and through twenty-nine of the thirty-two Counties—the three Counties of Armagh, Fermanagh, and Carlow containing six Workhouses, none of which are connected with the National System. In my private capacity, and with the permission of the officers, I visited the schools of the Workhouses in Lurgan, in Newry, in Carlow, and in Ballinasloe; so that Fermanagh is the only county in Ireland in which I have not seen Workhouse Schools.

Number of Poor Law Unions; Number in connexion with our Board; and Number whose Schools were visited by me.—The following Table affords a clear view of the number of Poor Law Unions in each County and Province; the number of Unions the Workhouse Schools of which are in connexion with the National Board; and the number of Union Workhouses the Schools of which were visited by me up to the date of this Report.

No. of County.	Counties and Provinces.	No. of Poor Law Unions.	No. of Unions in connexion with the National Board.	No. of Unions whose Schools were visited by me.
1	Antrim,	7	6	6
2	Armagh,	2	–	1*
3	Cavan,	4	4	3
4	Donegal,	8	7	3
5	Down,	5	2	3*
6	Fermanagh,	3	–	–
7	Londonderry,	4	2	2
8	Monaghan,	4	4	2
9	Tyrone,	7	4	3
	Ulster,	44	29	23
10	Clare,	8	8	3
11	Cork,	17	16	7
12	Kerry,	6	6	3
13	Limerick,	6	6	2
14	Tipperary,	9	9	7
15	Waterford,	4	4	4
	Munster,	50	49	26
16	Carlow,	1	–	1*
17	Dublin,	4	4†	4
18	Kildare,	3	2	2
19	Kilkenny,	5	5	3
20	King's,	3	2	2
21	Longford,	3	3	2
22	Louth,	3	3	3
23	Meath,	5	5	5
24	Queen's,	3	3	2
25	Westmeath,	3	3	3
26	Wexford,	4	3	1
27	Wicklow,	3	2	1
	Leinster,	40	35	29
28	Galway,	10	9	7*
29	Leitrim,	3	3	2
30	Mayo,	9	9	5
31	Roscommon,	4	4	3
32	Sligo,	3	3	2
	Connaught,	29	28	19
	Ireland,	163	141	97

It may be necessary to observe, that although it would appear from this Table that the relative number of Workhouse Schools visited in Munster is below that in each of the other provinces, the schools visited

* One not in connexion visited.

† One of these (Dublin South), since struck off by the Commissioners, as the Protestant and Catholic children were placed in separate schools under teachers of their respective creeds. The Protestant Schools have since been placed under the inspection of the Church Education Society.

there were chiefly those in the largest towns or in the most destitute localities, and contained by far the most numerous attendance at any of these schools in Ireland. Moreover, from my constant intercourse with the District Inspectors in Munster during the seven years when that province was in my charge, I was well acquainted with the general condition of the Workhouse Schools in the south.* In the 141 Workhouse National Schools are included eight which were opened chiefly towards the very close of last year; so that, if these be omitted, it will be found that I have visited and inspected seven-tenths of the Workhouse National Schools throughout Ireland.

Extent of country travelled, and Sources of Information.—In the nine months of 1853-4 through which my tour of inspection extended, I travelled 5,086 miles, through twenty-eight counties; and, including my previous examination of Workhouse Schools, I have been through all the counties, the forty-four school districts, and 150 of the 163 Poor Law Unions of Ireland. I have had the pleasure of meeting eight of the sixteen Poor Law Inspectors, from some of whom I obtained very valuable information on the working of the schools of the Unions in their charge, and also learned from them their own views on the question of pauper training and education. In almost all cases I met both the Master and the Matron of the house; frequently the Clerk of the Union; and occasionally the Chaplains, Medical Officers, and some of the Guardians.

As already stated, our several Local Inspectors received instructions to co-operate with me in the special examination of Workhouse and Prison National Schools; and of the forty-three Districts containing any such, I received reports from forty-two of the Inspectors on the Schools of 123 Union Workhouses; and the remaining schools not visited by them were examined by myself, or by my efficient assistant, Mr. O'Sullivan, who, at the close of his engagement with me, was appointed on the Inspection Staff, and to the charge of a District.

Of the 141 Unions whose Schools are open to our inspection, all of them have been visited and reported on, except those of the Bawnboy (Cavan) and Donaghmore (Queen's County) Unions, the Schools of which were opened in December only.

Extent of Juvenile Pauperism in Irish Workhouses.—From the Reports of the Poor-Law Commissioners, it would appear that the relative proportion of Workhouse inmates under fifteen years of age, to the number of inmates of all classes, underwent little change from 1847 to the year ending September 29th, 1853.

Year.	Number Relieved in Workhouses throughout Ireland.					
	Six months, ending March 25th.			Six months, ending September 29th.		
	Total.	Under 15 years of age.	Proportion per cent. of children.	Total.	Under 15 years of age.	Proportion per cent. of children.
1848	350,064	163,164	46·6	397,046	180,924	45·5
1849	517,768	231,748	44·7	597,927	255,021	42·8
1850	No	classified	Returns.			
1851	446,829	199,464	44·6	508,373	224,656	44·1
1852	342,972	153,061	44·6	352,375	157,060	44·5
1853	277,874	119,003	42·8	270,381	117,268	43·4

* See Appendix to Seventeenth Report, containing Tabulated Reports on nine Workhouse National Schools; and Appendix to Twentieth Report, containing Tabulated Reports on twenty six Workhouse Schools in Munster, examined by me in 1851-2.

It would appear from these, that the number of children under fifteen years of age in the Workhouses for the six years ending with September, 1853, was 43⅓ per cent., or close upon 9 in 20 of the total number of inmates relieved therein; whilst the number of children of that age by the census of 1841, was rather under 40½, and by the census of 1851, about 35 per cent. of the whole population. The relation of the juvenile element as compared with the whole mass of those relieved within the Workhouse, may also be seen by reference to the Sixth and Seventh Reports (1852–3–4) of the Poor-Law Commissioners.

1851 (Census) Children under 15 years form of the whole population			35 per cent.
1852, Children in Workhouses under 15 years of age form of the whole inmates, ...			44·5 ,,
1852, November 27th,	ditto,	ditto, .	52·9 ,,
1853, April 2nd,	ditto,	ditto, .	51·1 ,,
1854, January 1st,	ditto,	ditto, .	50·2 ,,

These latter returns correspond in a remarkable manner with those deduced from the Statistical Abstracts furnished to our Inspectors and to me by the Clerks of the Unions of 131 Workhouses, the Schools of which we examined last year—

Total Workhouse inmates at the dates of visits, . .	76,806
Under 15 years of age, ...	39,571
Percentage of children to total number of inmates, . .	51·5

It may, therefore, be set down that about half the Workhouse inmates are children under fifteen years of age, or 47 per cent. beyond the proportion of that class in the aggregate population of all Ireland, and that for some few years to come the number of these children, relatively to the whole mass of the destitute, is not likely to undergo any material decrease.*

Temptations to give inaccurate returns of ages.—In reference to the statistics of the Juvenile element in the Irish Workhouses, I beg to add, that experience convinces me information as to the ages of the children, and also as to their parentage, should be received with great caution. The ages are ordinarily inaccurate, through ignorance and want of precision, but they are *designedly* increased from the following motives :—

1st. To get into a senior and then into an adult class soon or at once, and thus obtain larger rations.

2nd. To secure the right to go out of the House, which they can if above fifteen years of age, without their parents' concurrence, if the parents are in it.

3rd. The boys and girls beyond fifteen, being classed as adults, they have constant daily intercourse—the boys with their fathers, and the girls with their mothers.

4th. Generally speaking, those under fifteen years of age cannot easily, unless going out with their parents, or unless hired, &c., obtain

* Owing to the operation of the Medical Charities Act, the proportion of inmates in the hospital has increased, since January, 1852, from 15 to 23 per cent. of the total number of inmates in the Workhouses; and, as the number of children in hospital is generally rather less than one-sixth of their total number, this increase in the adult recipients of medical relief has merely tended to *diminish the relative proportion* of the children.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

their discharge, whereas, over fifteen years they *must* be allowed out at three hours' notice ;* there is better chance of their being sent out as free emigrants ;† and a further cause is, that some who are wholly illiterate object to going into school at twelve to fourteen years of age to commence their alphabet amongst infants.

From all these causes, the ages of the children in the Workhouses are overstated, and the extent of the Juvenile element of pauperism, as indicated by the returns, thereby diminished by *at least* a few per cent.

Parentage of the Children.—The Sixth Report (1852–3), of the Poor-Law Commissioners shows the extent of natural, social, and moral orphanage amongst the children under fifteen years of age in the whole of the Workhouses on Saturday, November 27th, 1852—

Total number of inmates in Workhouses, November 27, 1852,		129,206	
Total number of children under 15 years of age,		68,402	
1. *Orphans,*	22,771 or 33·3	per cent.	
2. *Children of Widows:*			
a. Whose mother is in Workhouse,	11,255 or 16·4	28·7	,,
b. ,, ,, not in Workhouse,	8,399 or 12·2		
3. *Children of Widowers:*			
c. Whose father is in Workhouse,	1,648 or 2·4	10·5	,,
d. ,, ,, not in Workhouse,	5,543 or 8·1		
4. *Children whose Parents are both living:*			
e. Parents both in the Workhouse,	2,381 or 3·4	21·0	,,
f. Mother only ,,	5,529 or 8·1		
g. Father only ,,	1,038 or 1·5		
h. Neither ,,	5,407 or 7·9		
5. *Illegitimate:*			
i. Whose mother is in Workhouse,	2,995 or 4·3	6·5	,,
k. Mother not in Workhouse,	1,436 or 2·1		
Total,	68,402 or 100·		

It is here we obtain one of the worst results of the famine, the weakening and disruption of those social and family ties, the strength of which heretofore formed so remarkable a feature in the Irish home and heart. The *Deserted* by the surviving parent (*b*, *d*) or parents (*h*), or by either of the parents both being alive (*f*, *g*), forms nearly

* Art. 24 General Regulations.

† Sent as emigrants from the Irish Workhouses wholly or partly at the public expense—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Year ending March, 1853,	492	2,218	1,115	3,825
,, ,, ,, 1854,	403	1,202	2,601	4,206
Total,	895	3,420	3,716	8,031

It is well known that many enter the Workhouses wholly with the object of getting a free passage to colonies where relatives are already before them. The Poor-Law Commissioners are now applying £10,000 balance of the Rate-in-Aid Fund to assist emigration from the Western and South-Western Unions.

38 per cent. of the juvenile inmates of the Irish Workhouses, and although a fraction of these parents may have been compelled to desert their children for a time only, and with the intention and hope of earning in England or in America, the means of one day sending for them, still a vast and the chief portion of them, have absolutely and wholly abandoned their offspring. Such children require the highest moral and religious influences, and the most careful industrial training, in order to snatch them from the morally-endangered condition in which the heartless and wicked example of their natural guardians and their own poverty and helplessness have placed them. The *Orphans* form 33 per cent., or one-third, of the whole number of children; 22 per cent. are the children of widows (*a*), of widowers (*c*), or of couples (*e*) who are in the Workhouses with their children, and either unable from age, sickness, bodily disability, or want of employment, to support themselves, and about 6 to 7 per cent. are the proportion of *Illegitimate* children, not classed under any of the foregoing heads.

Number of Workhouse Schools visited.—With the exception of the two recently opened Workhouses, Bawnboy and Donaghmore, all the schools in the 141 Unions in connexion with the National Board were visited —Boys', Girls', and Infants', of each Union School are, unfortunately, not officially designated as *distinct* Schools, and this circumstance often leads to misapprehension when we have occasion to speak of the number of *schools* under separate Teachers, in separate rooms, and often in different localities, and also to speak of the number of Poor Law *Unions*, whose Workhouse Schools are under our inspection. Of the 139 Unions, one (Castlederg, Tyrone) placed the boys in the girls' school, 122 had separate schools for boys and girls, and 16 had an additional department for infants—

Province.	No. of Unions.	National Schools Inspected.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Ulster, . . .	28	27	28	–	55
Munster, . .	49	49	49	10	108
Leinster, . .	34	34	34	6	74
Connaught, . .	28	28	28	–	56
Total, . .	139	138	139	16	293

School-houses and School-room furniture, &c.—In the original Workhouses, the Schools were placed on the right and left of the entrance to the first main building, and the accommodation consisted of one room for each sex, a yard or play-ground in front, and suitable out-offices. This is still the arrangement in the great majority of the Unions, but in some of the enlarged old Workhouses, and in all the new ones the children have assigned to them two wings in front of, and separated from the main body of the house. The school-floors of some of the original houses are yet made of earth, and these I found in some few instances broken, and in all tending to produce dust and discomfort; the soft brick-floors of Mid-Leinster are also open to the same objection; the large-tiled floors of Ulster are better, but the boarded ones in most of the new

houses are the cleanest, warmest, best, and most economical. In general the area, ventilation, light, and warmth of all the school-rooms in the original houses are very fair, some few crowded houses in Munster being almost the only exceptions. The position of the school-rooms was so selected in them, however, that the pupils are liable to frequent interruption from the proximity of workshops, kitchen-yards, and nurseries, and also from the thoroughfare kept up through them in passing to and from other parts of the house. Many of our Inspectors complain in their reports of these very improper interruptions, and also of another, which is rather common, that of bringing into the Girls' school spinning-wheels, reels, adult girls to practise sprigging, &c., and carrying on these branches of industry while the children are supposed to be engaged at their ordinary lessons. The school-rooms of the recently erected Workhouses, and also of the old houses which have had new school-wings added, are almost unexceptionable as buildings for their object, and some of the more tastefully fitted up of them are amongst the best school-rooms in Ireland. During the pressure of the famine, in the great majority of the Unions the schools were separated from the Workhouse and placed in Auxiliary Houses, most of which were gradually given up as destitution lessened; but several Unions yet have one or both of their schools in buildings apart—sometimes miles—from the main or central Workhouse.

Unions whose Schools are held in Auxiliary Houses.—The North Dublin, South Dublin, Kilkenny, Wexford, Rathdrum, Clogheen, and specially examined by the Board's Inspectors last year. Unlike the ordinary National Schools throughout Ireland, the different departments Youghal, Fermoy, Kenmare, Tralee, Listowel, Limerick, Rathkeale, Cashel, Waterford, and Athlone Unions, had both or one of their schools in localities remote from the Workhouse premises when we visited; and a very considerable number of the other southern Unions hold their schools in sheds and temporary buildings erected on the central sites as hospitals, dormitories, &c., and which are wholly unsuitable as school-rooms.

Objections stated.—Besides removing the children from under the inspection of the Board of Guardians at their weekly meetings, these remote Auxiliary Houses are, in almost all cases, superintended solely by the Teachers, whose time is occupied in keeping the commissariat stores, directing the preparation and consumption of food, and performing the numerous domestic duties of Master or Matron of the house, rather than in discharging the duties of Teachers, which they appear to be in name only. The moral and literary requirements of a school may be suspended, postponed, or altogether neglected, without being noticed, or without involving censure; but the hourly demands for food, clothing, and general discipline, must be punctually discharged, were it only through fear of instant mutiny or early censure.

Furniture, &c.—The supply of forms or benches in the schools was sufficient in all cases, and in very few instances was there a deficiency of desks. The common flat table yet remains in a few, especially in some of the Auxiliary Houses, where the school-room is also used as a dining-hall. The desks and forms are, in general, badly constructed, and with no reference to the ages of the children. Where the pupils are young there are far too many desks; and forms with a slight leaning-rail for the back, and a board for the feet if there is an earthen, flagged, or tiled floor, should be substituted for the present forms, which are suited to adults, but not to infants. Several of the schools require black-boards, tablet-rails, teachers' desks, and pointers. A ma-

jority of the schools had no clock in them; and it is quite a mistake to suppose that the few points of time imperfectly marked by the ringing of bells and the taking of meals in a Workhouse can form any substitute for a clock, by which alone the details of the lessons as apportioned on the Time Table can be carried out.

Infants' Schools.—Scarcely any of the sixteen Infants' Schools are suitably fitted up or furnished. A few of them have a gallery, others a bead-table and some have pictorial tablets; but nearly all are ordinary rooms, their only furniture being common forms. I shall hereafter call attention to the great importance of this class of schools in the Irish Workhouses.

Play-grounds.—There is a play-ground or yard to every one of the Workhouse Schools, and about one-fourth of them have a swing-pole, but which I found either without ropes or seldom used. Some of the yards were so rough from sharp broken stones, that they could not be resorted to as play-grounds, and some at the girls' side were used as bleach-greens for portions of the laundry. If a border, of a yard wide, were maintained round the play-ground, and tastefully planted with shrubs, fruit-trees, and flowers, besides its moral and civilizing it would also serve healthful influences, by shutting out the glare of the whitewashed walls, so prison-like in their aspect, and induce the children to move about, instead of stolidly squatting in groups under the walls, during the recess before or after school-hours.

School Statistics—Number in Attendance.—I regret to have to report that the few instances in which the school accounts are tolerably well kept, in the 293 Workhouse National Schools, scarcely warrant me in qualifying the statement that, in the great majority, this important part of the Teacher's duty is much neglected. *Class Rolls* are seldom kept; in very few are the admissions and discharges entered in the *Register;* and the numbers in daily attendance entered in the *Report Book* are ascertained more generally from the house-roll, called in the dormitories or at breakfast, than from the proper school-rolls. Owing to this neglect the statistics of the Workhouse National Schools, as published by the Commissioners of Education from the returns made to them by the Teachers and the Clerks of the Unions, are very inaccurate; and the estimate which they furnish of the number of pauper children in the schools is scarcely, if ever, half of the actual numbers. The number in daily average attendance is entitled to fair reliance; in the Boys' Schools it is generally slightly in excess, owing to the contingencies of errands, industrial occupations, &c.; whilst on the girls' side it is, in most cases, below the actual number present, as the little boys under five or six years of age are generally taught, but not reckoned, with the girls.

The entire question of the statistics of Workhouse Schools requires to be dealt with in a different manner, and on special forms drawn up for this class of schools. In the Mullingar Union I found an excellent form of School Register, which, with very slight changes, would serve all the objects desired by such a record.

Tabulated Details in Appendix.—In the Appendix (D) will be found the Tabulated Details of all the Workhouse National Schools in Ireland, showing, by Provinces and Counties, the Unions in each whose schools are under our inspection, and those which are not; showing separately the statistics of Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools; the date of inspection; the numbers attending; the Teachers' classification of the pupils; the results of our examination of the children; and the more important particulars in reference to the Teachers.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Their Summary.—The following Summary shows the numbers in attendance for the year ending with the month next previous to our inspection, the numbers on the Rolls, and the numbers present on the day of our visit:—

Provinces.	No. of Poor Law Unions.	No. of Unions in connexion with National Board.	No. of Pupils for Year ending with the Month previous to inspection.					
			Highest on Rolls.			Average daily attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ulster, . .	44	29	2,561	2,643	5,204	1,443	1,569	3,012
Munster, . .	50	49	17,631	20,700	38,331	9,533	13,106	22,639
Leinster, . .	40	35	7,229	8,402	15,631	4,222	5,311	9,533
Connaught, .	29	28	5,077	6,770	11,847	2,732	4,076	6,808
Total, .	163	141	32,498	38,515	71,013	17,930	24,062	41,992

Provinces.	No. of Pupils at the time of inspection.					
	On Rolls.			Present.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Ulster, . .	1,341	1,490	2,831	1,015	831	1,846
Munster, . .	9,147	11,930	21,077	6,866	9,121	15,987
Leinster, . .	4,943	5,857	10,800	3,697	3,987	7,684
Connaught, .	2,764	3,596	6,360	2,131	2,792	4,923
Total, .	18,195	22,873	41,068	13,709	16,731	30,440

This return does not include the numbers in the newly-opened schools of the Donaghmore and Bawnboy Unions, nor the boys in the Borrisokane Union, and is incomplete as to the number of girls in the Fermoy Union, owing to the Teacher's neglect in keeping the school accounts. Of the twenty-two Unions not in connexion with the National Board fifteen are in Ulster, and in these the number in the Workhouses is very small; so that the above return represents within 2,000 of the entire daily average attendance of children in the schools of the 163 Poor Law Unions of Ireland.

Highest Number on Books.—The highest number of pupils on the books, *at any one date* within the previous year, was found by us in the Report Book of each school, and their collected total is 71,013; whilst the returns made to our Board by the Guardians, and published in the Twentieth Report of the Commissioners, give a total of only 53,972 different pupils as having been in these schools within the six months ending September 30th, 1853. As already stated, the Workhouse School accounts are greatly neglected, especially the Register and Rolls, from which alone these returns can be obtained. To any person who compares the number of children in the whole of the Workhouses, as given in the Annual Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, with the number returned by the National Board as having attended three-fourths of the schools in these Unions—and these three-fourths including fully nine-tenths of all the Workhouse pupils in Ireland—it must be manifest that both statements are incompatible and contradictory.

Scale of Attendance in the Schools.—The following Table exhibits the comparative attendance in the Workhouse National Schools in each

of the Provinces, for the year ending with the month previous to our inspection in 1853 :—

Scale of No. of Pupils in Daily Average Attendance for past year.	No. of Workhouse National Schools, with each scale of Attendance.				
	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total.
Under 30 . . .	10	1	–	3	14
30 to 50 . . .	20	1	–	3	24
50 ,, 75 . . .	14	7	9	12	42
75 ,, 100 . . .	3	6	17	9	35
100 ,, 150 . . .	3	23	21	15	62
150 ,, 200 . . .	2	20	13	5	40
200 ,, 250 . . .	1	16	6	5	28
250 ,, 300 . . .	–	15	2	1	18
300 ,, 400 . . .	–	10	2	2	14
400 ,, 500 . . .	–	3	–	1	4
500 ,, 600 . . .	–	1	–	–	1
600 and above . . .	–	3	–	–	3
Total No. of Schools, .	53	106	70	56	285

Length of Residence of Inmates in Workhouses increasing.—With reference to the relation between the daily average attendance and the gross number of pupils, I beg leave to call attention to the following Table, showing the increased permanency of the destitute poor in the Workhouses arising, amongst other leading causes, from the fact, that numbers of orphan and deserted children remain there as in their fixed home.

The table indicates an average of 48 days in 100, or about half the entire time of the paupers of all classes in the Workhouses ; and when an estimate is made of the less time which the able-bodied spend in them, we may safely affirm, that the time spent in school by the Workhouse children is *at least* equal to that by children in the ordinary National Schools thoughout Ireland. Amongst the latter, the average attendance is about 50 per cent. of the number on the Roll, and in the Workhouse Schools 59 per cent. ; but from my experience of these Institutions, and considering the casualties of sickness, &c., I am of opinion that although there is no great difference between the number of days spent in school by both, the *effective* school-time in the Workhouses is far greater, the attendance being more consecutive and less irregular.

Year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper in the Workhouses, for the Half-year ending		Total No. of Days of Relief in Year.	Average No. of Days of Relief in 100 Days.
	March 25th.	September 29th.		
1847	63	68	131	36·0
1848	No Returns.	–	–	–
1849	62	64	126	34·5
1850	No Returns.	–	–	–
1851	82	84	166	45·4
1852	88	88	176	48·1
1853	88	84	172	47·1*

Number on Rolls.—With respect to the number of pupils on the Roll and also the number we found present on the date of our inspection ; it is

* See previous note on the influence of the Medical Charities Act.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

to be remarked that the great majority of the schools were visited in the months of September, October, and November, when the corn and potato harvests reduce the number of Workhouse inmates of all classes to a minimum. We found present 30,440 children in 291 separate schools, being 72½ per cent. of the average daily attendance of the year previous, and 45 per cent. of the highest number of pupils on Rolls at any one time during the same period.

The Girls' Schools are commonly attended by infant male children up to six or seven years of age; in 56 of these Schools, the number of boys found present is reported; and as the greater number of these are schools visited by me, I have reason to believe that several of our Inspectors did not distinguish, or else deemed it of no importance, the numbers of each sex in charge of the Schoolmistress. These 56, with the 10 Infants' Schools, show a mixed attendance as to sex, and 225 show returns of either sex only, in the number present.

Summary of Classification and Examination of Children present in Schools visited by me.—The following Table exhibits the number and percentage to the whole, of the children found present in each class, and also the results of my examination of the pupils; the number which answered under each grade of proficiency, and the proportion per cent. which they bear, both to the number learning the branch, and to the whole number of pupils present in the school.

Summary of Classification and of Examination of Pupils.

Classification of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Proportion to 100 Pupils present.	Results of Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of those Learning Subject.	Proportion per cent. of those Present.
Reading,—					*Of these there were—*					
First Book of Lessons,	2,254	2,708	4,962	42·2						
Second ,,	1,693	1,591	3,284	27·9	Able to read with accuracy any chapter in Second Book of Lessons,	784	956	1,740	26·6	14·8
Sequel to Second ,,	692	702	1,394	11·9						
Third ,,	720	749	1,469	12·5	Able to read with ease and intelligence the Third Book of Lessons,	414	553	967	45·7	8·2
Fourth ,,	275	329	604	5·1						
Fifth ,,	29	13	42	0.4						
Total,	5,663	6,092	11,755	100·	Total	1,198	1,509	2,707	39·8	23·
Grammar,	1,813	1,969	3,782	32·1	Able to distinguish the parts of Speech,	405	372	777	20·5	6·6
					Able to parse an easy sentence,	224	221	445	11·7	3·8
Geography,	2,643	2,597	5,240	44·5	Acquainted with the great outlines of Land and Water, and with the larger countries on the Map of the World,	475	325	800	15·2	6·8
					Acquainted with the general local geography of Europe and of Ireland,	236	235	471	9·0	4·
Arithmetic,—										
Simple Rules,	1,531	1,585	3,116	26·5	Able to enter from dictation numbers up to Millions,	226	94	320	6·1	2·7
Compound Rules,	476	526	1,002	8·5	Able to work Simple Subtraction,	570	227	797	15·4	6·8
Proportion and above,	336	126	462	3·9	Able to work Compound Multiplication,	283	121	404	19·4	3·4
Mental Arithmetic,	335	261	596	5·1	Able to work Simple Proportion,	94	12	106	87·4	0·9
Writing,—										
On Slates,	1,525	1,572	3,097	26·3	Able to write a tolerably fair legible hand,	377	258	635	20·3	5·4
On Paper,	1,585	1,534	3,119	26·5	Able to write a good business hand with ease and freedom,	101	75	176	5·6	1·5

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Comparison of the Workhouse with the Ordinary National Schools.—In order to afford to educationists, and to all others interested in the subject, a clear view of the present condition of the Workhouse National Schools in Ireland, I have collected from the Commissioners' Reports (1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852), the statistics of all the *Ordinary* National Schools, reported on by my three colleagues and myself, during the four years ending with 1852; and as these Reports have been very generally quoted, and frequently very unfairly, to prove the low state of elementary education in the country, a comparison of the classification and proficiency of the Workhouse National Schools with these, cannot be devoid of interest. As these Reports refer to 578 National Schools scattered over Ireland, and attended by about 30,000 pupils,* the results of the examination of that number of children, by my colleagues and myself, must afford a very fair general idea of the condition of the *Ordinary* National Schools.

In the Appendix will be found the results of the examination, by the District Inspectors, of such of the Workhouse Schools in their charge as I was not able to visit last year; and whilst I beg to refer to these returns, which are tabulated with mine, it is to be understood, that the following Summary includes only the results of my own examination of the Workhouse National Schools.

It is necessary to observe, that in the statistics of *Ordinary* Schools, to the left of the Table are included the details of 39 *Workhouse* Schools in 18 Poor Law Unions, in which 8,505 pupils were examined by me† in the years 1850–1–2, and the results of whose answering will be found in the Appendices to the 17th and 20th Reports of the Commissioners of National Education. If these Schools are excluded from the left, and placed, as they should, in their own class to the right of the Table, the totals would stand thus:—539 *Ordinary* National Schools examined up to 1853 by the four Head Inspectors—present 21,385 pupils; 171 *Workhouse* National Schools examined up to 1854 by me—present 20,262 pupils.

Were the scales of proficiency of the children in both classes of Schools, as tested by actual examination, thus completely, instead of partially contrasted, the result would be more favourable by several per cent. to the *Ordinary*, and unfavourable in an equal degree to the *Workhouse* Schools.

* Of these Mr. Butler examined 2,293 Pupils in 59 Schools.

Mr. M'Creedy	,,	6,992	,,	201	,,
Dr. Patten	,,	3,833	,,	129	,,
Mr. Kavanagh	,,	16,772	,,	189	,, — and 11,755 pupils in 132 Workhouse Schools, in the year 1853.
Total,	.	29,890	,,	578	,,

My colleagues and myself visited and examined many other schools, but these are the only ones the results of which are tabulated in the Reports of the Commissioners.

† With the exception of 80 children in the two schools of the Ballymena Union examined by my colleague, Mr. M'Creedy.

Comparative View of the Classification and Proficiency of Pupils in Ordinary and in Workhouse National Schools.

Classification and Examination of 29,890 Pupils found present in 578 *Ordinary* National Schools.			Classification of 30,254 Pupils found present in 291 *Workhouse* National Schools.		
Teachers' Classification.	No. of Pupils.	Proportion per cent.	Teachers' Classification.	No. of Pupils.	Proportion per cent.
Reading,—			Reading,—		
First Book of Lessons,	12,888	43·1	First Book of Lessons,	13,826	45·9
Second ,, and Sequel,	9,751	32·6	Second ,, and Sequel,	12,117	39·9
Third ,,	4,666	15·7	Third ,,	3,059	10·1
Fourth ,,	2,212	7·4 } 24·3	Fourth ,,	1,191	3·9 } 14·2
Fifth ,,	373	1·2	Fifth ,,	61	0·2
Total,	29,890	100·	Total,	30,254	100·
Results of the actual Examination of the entire of these 29,890 Pupils by the Four Head Inspectors.			*Results of the Special Examination of* 11,755, *or* 39 *per cent. of these, by the Head Inspector in* 1853.		
Able to read Second Book with accuracy,	4,192	14· } 24·	Able to read Second Book with accuracy,	1,740	14·8 } 23·
,, Third Book with ease and intelligence,	3,002	10·	,, Third with ease and intelligence,	977	8·2
Able to write a tolerably fair legible hand on Paper,	2,219	7·4 } 9·6	Able to write a tolerably fair legible hand on Paper,	635	5·4 } 6·9
,, a good business hand with freedom,	659	2·2	,, a good business hand with freedom,	176	1·5
Able to enter correctly from dictation, numbers up to Millions,	1,267	4·2	Able to enter correctly from dictation, numbers up to Millions,	320	2·7
Able to work correctly Simple Subtraction,	1,852	6·2	Able to work correctly Simple Subtraction,	797	6 8
,, Practice correctly,	659	2·2	,, Compound Multiplication,	404	3·4
			,, Simple Proportion, or beyond it,	106	0·9
Able to distinguish the Nine Parts of Speech,	2,430	8·1 } 11·9	Able to distinguish the Nine Parts of Speech,	777	6 6 } 10·4
Able to Parse a simple sentence,	1,146	3·8	Able to Parse a simple sentence,	445	3·8
Acquainted with the outlines of the Map of the World,	*1,726	6·2 } 8·8	Acquainted with the outlines of the Map of the World,	800	6·8 } 10·8
,, ,, Maps of Europe and of Ireland,	663	2·6	,, ,, Maps of Europe and of Ireland,	471	4·0

* These Returns do not include the numbers (out of 2,293 Pupils) who answered for Mr. Butler, nor those (of 2,557 Pupils) who answered for Dr. Patten, as the former in 1849, and both gentlemen in 1850, did not include the results of their examination in Geography in their Tabular Summaries.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Results of the Examination. Reading.—Nearly half the childen in the Workhouse Schools are either in the alphabet, or learning words of one syllable; two-fifths of them are classed in Second Book or in its Sequel, and only 14 in 100 are classed in the Third or higher Reading Books. In several of the schools I met numbers of children who had been inmates for years, many of whom could not read correctly a simple sentence in words of one syllable, and some of whom had not learned to distinguish the letters of the alphabet; and amongst the younger portion of those who passed through the schools, and have been transferred to the Adults' Class, very few of those who from being orphans, &c., had spent many years in the Workhouse, can read, and I doubt if three per cent. of them could write a tolerably fair hand. The results of my examination of the Workhouse Schools, so differ from official statements recently made on the subject, that I deem it my duty to explain the circumstance so as to set the matter clear before the Commissioners. The Poor Law Commissioners, in their Sixth Report, give the following returns:—

NUMBER of young persons in the Workhouses of Ireland 2nd April, 1853.

From 9 to 15 years of age, . . .	50,188
From 15 to 21 years of age, . . .	26,250
Total, ...	76,438

The state of their education is thus shown:—

	No. from 9 to 15 years of age.	No. from 15 to 21 years of age.	Total persons from 9 to 21 years of age.	PER CENTAGE.		
				9 to 15 years.	15 to 21 years.	9 to 21 years.
1. Can neither read nor write, .	6,596	10.567	17,163	13·1	40·3	22·5
2. Know the Alphabet and Spelling,	10,705	4.324	15.029	21·3	16·4	19.7
3. Read imperfectly, . . .	13,177	5,609	18,786	26·3	21·4	24·5
4. Read and Write, . . .	19,710	5,750	25,460	39·3	21·9	33·3
Total, . . .	50,188	26.250	76,438	100·	100·	100·

This return of the state of *education*, or more correctly of the *classification*, so far as those at school are concerned, was obtained from the Workhouse Teachers and Officers—parties reporting on their own efficiency—and does not profess to be founded on any *actual examination* of these young persons. The three heads under which the degrees of knowledge (the other is of ignorance) are classed are so vague and fairly admit of so wide a range of interpretation, that those who made the returns must necessarily have attached meanings to them founded on their own views.

If any elementary book, as Æsop's Fables, or the Irish National Second Book had been named, and ability to read *any* portion of it with accuracy, adopted as the test of being able to read a very simple narrative; and if all failing in this degree of proficiency were, as they should be, *excluded*, then under a *common standard*, a clear idea would be obtained of the number to whom a book could be any source of information or companionship; and judged by this, the returns of the examination of the children by 42 of our Inspectors and by me, show that there are not 39 per cent. of the children from 9 to 15 years in the Irish Workhouses able to *read*, as above stated. Similar remarks apply to penmanship, as, doubtless, those *learning* to write, no matter in what stage, have been set down, and truthfully, under the head "Read and Write," which with most

persons not connected with education means *able to read and able to write.** This laxity in framing educational returns, arising from causes obvious to those who understand the subject, is calculated to mislead the public and to produce serious injury to the cause of popular education.

Exclusive of the 16 Infants' Schools, there were 33 in which no pupil present was found able to read Third, and 3 others in which no one present was able to read Second Book correctly.

Eight per cent. of those present were able to read Third, and 15 to read Second Book fairly, so that 77 per cent. of the Workhouse children are unable to read correctly an easy narrative. It is also to be borne in mind, that very many of these children had attended National Schools before their admission to the Workhouse, and several especially those from the larger towns, were able to read previous to their admission.

The classification as compared with the results of the examination, may be understood from the Table. There were 14 per cent. of the whole number of pupils learning, or beyond Third Book, and of these 8 per cent. can read it fairly; of the 6 per cent. who failed, together with 40 per cent. in Second Book, 15 per cent., or one third, succeeded in reading a chapter in this book with accuracy.

Writing.—Rather more than one-fourth of the children write on slates, and an equal portion on paper; of these about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole school write a tolerably fair legible hand, such as one meets with in the letter of a person who received a very rudimentary education; and in addition $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. write rather a good business hand with ease and freedom; so that only about 7 per cent. of the whole of the pupils may be said to be so advanced in penmanship, as to be able to write a legible letter in a plain round hand. In 34 of the schools, exclusive of the Infants' Schools, there was not even one child present able to write a plain small hand legibly; in 4 schools there was no writing taught, and in 5 others none on paper.

Arithmetic.—Thirty-nine per cent. of the children are returned as learning this branch; but of these $26\frac{1}{2}$ are only in the four Simple Rules, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in the Compound Rules, and only 4 per cent. in Proportion, or beyond it. Of the whole number of pupils present in the schools examined by me, only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (320) were able to enter from dictation, a number of seven places of figures (such as 7,007,070), nearly 7 per cent. worked a sum in simple subtraction set before them to be copied (as 100,308—309, written in the common form), about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cast up correctly a question in multiplication of money (as 11 articles at 18*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, each), and less than one per cent. were able to work an easy question (as 2 lbs. 5oz. of tea for 8*s.* 3*d.*, how much would be had for a guinea), in simple proportion. I have thus set forth *types* of the questions usually proposed in order to exclude all doubt as to their degree of difficulty, and also to show how readily and effectually a few short questions, if skilfully framed, will test the pupil's quickness and accuracy in calculations. Exclusive of the 10 Infants' Schools, in 35 schools not even one pupil answered a question in any of the four elementary rules referred to, although there were only 6 schools in which none were classed as learning Arithmetic.

Grammar.—About one-third of the pupils were returned as learning grammar, a very large, indeed the chief, portion of these learning to distinguish a few only of the simpler parts of speech by incidental in-

* In the Seventh Report of the Poor Law Commissioners (1853-4) they state, "*We have reason to believe, from the Reports of our Inspectors, that the Workhouse Schools have continued steadily to improve during the past year in literary knowledge.*"

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

struction during the explanation of the words in the reading lessons. Six and a-half per cent. were able to distinguish all or most of the nine parts of speech, and nearly 4 per cent. could parse syntactically a very easy sentence; so that a little over 10 per cent. understood the general classification of words. Of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, 34 contained no pupil able to distinguish the parts of speech.

Geography.—Nine-twentieths of the children were returned by the teachers as learning geography, and the percentage of the answering in this branch corresponds with that in grammar. Close upon 7 per cent. of the whole attendance present were able to point out and trace on the map of the world the great outlines of land and water—the continents, chief peninsulas, islands, isthmuses, capes, mountains, and the oceans, chief seas, gulfs, straits, lakes, and rivers; and 4 per cent. showed a tolerably good acquaintance with the general geography of Europe and of Ireland; so that about 11 per cent. know at least the rudiments of local geography. In 32 of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, no knowledge of geography whatever was shown.

Teachers, their number, qualifications, and duties.—One of the very worst features of the Workhouse Schools is the insufficiency of the number of teachers, the incompetency or unsuitability of many of them, the inadequacy of the salaries of those that are qualified, the irksome and improper extra duties they are obliged to discharge, the frequent change of teachers, and the general reluctance that competent persons have to undertake an office so repugnant to many of the common feelings of men. From a preceding table it may be seen that in 205 of 285, or 5 out of 7 Workhouse Schools, the average attendance for the past year exceeded 75 pupils daily (the number which would secure under our rules salary for an Assistant Teacher in an Ordinary National School), including amongst these 48 schools in which it exceeded 200, and 22 in which it exceeded 300 pupils daily; whilst in the entire of the Workhouse National Schools there were only 67, 24 male, and 43 female Assistant Teachers. Under such circumstances the teacher of a large school is obliged to abandon altogether the idea of either teaching or examining the junior classes within any interval that could reasonably effect good, and must depute their charge to *Monitors* ill-qualified and ill-inclined to discharge such a duty towards their fellow paupers. Owing to this shortcoming of the teaching power the lower classes are lamentably neglected in all the large schools, until several of the children therein attain the nominal age of 15 years, when they are legally consigned from the School to the class of adults and to illiteracy. The following Table exhibits the daily average number of pupils in charge of each teacher in each of the provinces:—

Provinces.	No. of Schoolmasters.			No. of Schoolmistresses.			Total No. of Teachers.	Average No. of Pupils daily to each Teacher during past Year.	
	Principal.	Assistant.	Total.	Principal.	Assistant.	Total.		Master.	Mistress.
Ulster, . .	25	1	26	28	1	29	55	55½	54
Munster, .	48	17	65	59	21	80	145	146⅓	164
Leinster, .	38	4	42	39	12	51	93	100½	104
Connaught, .	28	2	30	27	9	36	66	91	113
Total, .	139	24	163	153	43	196	359	110	123
								average, 117	

Insufficiency of Teaching Power.—We see here that the amount of teaching-power is utterly disproportioned to the number of pupils, and unequally distributed, a Workhouse Teacher in Leinster and Connaught having twice, and in Munster three times as many pupils in daily attendance as are in charge of an Ulster Teacher. Also that Munster, which had rather more than half the entire number of children in the Irish Workhouses, provided instructors for them at the rate of 156 pupils to one teacher. These general statements, important as they are, afford rather a flattering view of the provision made for the education of the pauper youth, a detailed examination of the Statistical Tables (D) appended to this Report, being necessary for those who would fully understand the question, and who feel sufficient interest in it to undertake so dry and forbidding a task.

Special cases cited.—To cite a few of the many cases :—

Ennis Union—Boys' School.—Master neither classed nor trained; method and attainments very inferior; average number of boys in daily attendance for the past year, 213. Inspector, Mr. Sheridan, reports that of 116 boys examined, only 2 worked a sum in simple subtraction, one in multiplication of money, and only one could write small-hand fairly. Teacher engaged in school duties 4, and in house duties 8 hours daily; salary, £20, and rations worth £11.

Kilrush Union—Girls' School.—Average daily attendance for past year, 512 girls; Teacher, a young woman, neither classed nor trained; salary, £15, and rations. Mr. Sheridan reports that of 275 girls examined, 15 were able to read Second (but no higher) Book, and in Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, he found no proficiency to record. Of these 275 girls, 130 were from 11 to 15 years of age, so that many of them will soon be transferred from School to the Adults' Class. Present Teacher recently appointed.

Ennistymon Union.—Master trained but placed on the lower division of the lowest class; attendance for the past year, 252 daily.

Killadysert Union—Boys' School.—Teacher 19 years of age; Third Class; not trained; average attendance, 225 boys. *Girls' School.*—Teacher neither classed nor trained; salary, £12, and rations; average attendance, 278 girls. Mr. Sheridan reports that of 123 girls, 43 of whom were 11 to 15 years of age, 3 were able to read Third, and 10 the Second Book, 2 can write fairly, and in arithmetic, grammar, and geography, he found no proficiency to record. No industrial branches for females taught.

Skibbereen Union.—Master not classed, had charge of 290 boys daily for past year; salary, £15, and rations worth £8. Mr. Lawler states he found the 84 boys present very deficient in arithmetic, only one being able to enter a number from dictation, and one to work subtraction. The accounts in the Girls' School are incorrect and cannot be relied on. There are two Teachers neither of whom was classed or trained, and one of whom is reported as quite incompetent; salary, £15 and £12, with rations worth £8. Inspector states "this is one of the worst literary Schools I have ever examined. The sewed muslin work, since its introduction, appears to have engrossed the whole attention of Teachers and Pupils." Of 128 girls present, 87 of whom are 11 to 15 years of age, there was none showed any acquaintance with the elements of arithmetic or of grammar.

Midleton Union.—Female Teacher not trained; is on Third Class; average daily attendance for past year, 270 girls. Master trained and classed; attendance, 188 daily, for past year.

Mitchelstown Union.—Mistress had 191 pupils daily for past year; she is neither trained nor classed.

Cork Union.—Mistress neither trained nor classed; she had 234 pupils daily for past year. She was regularly summoned to the District Examination each year, but never attended. Mr. Coyle reports that she is "very deficient in skill, both in teaching and in examining, that while she might get trial as an assistant under a trained Teacher, she is not qualified to conduct her present School." He further reports that "the School is most inefficient in every respect, and has been so since 1849, when he first inspected it." There is no needle or other industrial branch, school or domestic, taught to the girls, although three-fifths of them are 11 to 15 years of age, and the average age of 208, who were present at last examination, was close upon 11 years. *Infants' School.*—Teacher not trained; was placed on Third Class lately; salary, £15, with residence and rations said to be worth £3. She had charge of 200 children daily for past year. Inspector states "there is no gallery, bead-table, or other apparatus. Unless trained, the Teacher is not qualified to conduct the School."

Tralee Union.—There were 629 girls daily in charge of two Teachers, neither of whom was classed or trained; salaries, £15 and £10, with apartments and rations worth £13. Mr. M'Sheehy reports that of 392 girls whom he found present, all, except 20 in the Third Class, are taught by Monitresses, and the Mistresses can reach on teaching each of the other classes only a few times in the week. *Boys' School.*—Average daily attendance, 627 boys under two Teachers, neither of whom was classed or trained; one is 50 and the other is 60 years of age. The Inspector reports the former as tolerably skilful, and the latter as entirely incompetent and unsuitable.

Dingle Union.—Master neither trained nor classed; average of 197 pupils daily for past year. Mr. M'Sheehy, whose full and able reports on the Workhouse Schools in his District reflect the highest credit on him for the great care and ability which they display, states, "a trained Teacher should be appointed in addition to the present Schoolmaster. The fact most deserving of notice, and to be specially kept in view, in considering the amount of teaching-power necessary, is the prevailing ignorance of *English*, which would here require to be taught as a foreign language by exercise in its vocabulary and copious explanation. At present, with but one Teacher, the boys are set to spell and read English as if they could already *speak* it, and there is no time to communicate its meaning. Of 95 boys present, 50 Catholics receive religious instruction in Irish, the remaining number being supposed capable of understanding the English Catechism. I found, upon careful examination, that only 10 in the whole School could name the days of the week consecutively in English, while all but two of the youngest gave the Irish names in correct order. Of 55 in the First Class only one gave the English name for the flesh of sheep, and 13, of 27 who were asked the question, could not show the right ear." *Girls' School.*—Teacher neither classed nor trained; average daily attendance, 200 girls. The Inspector has no proficiency to record in grammar or geography, little in writing, and less in arithmetic. Of 131 girls present, 65 were 11 to 15 years of age, and none in the School knew the multiplication table. Present Teacher only recently appointed.

Limerick Union.—Contained 730 *girls* daily, under one trained and two untrained and unclassed Teachers; salary of the first, £25, and of each of the latter, £10 per annum, with apartments and rations. Inspector, Mr. H. P. Clarke, states, "The proficiency of the pupils in the literary branches appears to have been rather checked by the introduction of industrial branches, such as muslin-embroidery, shirt-making, &c." *Boys' School.*—Contained 488 daily for past year; Head Master trained and on Second Class; and two assistants neither trained nor classed; one of them is reported as appearing 65 years of age and too old and infirm for his duties. *Infants' School.*—147 daily; Teacher neither classed nor trained; salary, £10; apartments and rations. The three Schools of this union had a daily average attendance for the past year, of 1,357 children, under 7 Teachers, or nearly 200 to each; and of these 7, only 2 were trained or classed. On looking to the list of Ordinary National Schools, consecutively taken in Antrim, I find that the attendance in 36 of them must be added to be equal to that in Limerick Workhouse, whilst they have a teaching staff of 36 Teachers, 31 of whom are trained or classed, and 5 Paid-Monitors.

I have selected these 11 unions from amongst those reported on by the District Inspectors in Munster, that the Commissioners may see some of the more glaring cases of the entire inadequacy of the teaching power provided for the Workhouse Schools; and if space permitted I might include the 16 unions of Galway, Loughrea, Tuam, Roscommon, Granard, Athlone (679 pupils daily to two Teachers); Scariff, Bantry, Macroom, Cahirciveen, Kenmare, Listowel (333 pupils to one Teacher); Croom, Kilmallock, Cashel (338 to one Teacher); and Clonmel,—in all of which there is only one Teacher to 200 or more pupils in daily attendance.

Classification of Teachers.—The following Table shows the classification of the *Workhouse* Teachers, and the number of them trained and not trained; and also a similar return in reference to the whole of the Teachers of the *Ordinary* National Schools in Ireland, December 31st, 1853, from which the marked inferiority of the former in qualifications and suitability for their duties is made evident:—

Class and Rank.	Classification, &c., of Teachers of—						
	Workhouse Schools in 1853.				*Ordinary* National Schools, December 31st, 1853.*		
	Masters.	Mistresses.	Total.	Proportion per cent.	No. of Teachers of both sexes in each Class.		Proportion per cent.
First Class, 1st Div.,	1	–	–	4·1	60	508	10·4
First Class, 2nd Div.,	–	–	–		143		
First Class, 3rd Div.,	8	6	15		305		
Second Class, 1st Div.,	7	8	15	14·5	419	1,151	23·6
Second Class, 2nd Div.,	19	18	37		732		
Third Class, 1st Div.,	26	24	50	27·7	1,028	2,239	45·8
Third Class, 2nd Div.,	27	22	49		1,211		
Probationers, . .	75	118	193	53·7	984		20·2
Total, . .	163	196	359	100·	4,882		100·
Trained, . . .	69	53	113	31·6	2,134		43·7
Not trained, . .	103	143	246	68·4	2,748		56·3
Principal Teachers, .	139	153	292	81·3	4,641		95·1
Assistant Teachers, .	24	43	67	18·7	241		4·9

Less than one-third (31½ per cent.) of the *Workhouse* Teachers are trained, whilst in the *Ordinary* Schools, backward as they are, owing to the depressed social condition of the country, nearly one-half more (43¾ per cent.) have had the great advantage of training. If for the Teachers of *Ordinary* Schools with moderately small attendance (under 50 pupils), the opportunity of training is deemed of such vital importance, to *Workhouse* Teachers who with such limited teaching power, and applied under such disadvantageous circumstances, are each expected to instruct, daily, more than twice that number of children, (117) training must be of the deepest moment. The course of training for the Teachers of the Ordinary Schools is tolerably fair, but for Workhouse Schools a special course in a special department would be necessary, and to this subject I shall refer in another part of my Report.

Looking to the eight grades or ranks into which the National Teachers are divided, in the first four the *Workhouse* Teachers are only 1 to 17½, whilst the ordinary school Teachers are 1 to 4¼, or four-fold greater in the whole number. Again, taking all the grades, except two of the lowest, the Workhouse Teachers form nearly one-third (32·6 per cent.), and the ordinary Teachers over half (55·1 per cent.), being a higher classification by 70 per cent., than the former. The proportion of Probationers, or *unclassed* Teachers, in the Workhouse Schools, is remarkable, it being 165 per cent. beyond that in the common National Schools.

Special cases cited.—The preceding general statement would appear to render unnecessary any further reference to the low and most unsatisfactory attainments in skill and scholarship of the Workhouse Teachers. Here, however, as under former heads, averages and general statistics include cases of such a gross character, that some of them must be detailed, or they could not be properly understood.

* This Return includes the Teachers of all the 5,065 National Schools in Ireland, except those in 142 Workhouses, in 8 Gaols, in 103 Convent and Monks' Schools, in Schools vacant, or in those which are in the possession of dismissed Teachers.

Ballyshannon Union.—Mistress over three years in school; could not even attempt to subtract 13*s.* 10½*d.* from £15 12*s.* 9¾*d.*, nor multiply 13*s.* 7¾ by 9; has no idea of geography; has the rudest knowledge of grammar. Of 52 girls present at my examination, not one could name, much less distinguish, the parts of speech; 34 of the 52 were in the alphabet, and of these several were three years in the house, and some were 10 or 11 years of age. Teacher's salary £15, an apartment and rations, which include neither flesh-meat nor groceries.

Donegal Union.—Mistress here over six years; she reads pretty well; can distinguish the parts of speech, but does not parse; does not know even the rudest outlines of the Map of the World; in arithmetic she says she "took a girl to reduction, but indeed it's little figuring she ever done." Salary £10, an apartment and rations of 1 lb. of meal and a quart of buttermilk daily.

Londonderry Union.—Master three years in office; he is rather deficient in grammar and in arithmetic, and is wholly ignorant of geography; he could not point to China on the large Map of the World, and he stated that Greece is in the Continent of Italy. Mistress is also utterly ignorant of geography, and knows scarcely even the rudiments of grammar. Of 52 (42 girls and 10 boys), present when I visited, 5 read the Second and 3 the Third Book correctly; 15 of the girls were 7 to 11, and 19 were 11 to 15 years of age; children who were 4 to 7 years in the house were unable to read Second Book; no pupil present showed even the faintest idea of grammar or geography; no one present could write the number 107 from dictation, no one knew the Multiplication table, and no one could set about, much less work, Subtraction.

Clones Union.—Mistress over four years in office. Inspector, Mr. Conwell, reported her as incompetent, but the Guardians declined to remove her. I proposed to examine her, but she refused. From her grossly bad pronunciation, frequent violations of such rules of Syntax as even many of the uneducated from habit observe, and entire want of manner and method, she is quite unfit for her station. Salary, £15, an apartment, and rations of bread, meal, potatoes, and milk. Of 32 children present 4 read Second and 1 Third Book correctly; no proficiency in writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography; pupils rather young.

Ballycastle Union.—Mistress not qualified, though the School is of the most elementary character. She is not able to distinguish the parts of speech, is all but wholly ignorant of geography, and her knowledge of arithmetic is confined to the Simple and Compound rules. Salary £10, an apartment and rations with neither butter nor flesh meat,

Kilmacthomas Union.—Master had been dismissed from an ordinary National School for cruelty in punishing his pupils, and on other moral grounds. In the dining hall, at one of the meals, the whole of the scholars rose, *en masse*, to take the part of a boy whom he had struck, and in the strife the Teacher hit one of them with a heavy key, and laid open his skull; the boy's life was for some time in danger. The Teacher was imprisoned in the county gaol, but soon acquitted, to be dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners. Mistress is an extremely rough and untidy person, and but little fitted to train the girls to habits of thrift, cleanliness, and industry.

South Dublin Union.—One of the Masters and one of the Mistresses of these schools refused to submit to my examination as to their qualifications. Schools were very soon after struck off by the National Board.

Tullamore Union.—Assistant in the Boys' School incompetent, labours under bodily disability, and is unsuitable.

Granard Union.—Mistress is quite ignorant of geography, and is otherwise poorly qualified.

Mullingar Union —Assistant in Boys' School quite unfit.

Clifden Union.—Master either silly or insane. He states he can cure numbers of diseases, the cure of which is beyond medical skill, and shows divers evidences of want of ordinary sense. He was removed from an ordinary National School on a charge proved against him.

Westport Union.—Assistant Mistress acknowledges she has neither taste nor qualifications for her situation.

Boyle Union.—Master 60 years of age; too feeble, and is not qualified.

Roscommon Union.—Master in poor health, nervous, and physically unequal to his duty.

Dromore, West.—Mistress spells and writes badly, knows little arithmetic, and no geography whatever.

Sligo Union.—Head Master not competent.

These are selected from the notes on the schools and teachers examined by myself within the last year; and on looking through the District Inspectors' Reports, I find it stated that a considerable number in the schools examined by them are incompetent, very many of barely

tolerable attainments, and only a small number fairly qualified for their duties as Workhouse Teachers.

Ages of Teachers.—Having referred to the number and to the rank and literary qualifications of the Workhouse Teachers, I beg to call attention to their age, which I consider altogether too youthful, when the moral nature of their duties is fully considered, and where and towards whom they are to be discharged. Of 162 Masters, 15 are only 20 years of age or under, and the average age of each man is 29 years, whilst of 196 Mistresses, 46, or about one-fourth, are 20 years of age or under; only 21, or about one-ninth, are 30 years or upwards; and the average age of each Mistress is only 23½ years. As the average period of service of each of the Workhouse Schoolmasters, up to January, 1854, is 3½, and of the Schoolmistresses 3 years, each man must have been appointed at 25½, and each woman at 20 years of age; and any error in these averages must be of excess, as to meet the rule of the Poor Law Commissioners, which requires that every Workhouse Officer* shall be 21 years of age, it is well known that many young persons enter themselves when candidates as of that age although below it. When a young woman of 18 to 20 years of age gets charge of a Workhouse School, she is suddenly transferred from the protection and counsel of her own family and home, and placed in the midst of a vast building, containing a population of inmates equal in every case to that of a village, and in many cases to that of a good-sized town. If she had charge of a school previously, her duties there were chiefly confined to the literary instruction of the children, whose moral feelings and affections were directed and developed more by their parents and by domestic influences and associations than by the school or the Teacher; and whilst much of the religious *knowledge* of the children may have been learned in the school, it is the family alone, by its training and example, which gives the hearts and sentiments of childhood their most lasting impressions of *religion*. She may have taught her more grown scholars sewing, knitting, and other industrial arts, and by the example of herself and her school they may have been vastly improved in personal cleanliness, thrift, and order; but in even the humblest virtuous home there are constant and numerous duties performed by the several members of the family towards each other, which seen, felt, and shared in by children, especially girls, exercise such peculiar influence on them, that without these the best school training is comparatively, if not wholly, ineffectual, in preparing the daughter of the working classes, for the practical discharge of the more important duties of her humble lot in life. Not that I undervalue the school and the Teacher as a most important adjunct to the home and the parent in the moral, religious, and industrial training of the children of the struggling millions. No—*far from it;* but I desire to see the family influence more correctly estimated as an agent. No matter how deficient the parents may be in education, if even a moderate amount of domestic moral health exists in the family, affection and the exercise of that moral sense, kindly implanted in every breast, will always impel the parents to inculcate, according to their intelligence, some principles of religion, and manifest approbation of moral, and censure of immoral conduct in their offspring. That numbers of the families of the half million of children, in our common National Schools, are blest with at least the amount of moral health, and soundness of domestic relations here assumed, will be admitted by the most gloomy-minded, nor will it be denied that the sudden, continued, and unexampled

* This rule applies to the Head, but not to Assistant Teachers, as these are not regarded as "officers." Under Articles 32 and 33 of *General Regulations*, the Poor Law Commissioners may dispense with the rule as to age.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

famine drove many such families into the Irish Workhouses. The Teacher in taking charge of a Workhouse School, enters into altogether new and different relations to her pupils; she is no longer a *mere schoolmistress;* she undertakes the chief control and immediate direction of an average family of about 200 girls, from 3 or 4 to 15 years of age, and to all these she has to discharge most of the duties which would devolve on the mother of a small family. She superintends their dormitories, and sees them rise, wash, and dress; she conducts the morning and night prayer of those of her own communion; she invokes a blessing at the meals, all of which are taken in her presence; she provides for their entire clothing, most of which is made, and all repaired under her direction; she has entire charge of them in school, and gives religious instruction, *under the Chaplain's direction, to those of her own persuasion;* she daily inspects all as to health and personal cleanliness, and brings under the notice of the proper parties those that appear ill or diseased; she is present at their recreation, whether taken within or without the Workhouse; she directs all their industrial employment in the School, and commonly such household duties as they are required to perform in the house; she conducts those of her own church to and from public worship, and even having seen all her pupils to bed her duties may not have closed, as accident or illness during the night would oblige her to be again at her post amongst them. In addition to all these, her more immediate duties, she is required to assist the Matron in the general management of the entire female department of the house. When the number and nature of those duties are considered, and especially when the moral character of many of the inmates, adult and juvenile, is recollected, it is clear that young women of 20 years of age, however virtuous and zealous, rarely possess such experience and moral gravity as would give *weight* and dignity to their counsel and example in the office of Workhouse Schoolmistress. In addition to the general objections now made to the age of the Mistresses, there is this other, that only 27½ per cent. of them have been trained, so that apart from the want of skill which it indicates, there is also the absence of that self-possession and moral gravity which our Training Department exercises in a marked manner on the character of most of the Female Teachers.

The Schoolmasters are also *too young;* and the Workhouse, from the many incentives to vice which it often contains, is not a desirable situation for any but those of the strictest integrity and of the highest moral principles. Their duties are as numerous and onerous as those of the Schoolmistress; and whilst some of them are such as should be done only by nurses, or wardswomen, there are others, as the direction of adult labour, the taking of stock, and the keeping of accounts, which should be performed by the Master, or an assistant to him. In the Clifden Workhouse, the Matron came into the school-room while I was engaged in examining the boys, publicly handed the Schoolmaster some needles, thread, &c., and directed him to mend the boys' bedticks. The Head Master of the Cork Workhouse, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Union, in June last, complained that "he was virtually a wardmaster, storekeeper, cook, purveyor, &c.; that his apartment was most insufficiently furnished, and not containing the rudest means for cleanliness or decency; that not only he had to look after the washing of the boys' dishes, tins, &c., but he had also to wash his own dishes, brush his own room, and dress his own bed." He is a Trained Teacher, and of the very highest rank.

Salaries of the Teachers.—The following Table shows, by Provinces, the average salary of each Workhouse Teacher, male and female, distinguishing the Head from the Assistant Teachers, and also shows the average

expense of the teaching power for each 100 children, in average daily attendance. In the latter the value of each Teacher's rations, fuel, light, &c., is included, being estimated at £15 for each Teacher.

Provinces.	Average Salary of Workhouse Teachers.																Salary and Rations of Teachers to each 100 Pupils in daily attendance in School.		
	Masters.									Mistresses.									
	No. of Principals.	No. of Assistants.	Principals			Assistants			Both.			No. of Principals.	No. of Assistants.	Principals			Assistants			Both.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	.
Ulster, .	25	1	20	10	5	25	0	0	20	13	10	28	1	15	10	9	20	0	0	15	13	9	60	7	2
Munster, .	48	17	24	6	3	16	11	8	22	5	11	58	21	16	14	6	10	18	1	15	6	1	21	4	9
Leinster, .	36	6	25	2	2	12	3	4	23	5	2	40	11	17	3	0	11	18	2	16	0	4	33	9	0
Connaught, .	28	2	18	19	2	13	10	0	19	8	0	26	9	15	10	0	7	15	6	13	10	3	29	16	4
Totals and averages,	137	26	22	18	3	15	13	1	21	15	1	152	42	16	8	2	10	14	3	15	3	6	28	4	2
	163											194													

It thus appears that each Workhouse Schoolmaster receives an average of £22 18*s.* 3*d.*, and each Assistant, £15 13*s.* 1*d.*; or with rations and an apartment worth £15, the income of the former is £37 18*s.* 3*d.*, and of the latter £30 13*s.* 1*d.*, the average income for all the 163 Male Teachers, being £36 15*s.* 1*d.*; whilst the average income of each Schoolmistress is £31 8*s.* 2*d.*; of an Assistant, £25 14*s.* 3*d.*; and of each of the 194 Female Teachers of both classes, £30 3*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The estimate of the value of the rations and apartments is high, considering *what they actually cost the Guardians,* who, from *their large contracts, buy food, &c., at low prices,* and the apartment costs them *only a mere fraction for interest and repair.** Of the 357 Teachers, 13 receive salaries under £10 each, and 148 receive salaries of ten to £15, and comparing the income of the present Teachers, with that of the 202 Workhouse Teachers in 1847, (see Extract already quoted from 14th Report), we find that the increase in the seven years, in the average salary of each Teacher is merely from over £16 to £18 3*s.* 7*d.*, whilst the salaries granted by the state to the Teachers in the Ordinary National Schools have undergone a far higher augmentation within this period.

Teachers' Rations.—The board, or rations, as it is called, usually allowed to the Teachers, is that of second-class officers, so that in this regard the porter and the Teachers are unjustly placed on the same footing. There are exceptional cases, in which the Teachers receive becoming respect and kindly treatment as regards their board and apartments, and also as to their moral status in relation to the whole staff of officers, these instances however, do not alter the general character of the low position which the Teachers occupy in the Irish Workhouses. To cite a few of the many cases of Unions visited by me last year in which the Teachers' daily rations consist of bread, meal, or potatoes only, with milk—Donegal, Naas, Letterkenny, Clones, Bailieborough, Ballina, Ballyshannon, Mohill, Oldcastle, Dunshaughlin,

* The estimated value of the Teachers' rations and apartments is highest in Leinster and lowest in Connaught. On an average of 163 Male Teachers, the return is £14 19*s.* 4*d.*, of 195 Female Teachers, £13 14*s.* 6*d.*, and on the whole 358 Teachers, £14 5*s.* 10*d.* as the yearly worth of the board and lodging of each Teacher. This must be beyond their *actual* value, as in England where the Workhouse officers get much superior board to that given in Ireland, the rations, &c., of the Teachers are set down at £15 per annum. See *Minutes of Committee of Council on Education.* Letter to Poor Law Board, June 15th, 1852.

Many add flesh meat, but no groceries, as, Castlecomer, Granard, Abbeyleix, Carrick-on-Shannon, Tipperary, Rathdown, Athy, Boyle, Balrothery—several allow groceries, but no flesh meat, as, Ballycastle, Edenderry, Clifden, Loughrea, Coleraine, Omagh, Ballymoney, Strabane. Many allow no butter; in some of the western Unions, £4 to £5 a year is given in lieu of flesh meat and groceries; some few of the Unions allow rations and no salary, and some salary and no rations.

Teachers' Apartments.—In some few Unions the Teachers have a sitting-room and a bed-room, but in nearly all cases the one room serves at once for cooking, living and sleeping. In some Unions the Head and Assistant Teachers occupy the one room; the Master in Macroom having no fireplace in his room, has his food cooked in the school-room. In Abbeyleix, the Master's room is only about 8 feet by 9 feet; in Belfast one of the Masters has a room of like dimensions, and in several of the Unions the apartments of the Teachers are without fireplaces, are too small, and are indifferently furnished.

Inferior position of Workhouse Teachers, and its results.—When we consider the onerous and important duties *proper* to a Workhouse Teacher, the proportion of physically and morally degenerate persons both in the Schools and amongst the adults, the numbers to whom he has to give religious, moral, literary, and often industrial instruction, the officers of inferior attainments under whom he is frequently placed, the increased dangers to health and life, the constant restraints of a large public institution, the absence of the freedom and privacy of a home, incessant daily toil whose monotony is seldom relieved by the respite of a vacation, an isolation which cuts him off from professional intercourse and sympathy with the great body of elementary Teachers of the nation, the practical necessity of remaining single, and exclusion from all opportunity of supplementing his school salary by tuitions and private industry, in common with other Teachers—when these amongst many other important considerations are kept in view, can it be matter of surprise that under the most favourable inducements respectable men and women, or skilful Teachers, would hesitate or decline to undertake such an office? But with an average salary of £21 15*s.* 1*d.* to each Master, and £15 3*s.* 6*d.* to each Mistress, with apartments, rations, and an official and domestic status such as I have described, the absence of active employment and the social wretchedness of Ireland could scarcely be better indicated than in the fact that 357 young persons (though many of them are unqualified,) are obliged in their necessities to submit to hold it for about three years, until by penurious saving many of them are able either to emigrate or to adopt some less distasteful way of living.* The Workhouses are fourteen years open, and the present is the *fifth* change of Teachers which has had charge of the Schools in them.

Workhouse Schools in England and Wales—Peel's Scheme of 1846.—In 1846, the late Sir Robert Peel proposed and carried the Parliamentary grant of £30,000 to defray the salaries of Workhouse Teachers in England, knowing as he did the importance of securing, beyond all control, the services of properly-qualified Teachers. In the same year, four Inspectors were appointed by the Committee of Council on Education, with authority "to examine the condition of Schools for the education of pauper children, and to ascertain the character and qualifications of the persons employed as Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, in order that unfit and incompetent persons may no longer be employed in that capacity, and that measures may be taken for awarding salaries according to the qualifica-

* Recently in many of the Unions they have reduced both the number and also the salaries of the Teachers.—See Appendix N, Letter of Poor Law Commissioners, dated September 17th, 1853, on this subject.

tions of the Masters and Mistresses, and the extent of the duties they have to perform." A special scheme of classification, consisting of four grades, marked by certificates of *Permission*, of *Probation*, of *Competency*, and of *Efficiency*, was immediately made out for Workhouse Teachers, with a programme of the qualifications required for admission to each class. This scheme, with the proposal for a Training School specially for Workhouse Teachers, appears to have originated with Sir James P. Kay Shuttleworth, whose great and eminent services in this as in many other departments of popular education are so universally known throughout the British Empire. This Training School at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, is a magnificent structure, which has cost about £50,000, and was opened in February, 1850, for the reception of students and candidates for the situation of Schoolmasters in schools for Pauper and for Criminal Children. I visited Kneller Hall in September, 1852, and through the kindness of the Principal, Rev. F. Temple, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, I was made acquainted with the internal economy and general working of the establishment, in which I spent a most agreeable day. The annual fee to be paid by each student to the College is now £25, but there are twenty-one exhibitions or free places, established at the public expense—five of £30, six of £25, and ten of £20, each lasting for one year. Unlike the other Training Colleges, the premium or exhibition is paid to the student himself, not to the College, in order to encourage qualified persons to enter on the charge of Pauper and of Penal Schools; and thus, with the additional opportunity of Queen's Scholarships, it is said that "with fair exertion, two years' training may be had wholly at the public expense, by a meritorious student." Rev. Mr. Temple describing the objects of the Kneller Hall training, says—

"It must be the aim of every Training School, but an aim peculiarly required in us, to train Masters who shall be able not merely to teach, but to educate—Masters who will discriminate between information and mental discipline. The Workhouse children are liable to one temptation beyond all others—a servile dependence of mind, which makes them willing to remain in a degraded position. They are cowed by the sense of having no friends or protectors—they know not how to right themselves when they are wronged—how to support themselves when distressed. To give them mere knowledge, to make them good arithmeticians, or good grammarians, will not give them what they need. They may learn, perhaps with readiness, when skilfully taught, whatever information they may be required to learn; but even a very intelligent knowledge is compatible with slight appreciation of the uses of that knowledge. What they require is the contact of a cultivated mind, of a mind superior, not so much in knowledge as in the degree in which that knowledge has refined and strengthened the character. This, next to religious temper and moral principle, is what is needed in a Workhouse Schoolmaster, and whatever bears on this demands our attention."

The Rev. Canon Moseley, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, and Mr. E. Carleton Tufnell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Workhouse Schools, examined Kneller Hall Training School in November, 1851, and the report thereon thus forcibly sets forth the objections which young men have to undertake the charge of Workhouse Schools, and also the qualifications which the Teachers should possess—

"At present it is a position of difficulty and discouragement. It is, moreover, an office which is surrounded with prejudices. Candidates to whom the career of the Parochial (ordinary) Schoolmaster is open would not be likely, without some stronger inducement than has heretofore been offered, to seek that of the Master of a Workhouse School, or of the school of a prison. Nothing, however, can be more evident than that the masters of such schools require a training which, referred to that of any other at present existing among us, must be *special and distinctive* in other respects, and in this, that manual labour must take a larger share in it. No one could be more unfitted for the office of an Industrial Schoolmaster than a mere student. It could not but be to him a thing without earnestness and reality, wearisome and repugnant."

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

The following striking passage is feelingly applicable, with most severe truth, to Ireland as well as to England :—

"The experience of your inspectors makes them familiar with a certain graduation in the qualities of schools and teachers, in a descending scale, with the social depression and moral debasement of the people for whose benefit they are provided; so that an ignorant, unthrifty, demoralized population, and an illiterate, purposeless, and inefficient schoolmaster, often go together—a squalid, unthrifty, and untidy-looking neighbourhood, and a bad school. It would seem as though ignorant teachers were thought good enough for ignorant children—teachers who are very poor for children who are very poor—bad teachers for bad children, and the like. Whether it is that people see a moral fitness and propriety in these things, or that they look upon them as necessary to the condition of the poor; or whether they are results inseparable from the eleemosynary and voluntary principle on which education is conducted in this country, I know not."

Mr. Jelinger C. Symons' Views.—Mr. Jelinger C. Symons, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Workhouse Schools in England, thus describes the peculiar circumstances of workhouse children and the corresponding qualifications which should be required in the teachers :—

"One of the chief distinctions between the schools for pauper and for other classes of poor children, is, that Workhouse Schools are *homes* as well as schools. It is neither attempted nor possible to give effectual moral training in the ordinary day schools. First, all children are under too much formal restraint *during school-time* to admit either of the development or correction of faults; and the training of the heart and character is therefore impracticable. Out of school-hours the ordinary school children are no longer under the control of school-teachers. In the workhouse, on the contrary, they remain so, alike in the field, the play-ground, at meal-time, and bed-time. By night and by day, not only is there the fullest possible scope and opportunity for moral training, but the exclusion of the pauper child from any other external means of obtaining it, renders it an imperative duty to administer it. Thus most properly do the Poor Law Commissioners require in their 114th Order that they be not merely instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, but *trained in the habits of virtue.* This distinctive task alone, were there no other, creates a labour and imposes a duty far more difficult and important in the Workhouse School than attaches to other schools or school-teachers. Now the moral training of children in a workhouse is still liable, and must ever remain so, to all those impediments which have been fully set forth by my colleagues and by myself in previous reports, and which attach necessarily to the location of these children in workhouses.

"The actual progress in moral training is therefore exceedingly slight. Independently of the local reasons why it should be so, is the very great scarcity of persons sufficiently qualified, alike in *heart-training* and *mind-teaching*, to discharge effectually the twofold province of a workhouse school-teacher. *It requires the offices of parent and tutor combined in the same person.* Such teachers scarcely exist, and must be *specially trained* for the purpose. But even if obtained, they are of such an order of mind as can not easily submit itself to the inferiority of rank and actual subordination to which the schoolmaster in a workhouse must be subjected with respect to the master, who may be his inferior in every other respect. Such a school-teacher will not retain a position thus anomalous and annoying; his superior attainments opening to him spheres of employment divested of any such drawbacks. The practical working of the system more than confirms the reality of this evil; and I can cite more than one instance where good school-teachers have been lost to the education of paupers owing to this very cause. Not only therefore does the location of schools in workhouses greatly augment the labour of moral training, but it also renders it next to impossible to secure fit men to do the work.

"Power of reformation over the heart, discrimination of character, perception of faults and virtues, kindly sympathies, the union of firmness and kindness in the general discipline, together with the judgment which shall vindicate punishment and enhance rewards,—are all essential elements in the qualifications of the effective moral trainer; and the necessity for the exercise of them well and wisely is never so pressing and important as when the scholars consists of a class often prone to demoralization and exposed to its influences. I do not exaggerate when I state my belief that it is hopeless to expect such a system or its natural fruits in workhouse schools; and yet the urgent importance of applying it to destitute children is not questioned."

I might profitably extend these extracts, showing the peculiar

qualifications required in Workhouse Teachers, by quoting similar opinions of eminent educationists, philanthropists, and public men, who have considered this important question; enough, however, has been adduced to show that, judged by the lowest of these standards, scarcely any of the Workhouse Teachers in Ireland are suited to their mission; and further, that if we desire Teachers possessing these special qualifications, we can obtain them only by *Special* training;—for, as Mr. Moseley observes, "If such Teachers are to be provided at all, there is no alternative but to maintain a Training School specially for that end; and besides a suitable course of instruction, to offer greater facilities for the admission of students than in other Training Schools, and a better remuneration in the career on which they are eventually to enter than is offered to the Parochial (or common school) Teacher." I beg, therefore, to recommend, as a *primary* and indispensable feature in any plan for the improvement of the Workhouse Schools, that a Special Training Department with a school consisting exclusively of *Pauper* children be founded in Dublin, and that the Teachers should pass through a practical course of training therein in various branches of industry. There is a special clause* in the Irish Poor Law Act, enabling the two Dublin Unions to join and found a *District Union School* for the pauper youth of both (10 Vict., cap. 31, sec. 21, passed in June, 1847); and if such were established, it would be the proper place for a Central Training School for Workhouse Teachers; but should obstacles to its establishment arise, there would be little difficulty in making arrangements with the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, by which their pauper children could be permanently placed in suitable school buildings, &c., on or near the present site of their temporary school, and thus the students under training would have secured to them the benefits of the Marlborough-street Literary Course (modified), the Agricultural Training in Glasnevin, the Practising and the Model Paupers' Schools of the North Dublin Union, with its farm, and its workshops for skilled handicraft attached. I would recommend, on many grounds—moral, industrial, and economical—that the boys and girls should have accommodation in the one establishment, and that the candidate Schoolmistresses, both for Girls' and for Infants' Schools, would have the twofold advantage of our central Training Department in Marlborough-street, with the *special* training at the Workhouse Normal Schools.

Teachers of Infants' Schools.—Two important points in connexion with the Teaching staff yet require notice—Teachers of Infants' Schools and Paid Monitors. Only 16 of the 291 National Schools in Workhouses profess to be for *Infants;* and of those ten are in Munster, and six in Leinster. The particulars of these schools are kept distinct from those of the other schools, and will be found in the Appendix (D) to this Report. Eleven of the sixteen were visited by me either last year or previously. They had an average daily attendance of 2,071 children, and there were 2,295, of whom only 415 were boys, present on the day of Inspection. Only six of the sixteen Teachers were trained, and of these only two or three in the Infant School system; three of them are on Second Class, four on Third, and nine are Probationers. Nine have salaries of only £10 each; and the average salary of all is £13 17*s.* 6*d.*, with an apartment and rations. With scarcely an exception, the fittings and furniture of these Schools consist of only forms and a few desks, and contain none of the proper appliances for the instruction of infants. If we are to hope for any moral training or any real influence on the feelings and

* Section 24 of same Act extends to all Ireland the power of forming School Districts by combining Unions.

affections of the pauper youth of the Workhouses, we must establish good and efficient Infants' Schools in them, under properly qualified Teachers. The class of children most neglected in the Workhouses are the poor infants, from three or four up to seven years of age. The common practice, in the more crowded houses, is to huddle them together into a corner of the School, or into an adjoining room, there to sit silent, listless, and stupid for hours, under the terror of a wardswoman, an adult pauper, or a monitress; and it has often been to me matter of extreme surprise that the vacancy on their little faces should not be the first stage of utter imbecility. Not a ray of childood's mirth beams from their eyes, the hum of no song gladdens their ear, they are too young to be taken to share the occasional out-door walk, as not being able to march orderly, they would give trouble and bring no credit to the Teacher; *for years they never pass the porter's gate;* and, apart from tins, spoons, food, beds, and clothing, what objects does a Workhouse contain to interest childhood? Where there are 100 children in any house, there should be an Infants' School, otherwise the Mistress should be qualified to conduct one; and two or three hours' training and daily instruction should be given by her at a separate time to children of both sexes, from three to eight years of age. There would be no difficulty in having a gallery, a bead-table, object-lessons, &c., in *every* Female School, so as to make it also serve as an Infants' School. Schoolmasters are entirely unfit either to train or to teach very young boys; they possess neither the patience, the love for children, the tact, the ideality, nor the vivacity of women. Wherever the children in the house from three to eight years of age amount to 40 or upwards there should be a separate Infants' School; and if the number exceeds 70, as it does in several of the Unions, an Assistant Teacher would be required. It is of the first consequence that each Teacher should be fully trained in the Infant School system, and be well able to sing.

Paid Monitors suggested.—I have no hope that either the Guardians or the State are prepared to fully supply such an amount of teaching power as the circumstances of the Workhouse Schools require, and to economically meet in some measure this want, and also to assist in training recruits from which to fill the ranks of the candidates for Workhouse Schools, I recommend the appointment of a considerable number of Paid Monitors from amongst the pupils of good moral character, best abilities, and greatest aptitude for teaching. That there are many such deserving young persons in the Workhouse Schools we already know, as some have been appointed Pupil-teachers (worth £25 and education) in the District Model Schools, and some others have got charge of ordinary National Schools.*

Pupil-Teachers and Stipendiary Monitors in the English System.—In 1848, it was laid down by the Committee of Council on Education, and approved by the Lords of the Treasury, that with a view to encourage such "Workhouse Teachers as obtain certificates of competency and efficiency, certain of their scholars be permitted to be apprenticed to them (as under Minutes of August and December 1846) and that they be allowed the usual annual gratuities for the instruction of these apprentices."† Each Paid Monitor and Pupil-teacher is allowed *half*

* Several youths have gone out from the Boys' School of the Athy Workhouse, and are doing well as Teachers. The Teacher feels a paternal interest in his pupils, and after they leave school he continues to guide and direct them by affectionate letters. He is an *excellent* Workhouse Schoolmaster.

† Scale of Payments to Masters and Mistresses for instructing Pupil-teachers and Stipendiary Monitors.—One Pupil-teacher £5 per annum, two £9, three £12, and so on—£3 for each additional apprentice; time five years. Stipendiary Monitors—one £2 10s. per annum, two £4, three £6, and so on—£1 10s. for each additional Stipendiary Monitor; time 4 years.

the usual stipends granted in ordinary Schools,* on condition that the stipend be reserved by the Committee of Council, to form a fund, which shall be given to him on his leaving the Workhouse, "if he successfully complete his apprenticeship, in order to provide for his further education in any Training School which he may enter with their Lordships' approbation." Under this arrangement, a Pupil-teacher would have to his credit £37 10*s.* at the close of his five, and a Monitor £17 10*s.* at the end of his four years' engagement; and the former would thus have ample means of providing for himself a decent outfit, and defraying the expense of his first year's board and tuition in Kneller Hall Training School, where a Queen's Scholarship or an Exhibition gained at the end of the first, will again free him for the second year; and thus obtaining his certificate of classification, he finds no difficulty in procuring a comfortable situation. Here we find for the past six years in operation in the Workhouse Schools of England, a broad system of *Pupil-teachers and Monitors*, which tends to promote virtue, talent, and attention to study, in the senior scholars, provides a cheap and, under an efficient master, an excellent teaching power; which gives the master a manifold interest in these youths, for whose instruction he is paid; as they advance, his teaching staff increases in effectiveness, and whilst this secures a higher character and better report for his School, the exercise which it affords in directing the Pupil-teachers through their course of study, sharpens his own attainments and thus forms a good stimulant to advance himself at the yearly examination, and procure thereby a higher certificate and increased income.

The Committee of Council on Education, and the Poor Law Board in England, both actively concur in carrying out this wise and liberal scheme; and I trust that the Government will see the justice and the necessity of proposing such a Parliamentary Grant for the education of the pauper youth of Ireland, as will allow the introduction of a liberal system of *Paid Monitors*—an element of economic teaching power *adopted by the Irish National Board* previous to the English Minutes of 1846. I would recommend their appointment under *Trained* Teachers only, and, generally speaking, one to every 50 pupils in attendance, at which rate about 600 would be required for the entire 163 Unions, or an average of 3 Monitors to each Union in Ireland. They should be not less than 13 nor over 15 years of age, be of sound health, and free from any bodily infirmity, of good moral character as reported by the Teachers and by the Chaplains of their own communion, and their parents also should be of good character. The required school proficiency might be ranked as that of the pupils in the Senior *Third* Class, with the general and special attainments which it indicates; and during their four years' Monitorship, they might be allowed three, four, six, and seven pounds respectively—this £20 to be paid to them on the successful completion of their engagement, when they would be not less than 17 nor over 19 years of age. The expense of carrying out the proposed scheme would be £3,000 a-year, on an average, and its further minute details it would be unnecessary to enter upon more fully here.

Health and Cleanliness of Children.—The general cleanliness and ventilation of the Workhouse Schools is, on the whole, much superior to that in the common schools, and many of them leave nothing to be desired in these respects. I was sorry to observe, however, that in

**Full* Stipend of Pupil-teacher—1st year £10, 2nd £12 10*s.*, 3rd £15, 4th £17 10*s.*, and 5th £20. *Full* Stipend of Stipendiary Monitor—1st year £5, 2nd £7 10*s.*, 3rd £10, and 4th £12 10*s.*

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

several Unions sufficient care is not taken to remove from amongst the general body of the school children affected with cutaneous diseases; and considering the rapidity with which, in crowded apartments, children take skin diseases, especially where a number of them, from being of a strumous habit, are predisposed to scrofula, it surprised me that better arrangements were not made to prevent this evil in the houses in question. In some instances the blame was solely the Teacher's, from not bringing these cases under the notice of the Master, Matron, or Medical Attendant; and in others the Doctor allowed all but bad cases to remain in the school, owing to the reluctance of the Guardians to allow hospital or better diet to such children while under treatment. I extract the following unsatisfactory cases from my notes:—

Waterford Union.—Boys' school—12 of 189 had slight cutaneous affections; boys' hair cut daily in the school during hours of business. Master very untidy in person; his room the same. Poor Law Inspector complained of same.

Kilmacthomas Union.—Mistress extremely untidy; school being swept at 12 o'clock. Out offices at Boys' School filthy in the extreme. Master ordered to be removed. Poor Law Inspector complained of state of the yards, &c.

Nenagh Union.—Girls' school.—70 of 325 girls present affected with skin diseases on hands, &c. (Mr. O'Sullivan's Notes.)

Tipperary Union.—Girl's school.—70 of 277 girls present had scrofulous hands, &c., and some of them *extremely* bad cases. School over-crowded; infants huddled or packed together for want of room. At one time, it is said there were 700 under treatment for ophthalmia in this house; 20 children have lost both eyes, and 59 have lost one eye; are taught basket-making, but no literary instruction.

Omagh Union.—Master extremely untidy; 25 of 49 in Girls' School showed skin diseases.

Castleblayney Union.—9 of 36 in Girls' School and none in Boys' School, require treatment for skin diseases.

Bailieboro' Union.—Girls not at all clean; boys and girls in the very lowest bodily condition; skin livid and purple; children looking thin, old, and miserable.

Ballyshannon Union.—In Girls' School Teacher's desk used as a "lock-up" for stirabout left by children at meals; smells quite sour, and place filthy; 22 of 52 present showed skin diseases.

Donegal Union.—Boys dirty, their bibs torn, &c.

Letterkenny Union.—Several panes of glass broken in both schools; rooms dirty and smoked; walls want whitewash; children and their clothes very dirty.

Galway Union.—Several boys with very ragged and dirty trousers; clothing very scanty; their skin shows want of cleanliness in their beds. Auxiliary House (Dangan) infested with rats. Lock-up not ventilated.

Mullingar Union.—Girls clean, boys not; one-third of 202 present affected with cutaneous diseases; one of the Teachers untidy.

Abbeyleix Union.—Boys in very low bodily condition.

Ballymahon Union.—Of 79 girls, 42 were visibly tainted with skin diseases, but the boys were clean. (Mr. O'Sullivan's Notes.)

Granard Union.—8 of 116 boys not quite clean; only *bad* cases allowed into hospital.

South Dublin Union.—Several in the Infants' School with sore heads; all otherwise clean.

Naas Union.—Children and schools not kept quite as cleanly as in the other Unions near Dublin.

The District Inspectors report that the cleanliness of the children is not satisfactory in the following amongst other Unions:—Mill-street, Macroom, and Kanturk, girls' heads sore, and not clean; and in Carrick-macross the boys are not cleanly kept.

Notwithstanding the cases enumerated, the cleanliness of the children is on the whole satisfactory, and I attribute this in a great measure to the extreme vigilance which the Poor Law Inspectors and the Medical Officers exercise over this most important branch of the Workhouse economy. I must also add, that in almost all the cases here reported, the Teacher and the Master and Matron were able to assign apologies more or less satisfactory for any neglect; and in every instance promises of improvement were made to me. I invariably

examined the hands, arms, heads, and necks of the entire school, and I have reason to believe, that already this careful inspection which made me aware of the bodily condition, the cleanliness both of person and of beds, the clothing, food, exercise and employment of the children, has produced good effects on the teachers and on others, to the advantage of the pauper youth of the Workhouses.

Moral Training and Religious Instruction of Workhouse Children.—The parentage of the 68,402 children under 15 years which were in the Irish Workhouses, November 27, 1852, has already been given; and from it may be seen the small fraction of the children that the Guardians can ever hope to see provided for through their parents or relations. Where they have criminal or immoral parents, I would deem their absence or loss a blessing to their children, and leaving the union more free to act in *loco parentis* towards them. From the inferior qualifications of the Teachers, and the great drawback which living *in the Workhouse* exercises on the children, there is little moral *training*, properly so called; the children are, on the whole, moral, but their morals are the result of no system of training, but grow up under a *deterrent code and a domestic police**—it is, in fact, the prevention of serious acts of immorality by constant restraint and by other means still more questionable. The Teachers often being unqualified, and sometimes afraid, to bring the high sanctions and solemn denunciations of religion in favour of virtue and against vice, the *moral training* commonly given is *dead, devoid of principle*, and exercises little hold on either the *hearts* or the *sentiments* of the children. It is true that these principles, sanctions, and censures may be, and doubtless are, inculcated by the respective Chaplains at the times of *special Religious Instruction;* but considering the class of children, the ill example of so many of their parents, the unnatural character of life in a Workhouse, the number of morally-vicious inmates which surrounds them, their low intelligence, and often degraded nature, I feel compelled to express my fears for the moral reformation of pauper children through a weekly service and sermon, or a monthly catechising by the clergymen. I am thoroughly sensible of the zeal and devotion to their duties of the whole body of the Workhouse Chaplains of all persuasions, and of the especial attention which they pay to the religious instruction of the children of their several communions, I must, notwithstanding, declare my conviction, that without *constant moral training*, of heart, head, and conduct, under *earnest Teachers*, the influence of the Chaplains' instruction alone will not sensibly, or at least not permanently, affect the future lives of the pauper children. Neither is by itself sufficient, and both should proceed concurrently and harmoniously, with a view to eradicate the seeds of vice from this morbid class, and thus by good practices and from good principles prepare them for the trials and the temptations to which they will be exposed in the world.

The Workhouse Juvenile Paupers and the Prison Juvenile Criminals.—Within the past few years I visited the convict depots at Spike Island, Ennis, and Philipstown, the Galway Town Prison, and the county gaols of Cork, Clare, Galway, Roscommon, King's, Carlow, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, and Leitrim, and a vast number of the juvenile male criminals in them had been in Workhouses. So well known is this fact that the Prison Board lately issued a new form of register, in which provision is made to enter whether the juvenile prisoner had been an inmate of a Workhouse.† It appears from a return made to the Poor Law Com-

* See the Workhouse Punitive Code, Articles 38 to 58, and a copy of which is required to be posted in each of the school-rooms.

† See Tabulation of the results of this registration, quoted from the Thirty-second Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, Appendix K.

missioners that of 76,438 young persons of both sexes, from 9 to 21 years of age, who were in all the Irish Workhouses, April 2nd, 1853, the following numbers had been in Gaol :—

Cause of committal.	No. of persons who had been in Gaol.			Per centage in Gaol to the whole number.		
	From 9 to 15 years.	From 15 to 21 years.	Total.	From 9 to 15 years.	From 15 to 21 years.	From 9 to 21 years.
1. For offences in the Workhouse,	511	1,165	1,676	1·0	4·4	2·2
2. For offences under Vagrant Act,	182	330	512	0·4	1·3	0·7
3. For other offences, . . .	102	413	515	0·2	1·6	0·6
Total who have been in gaol, .	795	1,908	2,703	1·6	7·3	3·5

This return does not distinguish sex, and as the great majority of those committed were males, the percentage would be increased by about one-half, if it referred to the males alone. This important official statement reveals the melancholy admission that 35 per 1,000 of these young persons are either so depraved, or the discipline of the Workhouses is so conducted, that of the entire number put in prison, from 9 to 15 years of age, 64 per cent., and of those from 15 to 21 years of age, 61 per cent., were *for offences committed in the Workhouses*, so that their antecedent criminality, even including under this head the larger fraction of vagrancy, has been only about half as active in familiarizing them with the debasement of a prison as the very Workhouses to which they resorted as an asylum.* The outbursts in three of the Southern Unions, by which the windows were broken, the Workhouses wrecked, the officers injured, and police and military interference required, were not only witnessed, but were shared in by the school children, and by many who had been reared in those institutions. In one of these Unions, of 189 boys present at my examination, 21, or one-ninth of the whole, had been in gaol ; 7 of these were twice, and 2 were three times in prison, and the ages of the 21 ranged from 7 to 15 years. The deep importance of the subject will, I trust, excuse a brief reference to the personal history of a few of these unfortunate boys, as taken from my notes. To avoid exposure I give the initials only of their names :—

E. B., age 14 years; an orphan; entered about 3 years ago; left, and out

* Miss Carpenter puts this in a forcible manner. The Chaplain of Newgate Prison reports, that "there is a close connexion between the scum of a Workhouse and these juvenile offenders;" and she asks, "Whence arises this, that an institution which is intended as a relief from want should become a nursery of crime? The answer is self-evident, as respects those Unions where the young are exposed to direct contamination from persons whose dissolute lives have driven them here to claim national charity."—*Juvenile Delinquents*, page 120.

In Cork Workhouse, Captain Huband, Poor Law Inspector, reported that numbers of the children, boys and girls, tampered with their eyes so as to produce the appearance of Ophthalmia, in order, as they stated, to avoid school, and by getting into the Ophthalmic wards, obtain white bread. They effected the irritation of their eyes by introducing the acrid sap of the weed *Euphorbium* (commonly called *milk-weed* and bird's-milk); lime, wool plucked from the blankets, and cotton unravelled from their bibs and aprons, were used for the same purpose. Many nearly lost their eyes, and some caught genuine Ophthalmia from patients under treatment in the wards. In the boys' department alone, Dr. O'Connor, in one day, put out 140 of 161 boys in hospital as *malingerers*. The Poor Law Commissioners made this report the subject of a circular, in which they state they have reason to suppose that similar practices are resorted to in other Unions.

about 6 months, working in the Blue Factory; has been in or about a year in the School; knows a few only of his letters; was twice in prison for crossing the Workhouse wall, got a month, and two weeks' hard labour on the tread-mill; in the penitentiary prison for a week for asking, as he states, a ticket from the Relieving Officer.

J. R., age about 15; father dead, mother deserted him; in the house about 10 years; was out twice, about 3 weeks each time; reads an easy narrative in first section (words of one syllable) of Second Book; put in gaol for leaping on the school desks in the Workhouse; got 6 weeks and hard labour on the tread-mill; when he came out he took old books off a stand on the quay for which he was again put in gaol for 7 weeks.

J. M., age 12 years; 10 years in the house; an orphan; attempts to read words of one syllable; was out of the house 5 or 6 times; got up at night, broke into Workhouse pantry and took bread; a month on the mill in gaol for it; stole books when he got out, 4 weeks in gaol; was stripped there and got 40 lashes; was in the cell, or house "lock-up" 5 or 6 times.

J. S., age 13 years; 8 years in the house, was never out of it; father dead, mother in the house; a week in gaol. Attempts to read Second Book; is working subtraction; does not write on paper.

J. F., age 15; orphan; 6 years in the house; can read words of one syllable only. Was out of the house 4 or 5 times; in gaol 3 times for crossing Workhouse wall; got a month on the mill each time; he had been at the men's side of the house 6 months ago, but was sent back to the School to reform.

The blankets and sheets of this house were frequently stolen out to the grounds by the boys, and there torn, and exchanged, over the wall, as old rags, for tobacco, &c.—parties attending outside to conduct the traffic. Even ventilation had to be put under lock; as, although the windows were protected by iron bars, experience taught the Master that food could be passed through when the windows were opened. In one of these Schools the Teacher was pelted with stones by the boys, soon after his appointment; and it is only lately that any thing approaching to a moral tone has been felt and acknowledged in his relation to the boys. They were heretofore stript and flogged in the school, sent to gaol for breaches of discipline; and not only moral, but even bodily weaknesses were severely dealt with, as, for wetting their beds at night, young boys were taken out, next day, to the pump, stripped, and publicly pumped upon, for a fault in the commission of which they may have been entirely unconscious. Lately the discipline is much improved; and it will not be the fault of the Chairman of the Board or of the Poor Law Inspector if a healthy moral training be not introduced amongst the boys. In many of the houses the discipline and punishments were gross violations of the whole spirit of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners.* In another Workhouse a pane of glass was broken; the Master of the House accused some of the school-girls (unjustly, it is said,) with the breaking, and, as a punishment, he stopped the milk of the entire fifty-two school-girls. I examined the Girls in another School in September last, and left; but having occasion to return in an hour, I found a young girl in the cell, whose loud and bitter crying attracted me. On inquiry, I found she had been noticed speaking during my examination; and for this offence she was put in the Workhouse cell or prison, which, when I looked into it, was in a disgusting and indecent state. The Master of another Workhouse, disapproving of the amount of stones which a boy twelve years old had broken on a frosty morning, brought him to the Schoolmaster, who, under his direction, stript and flogged the boy on the spot. In the same house boys who complained of an insufficient ration of bread (or, in the slang of the house, of "*too small a jockey*,") had their ears first boxed by the Matron, they then got an hour, after night-

* Articles 45, 47, 51, 54, 55, 56, and 57 of the Punitive Code are all practically violated in reference to the children.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

fall, in the cell; and, for reporting the case to the Chaplain next day, they again got from 11½, A.M., to 6 o'clock, P.M., on Sunday, in the cell, where the Master visited them and struck them. In this Workhouse the Schoolmaster found fault with a boy in the dining-hall, during a meal, and struck him with a cane. His comrade at once threw a pint of milk at the Teacher's head; whereupon the whole of the boys attacked the Teacher, who, in self-defence, struck the first boy with a heavy key, and cut his head so as to endanger his life. For this he was committed to the county gaol, and liberated in a fortnight. The Guardians, expelled the two ringleaders, from the house, and at my visit they were, *where it might be expected*, in prison for theft. These are amongst some of the worst instances of a discipline, the evil effects of which Chaplain and school may in vain attempt to prevent or greatly counteract; and whilst they are some of the worst, there are many Unions in which stoppage of rations, the cell, and the prison, might, under a higher class of officers, be little resorted to in the government of the juvenile inmates. If called upon by the proper authorities, I am ready to furnish the names of the several Unions in which the occurrences here stated took place.

Evils of want of Moral Classification in Irish Workhouses.—The Females.—The danger which, above all others, is most to be dreaded in the education of the destitute youth, is the absence and difficulties of any moral separation or classification of the Workhouse inmates. At best only a *partial* classification *is possible*, as, from the influx of strangers, especially in large towns and seaports, and also as it would be manifestly improper and unjust to brand as criminal any but those who are *notoriously* so, numbers of, perhaps, the most insiduous and dangerous characters could not be classed as *immoral*. In many houses females who lead a life of open profligacy are separated, when in hospital, from women of good character; and in the South Dublin Union a special hospital, containing about eighty beds, is set apart for these unfortunate persons. In Belfast Workhouse a large building was erected last year to serve as a Magdalen Penitentiary; but, I believe, change of opinion on the subject has caused it to be applied to other purposes. Generally speaking, there are few Unions in which prostitutes do not mix freely with the other women; and at fifteen years of age every girl in school is transferred to the women's class, there to associate and intermix with them. The evils of this system were strongly urged by Dr. Cuthbert, Physician to the North Dublin Union, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Dublin Hospitals this year; and some of the cases of corruption arising from this, which were reported to me in the different Unions, were of the most lamentable character. In the larger towns miscreants became inmates of the Workhouses for the sole purpose of seducing young girls of tender years to leave the house and enter on a life of infamy; and in many instances they have been successful.* There are cases, but as yet not many, in which the girls reared in the school went out, and are now back as the mothers of illegitimate children. The Poor Law, however, is only about twelve years in full operation, and its moral influence in this respect, owing to the depressed social condition of the country, and to the immense mortality amongst the children in the Workhouses, cannot be fairly tested at present. In the mass of destitute inmates for the past years were hundreds of thousands of the virtuous poor, who were forced into the Workhouses by the unexampled pressure of the famine, and whose number and influence served to hide

* In the South Dublin Union a wretched mother sold her own daughter, of tender years, for the purpose of prostitution.

and check the corrupting example of profligate women; and further, the parents of many of the thousands of children who are now either orphans or are deserted, were then inmates, which acted as a source of moral restraint to many young persons; whilst now, from the diminished number of adults, the relatively increased number of children, and the small fraction with virtuous parents, the want of moral classification will, I fear, be felt with far greater and more corrupting intensity than heretofore. I believe that, on the whole, the moral relation of the Workhouse officers to the inmates is improved and satisfactory; instances of misconduct are, however, occasional, and I am very sorry to have to state, even amongst the Teachers.* It is a common practice in very many houses to employ the more grown school-girls in laundry and other household duties, and in some of these no selection is made by which all but women of good character would be excluded from intercourse with the girls.

The Nursery.—Another deep source of moral contamination is the proximity of the Nursery to the Female School, by which frequent communication is kept up between both; and the more grown girls occasionally assist to nurse the infants, a number of whom are illegitimate, and whose mothers are in the nursery. In one Union which I visited there were nineteen mothers in the nursery, fourteen of the infants being illegitimate children. Nearly all these misconducted women, some of whom have several bastards, are accustomed to go in and out of the Workhouse, and to use it as a lying-in hospital; three of them are widows, whose legitimate children were then in the school, which is immediately attached to the nursery; and two of the mothers were only seventeen years of age, had been school-girls here, and are now returned with bastards to the threshold of the school, where many of their recent class-fellows, who are nearly their own age, must witness their sad example. I was informed that the school-girls endeavour to get into the nursery, to assist there; and if admitted, they are necessarily exposed to certain demoralization.

Supervision of the Dormitories.—There is yet another source of contamination, to which I beg to call attention—the entire absence of moral supervision of the dormitories of the boys and girls at night, and the injudiciously long time that the paupers are in bed. It would be easy to construct a small gallery or platform, raised a few feet above the level of the open beds, in *each* dormitory, and in which a Teacher or a steady Wardsman or woman would have a bed sufficiently protected as to privacy, and commanding from it, by ear and eye, a knowledge of what passes amongst the juvenile inmates. The Workhouse officers are naturally anxious to have the hours spent in bed by the children as long as possible, in order that, when locked up in the dormitories, they themselves may have more time for recreation or rest. Eight hours sleep is quite sufficient for children from five to fifteen years; and in the time thus gained over the present arrangement, not merely their moral and bodily health might be improved, but it could be usefully employed in evening schools for literary and industrial instruction.

District Union Schools, as proposed under 10 *Vic., cap.* 31, *sec.* 24, *recommended.*—The difficulties of moral classification in Workhouses is so sensibly felt in England, that it forms one of the chief amongst the many strong objections to locating children within them; and I entirely concur in the general opinion that in *District Schools* alone,

* Teachers who, owing to misconduct, were dismissed from Ordinary National Schools, have, in several instances, obtained situations as Schoolmasters in Unions remote from their former localities.

and when completely removed from the vitiating influences of the Workhouse, can we hope to train these destitute youths so as to give them the means to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of pauperism. Messrs. Chadwick, Tremenheere, Kay Shuttleworth, and Tuffnell,—all called early attention to it; and the successive reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, more especially those of Messrs. Symons, Ruddock, Hall, Browne, and Bowyer, contain most important information on this subject. In a remarkable work ("Crime; its Amount, Causes, and Remedies." London, 1853), published last year, by F. Hill, Esq., who for 16 years had filled the office of Inspector of Prisons in Great Britain, the author, whose opinions deserve such importance, states:—"As respects paupers generally, also, far more attention is required than seems to be usually paid to the subject of classification. Judging from the opinions which I have frequently heard expressed by the chaplains and governors of prisons, and by statements which prisoners have made to me themselves, I am convinced, that much demoralization is often caused in Workhouses by the herding together of old and young, good and bad; either without supervision, or under an officer wholly incompetent to maintain order." My own visits to the Gaols and Convict Depots in Ireland and conversations with the governors and the younger prisoners furnish similar testimony; and I see no remedy against this general spread of demoralization which can at all answer as many good ends as *District Schools* for the destitute youth; and the ends to be attained through their establishment I prefer stating in the forcible language of Mr. Moseley—

"To break, then, the link which in the mind of the pauper child binds him to the Workhouse as a home, which associates it in his mind with the state of life allotted to him and his destiny,—to take from him the stamp and impression of it,—and to emancipate him from the regimen of its course of thought and standard of opinion,—to free him from its pestilent associations and evil example,—and, above all, to prepare him to take his place in the ranks of independent industry, by a judicious course of industrial training,—for all these objects a substitute is needed for the Workhouse School."

Religious Denomination of the Children.—In the Appendix (E) will be found a Return from the clerks of 139 of the 163 Poor Law Unions in Ireland, showing the numbers of children under 15 years of age, of each Religious Denomination in these Unions; and also showing the Religious Denomination of the Literary Teachers in the Workhouse Schools of each Union, as ascertained by the Inspectors and myself from personal inquiry at our visits. The following is a Tabular Summary in Provinces of this Return:—

Provinces.	No. of Unions to which Returns refer.	Religious Persuasion of Children, under 15 Years of Age.				Religious Persuasion of Literary Teachers.			
		Established Church.	Presbyterians	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
Ulster, . .	28	586	504	1,783	2,873	19	26	11	56
Munster, . .	49	211	1	20,639	20,851	5	–	142	147
Leinster, . .	34	300	2	9,095	9,397	11	1	83	95
Connaught, .	28	100	1	6,789	6,890	9	2	56	67
Totals, .	139	1,197	508	38,306	40,011	44	29	292	365

Of the Teachers.—Of the 40,011 children under 15 years of age who were in the 135 Workhouses at the date of our visit, 1,197, or rather

under 3 per cent. were of the Established Church; 508, or 1¼ per cent. were Presbyterians; and 38,306, or 95¾ per cent. were Roman Catholics. The 1,705 Protestants, of both classes, who form about one-twenty-third of the whole number of children, were thus dispersed through the several Unions:—

Provinces.	No. of Unions.	Number of Unions in which the Number of Protestant Children was											
		None	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 200.	Over 200.
Ulster, .	28	1	–	1	–	–	5	3	4	8	4	2	–
Munster, .	47	12	4	10	7	2	8	3	–	–	1	–	–
Leinster, .	32	4	6	2	2	1	5	7	3	1	1	–	–
Connaught, .	28	5	6	–	2	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, .	135	22	16	19	9	5	24	16	7	9	6	2	–

The Workhouse National Schools are, we find, open to the objection which is often urged against the ordinary National Schools,—that *they have failed in securing united education*,* as we find 22, or about one-sixth of them contain no elements to unite, and in one-half of the entire of the 163 Unions of Ireland, there were at the date of our inspection, an aggregate of only 180 Protestant children under 15 years of age.

There are 365 Literary Teachers, exclusive of Agriculturists, Workmistresses, &c., in 139 Unions, and of these 73, or exactly one-fifth, are Protestants, and 292, or four-fifths, are Catholics. The proportion to the whole of Protestant Pupils is 4¼ per cent., and the proportion to the whole of Protestant Teachers is 20 per cent., or nearly five-fold greater. Much of this disproportion may be accounted for in the case of the three Roman Catholic provinces, by the natural and laudable anxiety which many influential Guardians have to secure the services of a Protestant Assistant, to look after, under their Chaplain's direction, the Religious Instruction of the few Protestant children in the house. In 20 of the 28 Unions in Ulster, in one in Munster (Bandon), and one in Connaught (Manorhamilton), there is no Roman Catholic Teacher in either department of the Schools; the whole teaching staff being exclusively Protestant. In 94 Unions the Teachers are exclusively Roman Catholic, but 20 of these Unions do not contain even one Protestant child under 15 years of age; and in the remaining 23 of the 139 Unions, there are Teachers of both denominations. In 13 of the 22 Unions which have no Roman Catholic Teacher, the Catholic children form a very large majority in each; and in one Union (Dunfanaghy), which has two Protestant Teachers, there is not one Protestant child under 15 years of age in the house. The following are the names of the 22 Unions which have 44 Teachers, amongst whom there is no Roman Catholic:—

1. Antrim.
2. Ballycastle.
3. Ballymena.
4. Ballymoney.
5. Belfast.
6. Larne.
7. Cavan.
8. Donegal.
9. Dunfanaghy.
10. Letterkenny.
11. Milford.
12. Banbridge.
13. Newtownards.
14. Coleraine.
15. Londonderry.
16. Castleblayney.
17. Clones.
18. Castlederg.
19. Omagh.
20. Strabane.
21. Bandon.
22. Manorhamilton.

* See my evidence on this subject, given last Session before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on National Education.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

In these 22 Unions there were 967 Protestant, and 1,352 Roman Catholic children at our visit, and the Schools had 44 Teachers, all of whom were either of the Established Church or Presbyterians. Further I have reason to estimate that of the 22 Unions whose Schools are not in connexion with the National Board, there are 11 which have no Roman Catholic Teacher; so that, in the 163 Unions there are 33, or one-fifth, in which about 2,000 Roman Catholic Pupils have no means of receiving Religious Instruction, except from their Chaplain; whilst in those Unions which are connected with our Board, there are 75 Protestant Teachers to 1,705 Protestant children.

Evils pointed out.—Without entertaining the slightest fear of being misunderstood by right-minded men of any denomination, I beg leave to call attention to some of the evils, existing and to be apprehended, from this imperfect provision for the religious instruction of the children in these Unions. Outside the Workhouses the children of all persuasions get religious instruction, and acquire the rudiments of religious knowledge through precisely similar means—the home, the day-school, the clergyman, the Sunday-school, and special meetings at other stated times. The neglect or ignorance of the parent is remedied in the day-school; if this do not exist, is not frequented, or is not so circumstanced as to impart instruction, then the zeal of the clergyman provides for the case by a Sunday-school, where, assisted by good and intelligent members of his flock, he imparts religious instruction to the children. If the teacher of the day-school be of a different persuasion, the duty of instruction merely falls somewhat more heavily on the family and on the Sunday-school, but *in a Workhouse the schoolmaster fills at once the place of the teacher, the parent, and the Sunday-school.* It may be easily understood, that amongst the adult and aged inmates of these Workhouses, there are rarely any Roman Catholics of sufficient intelligence and education to undertake the duty of catechist to the children, and in 18 of those twenty-two Unions visited by me I do not recollect an instance in which any intern office of the house above the rank of porter or nurse was filled by a Roman Catholic; and, therefore, even if the duty of catechist could, with official propriety, be discharged by officers of the house, who are members of that Church, these unions contain none to perform it. The plausible answer of the Guardians will be—"In conformity with the law we employ and pay a Roman Catholic Chaplain, whose duty it is to instruct the children of his Church; if you show that he neglects this duty, we will then take steps to meet the case, and here is the exact limit of our functions in relation to the matter"—an answer that could only be given in ignorance of the real merits of the question. In the first place, the injustice of the case is evident, as whilst the chaplains of the minority of Protestants have a large staff of salaried Teachers to assist them in imparting Religious Instruction, the Roman Catholic chaplains have no efficient assistance whatever, in giving instruction to the children of their Church; and whilst the twenty-two unions before named, which have exclusively Protestant Teachers, contain 1,352 Roman Catholic children, or sixty-one to each Union, there are only twelve Unions in Ireland, each containing an average of twelve Protestant children, under fifteen years of age, which have not a Protestant Teacher to assist in their Religious Instruction, and further, nearly all of these Workhouses contain Protestant intern officers of a higher grade. Some few of the Workhouses have resident Catholic Chaplains, but the number that devote themselves to Workhouse duty exclusively, and have no other mission is very inconsiderable, the general practice being that, in addition to the spiritual duties of the paupers, they attend to the charge

of a parish or congregation. In the case of the Roman Catholic clergy it would be quite out of their power, unassisted by teachers or others, as catechists, to communicate the elements of religious knowledge to the number of children in an average Workhouse, and deprived of such assistance, the morning and evening prayer and other devotional exercises of the children could not be carried on with propriety or with effect.* The salary secured by the Poor Law Commissioners to the Chaplains, is as low as £25 or £30 in some Unions, and in none except those in which the number of paupers is very large, is it sufficient to support a clergyman; in the great majority of cases, the Workhouse chaplaincy merely supplements the local income of the priest, who, already over-worked, often finds it a matter of difficulty to reach on the variety of spiritual calls connected with the adults and the sick in the Workhouse, and who, unaided, would find it an impossible task to ground the children in the rudiments of their faith, and train them according to its requirements.

In none of the Workhouses visited did I find anything like an attempt to interfere with the religious freedom secured by the Poor Law Act; but in a few Unions in Ulster I found the same teacher instruct both Protestant and Roman Catholic children in their respective catechisms, and frequently the instruction of both went on in the same room, at the same time. Many of the teachers did it through a feeling of liberality, others in compliance with the belief that under Art. 23 of the General Regulations,† it is their duty to give religious instruction to all classes in the Workhouse, and some from motives of personal kindness towards the Chaplain, not of their own persuasion. Protestant Teachers hear their Roman Catholic pupils in their catechism as a *rote lesson*, until committed to memory; and one school-mistress, whose conscience felt rather distressed from this duty, told me "she might have taught it to them like the late Schoolmaster, *by passing over such portions of it as she did not believe*, but such course she would not adopt, however." I feel bound merely to allude to this practice, that those whose more immediate duty it is, may give the subject consideration.

The indispensable importance of Religious Instruction and Religious Training for all classes, but above all for the destitute, the morally endangered, and the criminal youth, is so universally felt and acknowledged, that I shall offer no further remark on the subject, but content myself with the simple statement here made of the imperfect provision for imparting it to numbers in many of the Irish Workhouses. The proposed scheme of paid Monitors would remedy some of these difficulties, and might be so applied that in every Union, containing even five children of any denomination, a Monitor of that persuasion might be appointed, from that or from another Union, who would, *under*

* Amongst the duties of the Master of the Workhouse (Art. 64, Gen. Regs.), he is to read prayers, or cause them to be read, to all the paupers, before breakfast and after supper daily. Infants, the sick, the infirm, and those who object on religious grounds, are exempt from attending; but in the case of the last class, "*the Master shall, if practicable, cause prayers to be read by some one of their own religious persuasion.*"

† Art. 23 of the Workhouse General Regulations, states:—"The boys and girls who are inmates of the Workhouse shall, for three of the working hours at least of each day, be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, *and the principles of the Christian religion;* and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as shall fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue."

In some Unions when children go out to service or as apprentices they are allowed to hire with such employers only as are of their own religious persuasion. It appears breaches of trust arose which necessitated the present rule.

the direction of the Clergyman of that persuasion, assist in imparting religious knowledge to the children.

Industrial Training.—Next to the religious instruction of the juvenile paupers, there is no other means of elevating them from their present condition more efficacious than skilled and suitable Industrial Training, and it is to extend the efficiency of this branch of the Workhouse education that the Poor-Law Commissioners and their Inspectors have for the past few years laboured most diligently and with greatest success. Up to a recent period, many obstacles stood in the way of industrial activity connected with the Workhouses, and which have been removed by legislation, by the warm support recently given by the Poor-Law Commissioners to all useful schemes on the subject, and by the general discussion of the question in the public press and elsewhere, as an important economic and social topic.

Extent of land authorized for each Workhouse.—By the original Poor-Law Act, the extent of land authorized to be taken as a Workhouse site in each Union was limited to twelve statute acres, which would not afford more than about ten acres for industrial purposes. Public opinion having been strongly expressed against the absence of sufficient employment amongst the healthy inmates of Workhouses and the evils to be apprehended from want of suitable training of the young in habits of thrift and industry having been very generally discussed, the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 25, was passed, empowering the Poor-Law Commissioners, on the receipt of a memorial from the majority of the Board of Guardians, to hire or purchase such quantity of land not exceeding twenty-five statute acres as would be required for the instruction of children under sixteen years of age in an improved system of agriculture. Many of the Unions availed themselves of this power, and farms detached from the Workhouses were taken, upon which either temporary or permanent buildings for the residence of the boys, and for schools for them, were erected or fitted up, as at Tincurry in the Clogheen, Castlelake in the Cashel, at Cranagh in the Thurles, Ballyengland in the Rathkeale, in the Listowel, in the Ennis, in the Kilrush, at Drumcondra in the Dublin North, at Dangan in the Galway, at Ardnaree in the Ballina, and in a few other Unions. In several of the Unions an increased extent of land was obtained adjoining or near the Workhouse site, the Poor Law Commissioners, however, wisely urged the removal of the children to favourably circumstanced farms, completely detached and at some distance from the main house, whenever such was at all practicable. Although in many of these Unions the extent of the farms then taken has been diminished by surrender, and in several cases altogether given up, owing in most instances to the great reduction in the number of paupers, and the desire to economize the rates by thus lessening establishment charges, and owing in some Unions to distrust in the principle, though there the failure arose rather from inefficient officers or ill management—still, on the whole, and through the great majority of the best managed Unions, the Industrial element, under various forms, is active, steadily extending on a sound and healthy basis, and commanding very general attention and support from the Guardians, the Poor-Law Inspectors, and the Commissioners.

Trades, &c., followed.—In nearly all the Unions the trades of tailoring and shoemaking, in many weaving, in some carpentry, and in a few baking, matting, and tinwork, are carried on; some of the boys learn more than one of these several crafts. In about ten of the Unions, the boys grind the Indian and other corn by the capstan-mill; stonebreaking is yet practised in some, rough painting and whitewashing in others, and in all they sweep and clean the school-room and yards, and

assist in such minor details of house thrift as are usually done by poor boys in a labourer's cottage. The land, however, employs them in greatest numbers, and there can be no doubt that while it affords the most healthful of any other exercise, and that of all others the most necessary to mitigate the physical evils of the residence of childhood in a Workhouse, successful training on it is easily attained, and agriculture supplies the largest, most accessible, readiest, and most constant market for their labour. It also affords good and fresh vegetables for the consumption of the children and of the adults; requires little outlay or risk of capital, as it is chiefly spade husbandry; is neither open to the objection of imperfect apprenticeship and want of variety in the quality of the article produced, so forcibly urged against teaching the boys trades, nor to many economical objections to which other forms of Workhouse employment are liable; and, finally, where efficiently conducted it exhibits, at a much resorted point in the Union, an example of improved agriculture, from which the Landlords, Guardians, Ratepayers, and labourers, may alike derive useful instruction. In the ten years that I have been examining with the deepest interest the Irish Poor Law Schools, I have never failed to urge on every person connected with their working, my conviction that they contain a vast power, which if rightly used might, under Providence, be one of the most efficient agents in raising the moral and social condition of the nation, and amongst the means to effect this end one of the foremost in my mind has ever been skilful and well-directed *industrial training* of the young.

Tabulated Particulars of Industrial Occupations of Boys.—In the Appendix (F) will be found the leading Tabulated Particulars of the industrial Occupation of the School-boys in the Workhouse, containing the ages of those whom we found present at our Inspection, the numbers employed at the several trades, and the numbers on the land, whether the farm is connected with the Agricultural Department of the National Board, the extent of land available for culture, the chief crops grown, whether there is any and what live stock, the salary and qualifications of the Agriculturist, the estimated profits by juvenile industry, the number of boys who have gone out as apprentices to trades within the past year, the number as farm servants, and the number of both classes who have returned to the Workhouse. Much of this information has been obtained from the Statistical Abstracts supplied by the Clerks of the Unions, and the remainder from personal inquiry and observation at our visit. I shall refer to each of these heads in their order.

Ages of the Boys in School.—The age of the children being one of the best guides to the number for whom employment should be provided, I postponed its consideration at an earlier stage of my Report. The following summary is obtained from the Tabulated Particulars (F) in the Appendix:—

NUMBER of BOYS of each age-PRESENT in SCHOOL.

Provinces.	Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total.	Average Age of each.
Ulster, . .	151	469	257	877	9·2
Munster, .	409	2,899	3,017	6,325	10·7
Leinster, .	247	1,214	1,253	2,714	10·2
Connaught, .	205	903	1,148	2,256	10·2
Total, .	1,012	5,485	5,675	12,172	10·4

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

NUMBER of BOYS EMPLOYED.

Provinces.	Tailors.	Shoe-makers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.	Total.	No. per cent. who work, compared with No. over 11 years of age.
Ulster, . .	71	44	5	1	320	441	171
Munster, . .	247	174	217	149	1,381	2,168	71
Leinster, . .	231	190	122	27	649	1,219	97
Connaught, .	187	56	44	3	424	714	62
Total, . .	736	464	388	180	2,774	4,542*	80

We find that in 134 Unions in which the ages of the children were obtained, there were, exclusive of those in sixteen Infants' and in very many of the Girls' Schools, 12,172 boys present, of whom 1,012 or $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. were under seven years of age, 5,485 or 45 per cent., from seven to eleven years, and 5,675 or $46\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., from eleven to fifteen years, the average age of each boy being $10\frac{2}{3}$ years. On comparing the ages as here set forth with those of about an equal number of boys found present in the ordinary National Schools, by my colleagues and myself, and the statistics of which have already been published in the Annual Reports of the Board, I observe a marked agreement in the general character of both. Mr. M'Creedy gives the average age of each boy in the schools reported on by him in Ulster, as $8\frac{1}{2}$ or $8\frac{1}{3}$ years. Mr. Butler's returns of his inspection in Leinster, accord substantially with the average age of each boy, as here given for the Workhouse Schools of that province; and in 1850 I returned the ages of over 7,000 children whom I examined in Munster, stating "that rather under eleven years may be safely regarded as the average age of both boys and girls." Notwithstanding this general coincidence, I am inclined, on grounds already set forth, to reduce this average from $10\frac{2}{3}$ to $9\frac{1}{4}$ or 9 years, as the average age of each of the 12,172 boys whom we found present in the Workhouse Schools at our inspection last year. The only peculiarities worthy of special notice, with regard to the ages of the boys, are, that whilst in Ulster only $29\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. are over eleven years, in the other three provinces they form $47\frac{3}{4}$, 46, and 50 per cent. respectively, thus showing that the demand for labour in Ulster is such as to draw from the Workhouse all of an age to take any active part in it.

Comparing the total number of boys aged eleven years or upwards with the number who are employed in any skilled industrial pursuit, we find that the latter forms 80 per cent., which should be considered a pretty satisfactory proportion. Ulster employs all the boys from about the age of nine years and upwards; Leinster, 97 in 100 of those eleven years or upwards; Munster, 71 in 100; and Connaught, only 62 in 100 of the same class. At an average there are only thirty-three boys employed in skilled labour in each Union; $5\frac{1}{3}$ in tailoring, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in shoe-making, 3 in weaving, 1 in other trades, and 20 in agriculture. The numbers engaged in stone-breaking, or as motive-power to work the capstan-mills, &c., are omitted, these being applications of mere animal force, and admitting of little assistance from either skill or intelligence.

Tailoring I found taught to 736 boys, in 73 of the 134 Unions, and it had been taught in some of the others, but the stock of clothes made was then so large as to render unnecessary any further supply for some time. Frieze, corduroy, baragon, tweeds, and mixed fabrics, are

* As some of the boys are returned under more than one head of employment, this number is rather in excess.

made into garments for the inmates, clothes are repaired, and in some few Unions, as Thurles, I found private orders in the tailoring department taken and executed for parties in the vicinity. Of the Unions which I visited, the boys in Thurles and Belfast exhibited the best general excellence in this trade. Many boys have left the House and got employment outside, from the smartness they acquired in this craft; but except to rough country tailors they could not be of much help, from the absence of cut or fit in Workhouse garments, and the rude manner in which they are put together.

Shoemaking is taught in 51 Unions, to 464 boys; the work made is of the rudest description; and in some Unions they use wooden soles, made of birch or beech, to which the upper leather is nailed round the edge of the sole. In some the uppers are made of coarse canvas or web, woven in the house, as amongst other reasons assigned, the material is so peculiar as to deter theft. In Thurles and Belfast, the shoes made are extremely neat, and quite equal to better class work to be had in towns.

Weaving is taught in 38 Unions, to 388 boys, chiefly in Leinster and Munster; the weaving province of Ulster teaches it in one Union, and to only five boys, and in Connaught also there are few so employed. The Poor Law Union Department, in the Exhibition of Irish Industry last year, afforded an excellent specimen of the number and variety of textile fabrics produced in the Workhouses, and very many of these were woven by the boys. Most of the linen looms used are wood, are quite too heavy for the boys, and are wasteful of their power; cast-iron ones take up less room, enconomize power, seldom need repair, and they suffer little deterioration in value. Although I found the *fly*-shuttle in use in many Unions, it might be more generally introduced with great advantage; I also found boys, of 11 to 15 years of age, weaving blankets, canvas, &c., six quarters wide, in broad looms—an exertion altogether beyond their age, strength, and diet.

Other Trades.—Rude carpentry is practised in several Unions, but in most of them it does not extend beyond the making of coffins for the paupers, and small repairs through the Workhouse. Of the 180 engaged at unclassed trades, 149 are in Munster, and the greater number of these are carpenters, turners, tinsmen, bakers, glaziers, net-makers, smiths, and nailers. The Thurles and the Limerick Unions have the greatest variety of trades, and the manufactured products in the stores of the former surprised me, both as to their amount and from their very superior finish.

Workshops.—I visited all the workshops in which the boys are engaged, and in general they appeared very badly adapted for their object; very many were in low sheds, some in inconveniently small rooms, and in most of them ventilation was greatly neglected. In several of them I found the master-tradesmen smoking, and I fear tobacco, however obtained, is used by the lads in the workshops. This I cannot but regard as improper, and in their case a serious evil, inciting to theft in order to procure it. There is a noble workshop in the Belfast Workhouse, 45 feet long, 31 wide, and 17 high, with raised benches, 8 feet wide on each side, and two stoves in the central passage between, with inclined beaded tops, upon which the tailors' irons are heated; the room is admirably ventilated. The lately erected Workhouses have all good workrooms in the wings, set apart for the children.

Agricultural Industry.—Of the 4,542 boys employed in 135 Workhouses, 2,774, or 61 per cent. are returned as engaged in the cultivation of the land in 89 of these Unions. In several Unions the farm is worked exclusively by adults, but many of these are in Ulster, where the children are few, and so very young that they are not fit to labour. Hired

labour had to be engaged to put in and save the crops in some of the North-eastern Unions, and the officers of these complained to me that the entire number of inmates scarcely included as many able-bodied or healthy as were necessary to prepare food, and keep the house clean. There are few large farms in the *Ulster* Unions, the average extent being from seven to eight acres, and in every instance these immediately adjoin the Workhouse premises; those which have about ten acres or upwards, are the Unions of Antrim, Ballymoney, Donegal, Newtownards, Coleraine, Londonderry, Clones, Castlederg, Cookstown, Omagh, and Strabane. In many of the Unions there is a plot of land set apart for the boys, and their industry is limited to this—the adult paupers tilling the remainder. One peculiarity of the Ulster farms was that several of them had live stock, cows, pigs, &c., and kept dairies, but the number is now few (five Unions), the Poor Law Commissioners having in many cases ordered the diminution of the stock and the discontinuance of the practice. At my visit there were cows and pigs in Antrim, Ballycastle, and Ballymoney, and pigs in Coleraine and Omagh. There are few agriculturists over the Workhouse farms in Ulster, as the Teacher or the Master of the house generally directs the work. There is very little instruction given in the principles upon which improved husbandry is conducted; our little works on Agriculture are seldom read; in none of the schools did I find their elements understood; and with the exception of a few men, those directing the labour were not competent to put before the young such clear, simple, and full explanations of the reasons for thes everal methods of treating soils, seeds, crops, cattle, and manures, as could be comprehended by young boys. At the same time several of the farms under such men are admirably managed, and skill and expertness in the use of improved farming implements are very general. Heavier crops, stricter economy in the use and application of manures, and of apparently refuse portions of farm produce, or better general tillage, I have seldom seen than in some of the Ulster Workhouse farms, especially Ballymoney, Antrim, Larne, and Londonderry. At Ballymoney the *allotment system*, or small portions of land assigned to each boy, is carried out under the able and efficient superintendence of the Master, Mr. Bogle, and with the best results.

Munster contains several Union farms of considerable extent, many of which are distant from the main Workhouses, and have residence and schools on them for the boys. One farm contains over forty, one thirty, five from twenty to thirty, and four from about ten to twenty acres each. Several of these farms are in charge of trained Agriculturists, many of whom are allowed tolerably good salaries. I regret to have to report that in 17 of 48 Unions, and many of these having the greatest number of juvenile inmates to be found in any of the Workhouses in Ireland, there is no agricultural training of any kind for many thousand boys, one-half at least of whom should practise field labour; and I also regret to find that the large farms of the Thurles, Clogheen, and Killarney Unions have been given up. On the whole, many of the Boards of Guardians in Munster have not yet taken up the important question of Industrial Training with any degree of earnestness, although the fact that with only one-third of the population of Ireland, they have charge of half its pauperism, should suggest the active aid of this important means of elevating the orphan and destitute youth, and of restoring them to the ranks of productive labour, and thus diminish the tax on themselves and their sons to support future pauperism and punish future crime.

Leinster.—This province contains a few Unions, with pretty large farms; two over thirty, four over twenty, and seven over ten acres—

all are contiguous to the Workhouses, and the boys resident, except in the North Dublin Union. The only tolerably satisfactory Unions are Enniscorthy, Athy, and North Dublin—many have no Agricultural Training whatever.

Connaught has two farms over twenty, and four over ten acres; all the boys are resident in the Workhouses. The farms at Dangan, in Galway, and Ardnaree in Ballina Unions are yet held, but the boys have been withdrawn from them, and now reside in the main Workhouse.

Workhouse Farms connected with the National Board.—Of the 141 Unions whose schools are connected with us, 50 have attached to them an Agricultural Department, under the inspection, and deriving aid from the National Board. The extent of aid afforded is agricultural inspection, which I find has effected great good in suggesting a right course of agricultural training; a gratuity not exceeding £15 per annum to the Teacher, and a small free grant of books on Industry to the School. I regret that a second visit each year cannot be paid to the Schools by the Agricultural Inspectors; except in a special case of this kind the examination of Agricultural Schools in Agriculture does not properly fall within my province, and I have reported on them here merely as an important portion of the Industrial Training, and because the great majority of them are not under the agricultural inspection of the National Board. I walked over the farms, inquired the mode of cropping, ascertained the qualifications of the agriculturist, and examined the boys. In no branch connected with elementary education do I believe intelligence can be better developed than in the variety of interesting though "*common things*," connected with farming, and none affords me more pleasure to examine on in a school.

The following is a summary of the number of Workhouse Schools, with Agricultural Departments, connected with the National Board:—

Provinces.	No. of Poor Law Unions.	No. of Unions connected with National Board.	No. of Unions with Farms connected with National Board.
Ulster, . . .	44	29	13
Munster, . .	50	49	21
Leinster, . .	40	35	16
Connaught, . .	29	28	6
Total, . .	163	141	50

Absence of Industrial Training in several Unions.—The following Table shows the number of Unions which afford no Industrial employment to the School-boys in the Workhouse:—

Provinces.	No. of Unions in which no boys work at trades.	No. of Unions in which no boys work on the land.	No. of Unions in which there is no Industrial Training for boys.
Ulster, .	15	5	5
Munster, .	24	17	9
Leinster, .	9	14	7
Connaught, .	6	11	5
Total, .	54	47	26

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

This affords one of the worst aspects of Workhouse life; in 134 Unions, 54 teach no trades; in 47 there is neither field nor garden labour, and in 26 the boys are brought up in a state of absolute idleness. There are capstan-mills in the Unions of Cork, Midleton (girls and boys), Killarney, Athlone (worked by girls), Dublin South (women), Thurles, Cashel, Belfast (adults), Waterford, &c., and the boys work these occasionally in some, and exclusively in other Unions. This species of work is most objectionable, and if the best living authorities in Europe and America have condemned the use of tread-wheels and labour-machines in prisons—how objectionable must they be for pauper youth. The capstan-mill, as its name implies, is only an enlarged form of ship-capstan, with sixteen to twenty-four long radial arms, between each pair of which six to twelve persons walk round, and by simultaneous pressure on the arm or spoke before them, they communicate a rotatory motion to the vertical capstan, which is thence transferred to a pair of millstones in an adjoining room, and thus the corn is ground for the use of the house. It requires no skill, as it is literally merely pushing a stick; it is not only monotonous, but considering the great absence of reasonable excitement in a Workhouse, it tends directly to increase the stupor of the already dull children, and is attended with considerable danger, as when children fall, which they often do, they are walked over by numbers before the machine can be stopped. In the South Dublin Union, the Master brought me into the capstan room, and working the mill were some 150 women, many of whom he stated were *girls of the town*, and these mixed up between the same spokes for hours with, doubtless, many virtuous females. Most of the objections which are urged against the tread-mill in prisons—and which is a labour machine* often employed to pump water, to grind corn, &c., but it is now *wholly* given up in Scotland and in many of the prisons in England—apply with increased force against the capstan-mill in Workhouses. Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain of the Preston House of Correction, in a late Report states that, after nineteen years' trial, the tread-wheel has been given up as not only useless, but pernicious in its moral influence.—"The prisoners' conversation and manners being in a great degree beyond the control of the officers, the bad have no opportunity or inducement to amend; while the less abandoned feel no check in their approaches to the depravity of their companions. Having witnessed the introduction of the wheel, and so long deplored its inefficiency, I am truly grateful that I have been permitted to see its final abolition." In Athlone Union I found the capstan-mill worked by the little girls, and the room was so ill-ventilated that I had to leave it in a few minutes.

Industrial Accounts.—In few of the Unions are the accounts of adult and of juvenile industry kept separately, and owing to this I am unable to furnish any general estimate of the profits or savings by the latter. Embroidery and a few such branches have separate accounts, but in no Union was I able to obtain reliable statistics on the entire working of the juvenile industrial department alone. Under the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated April, 1853, Labour, Farm, Clothing, and Manufacture Account Books are directed to be kept in each of the Workhouses, and it would not entail much increased trouble, were the results of *juvenile*, as distinguished from *adult* industry kept separate in these Books. Many of the Unions now publish Special Reports and Abstracts of Accounts in reference to the working of Industry, and these convey much important information. In the Appendix (G) will

* Mr. F. Hill calls the tread-wheel and the labour-machine (*as the capstan-mill*) "*twin brothers.*"—*Hill on Crime*, page 227.

be found specimens of these from the Unions of Thurles, Tipperary, Enniscorthy, and Ballymoney. The tendency to exaggerate the profits and savings by industry, frequently tempts parties to omit important debits against the account, as cost of erection and repair of *special* building set apart for it; cost, repair, and deterioration of machines, fixtures, and implements, bed straw, fecal matter of house, refuse food, &c.; whilst the articles of food, clothing, and repairs produced for the house, are credited at rates higher than those at which they could be obtained by contract.

Female Industry.—In the Appendix (H) will be found the ages of the girls whom we found present in the School of each Union at our inspection; the numbers employed in plain sewing, making garments, in plain and in fancy knitting, spinning, in laundry, in cooking, in general house duties, and in Sewed Muslin or Embroidery work; whether these branches are taught by a special Workmistress, and the amount of her salary; the number who were hired out as domestic servants within the past year, and the number of those who returned to the Workhouse.

Ages of the Girls.—The following summary shows the ages of the girls in the Workhouse National Schools in each of the provinces:—

Number of Girls of each age present in School.

Provinces.	Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total.	Average age of each.
Ulster, .	283	426	180	889	8·
Munster, .	1,166	2,989	4,319	8,474	10·6
Leinster, .	430	1,248	1,428	3,106	9·5
Connaught, .	443	918	1,219	2,580	9·7
Total, .	2,322	5,581	7,146	15,049	10·

Number of Girls employed.

Provinces.	Sewing.			Knitting.		Spinning.	Laundry.	Cooking	House duties.
	Plain.	Making Garments.	Sewed Muslin.	Plain.	Fancy.				
Ulster, .	323	199	168	156	20	6	90	4	272
Munster, .	1,659	1,171	1,435	1,021	325	1,177	267	353	627
Leinster, .	942	679	1,051	1,161	268	749	387	279	38
Connaught, .	810	454	676	513	171	541	201	215	340
Total, .	3,734	2,503	3,330	2,851	784	2,473	945	851	1,277

We find that 15⅔ per cent. of the girls who were present at our inspection were under seven years of age, 37 per cent. were from seven to eleven years, and 47⅔ per cent. were above eleven years—the average age of each girl being slightly over ten years. As the above summary includes some hundreds of young boys who were in the Girls' Schools and which therefore depresses the average age of the girls, and as the 2,295 children (1,880 girls and 415 boys) in the sixteen Infants' Schools, are not included in either of the summaries, I consider we may set down the average age of each scholar—boy and girl—in the Workhouse Schools at 9 to 9¼ years.

Sewing.—I have divided the numbers under this important head into three grades—those learning plain rudimentary sewing, as running,

felling, backstitching, &c., those able to put together a plain garment, as a shirt or frock, and those engaged at sewed-muslin or embroidery. The general practice is, that the school-girls make and mend the men's shirts, and all the clothing both of the women and girls, and make and repair much of the bed clothing of the house. In the branches of industry for boys, the numbers under each are generally exclusive of each other, those entered as engaged on the farm, or at one trade, being confined to that alone, whilst some girls are entered under several heads of industry at the same time, as sewing, knitting, spinning, and house duties. Some of the Unions confine their attention to the production and repair of articles of clothing, &c., required for the inmates in the Workhouse; some make up articles and dispose of them, and some take in work from commercial houses and execute the orders so obtained. Much injury is, I fear, caused through abuse of the desire for the Industrial employment of the children. The prices paid in the Workhouses for both plain work and embroidery are far too low, should not be accepted by the Guardians, and tend directly to fraud, and to depress the wages of free labour outside. In many cases qualified Teachers, with small salary and commanding almost unlimited amount of female hands, were unable to defray, by the sewed-muslin work of their hundreds of pupils, the expense of their salary and rations (about or under £30 per annum), and the Guardians then gave up the branch as useless.

Sewed Muslin Work is carried on very extensively in a few of the Unions, scantily in others, and has been given up in several, owing to disappointment in the profits derived from it. It is worthy of remark, that the proportion of girls practising this embroidery in Ulster is small, and to an extent which the limited numbers in the house and the younger age of the children are insufficient to entirely explain, as against these there is the stimulant of its general and successful adoption through the province, as a great aid towards the support of numbers of families. In Ulster one in five, in Munster one in six, in Leinster one in three, and in Connaught one in four, of the total number of girls present in the schools were returned as learning this species of embroidery. The profits and earnings in the Galway, Thurles, and Enniscorthy Unions are the highest reported under this head. My own experience leads me to suggest that rough household duties should occupy the *first* rank in the industrial training of the pauper girls—as washing down the dormitories, floors, tables, &c., including also laundry and kitchen work; next, the nursery, where they could be trained to assist in the care of infants; and, lastly, school industry, and first in rank *plain* work. To neglect any of these, for the sake of the pupils' earnings for the Union in any branch of industry is, I think, a most serious oversight. Domestic service must be mainly looked to as the destiny of most of these girls, and in that capacity sewed-muslin work can be of no help to them; and it is an unfounded, although a very common opinion, that this species of work would improve their plain sewing. A girl might work a collar exquisitely, or embroider a coronet for a duchess, and be unable to patch her own dress neatly or darn her stockings; and she might do all these to perfection, and be unable to wash and make up a shirt, dress a baby, cook a beefsteak, or lay a tradesman's dinner table.

The number employed in *knitting* is very considerable; and in many Unions the specimens of *crochet* and other fancy knitting produced are extremely beautiful, and sell at high prices. In many Unions the girls card and spin both cotton and wool; and in a few (as Thurles, Tipperary, Roscrea, &c.) the girls *weave;* but I very much doubt the

suitability of this employment for females, although it is rather usual in Ulster. The difficulties in the way of, and the objections to, employing the school-girls in the *laundry* are very great, except in those cases where they are entirely apart from the adults, as in auxiliary houses, where they generally execute the washing, &c., of their own clothes; and precisely the same difficulties render it undesirable that they should frequent the kitchen to assist in *cooking*. In almost all the houses the girls wash down their own dormitories and their school-rooms; and there are only nine Unions of the 141 visited in which it appears there is no industrial employment of any kind for the girls. In some of the Unions young girls perform field labour, under circumstances not at all favourable to their moral training. Having already expressed my opinion of the *capstan-mill*, I shall now merely add, that if the Poor Law Commissioners witnessed one in operation for an hour or two, and worked by little girls (as in Athlone, Midleton, &c.) I am certain they would at once order that at least females should be exempted from this employment. The Schoolmaster of one of the Unions in which the capstan-mill is worked by the boys and girls has just forwarded to me the letter inserted in the Appendix (I), begging of me to obtain a situation for him in an ordinary National School, as, although he has a salary of £40 a-year, and rations, and has served ten years in his present office, the three hours daily in the capstan-mill, superintending the working of it by the boys, has had such an effect on his health and spirits that he is compelled to seek a less lucrative situation. He says—"I have been labouring under a headache, and dizziness, and reeling, from the clang and indescribable confusion, with constant inclination to vomiting, daily, since I began to attend the mill, and have been unable to make use of my usual quantity of nourishment. It is not, however, so ruinous to the Schoolmistress, though very delicate, for she is required to attend only for one hour every second or alternate day." This man is a trained and most efficient Teacher; I have not seen him or been in his school since 1850; but the Union will lose an excellent officer in him. No voice is raised for the little boys, none for the little girls; no change for them save to the hospital, the grave, Heaven.

The entire question of industrial training for the juvenile youth in the Workhouses requires to be carefully considered; and whilst uniformity, either in the number of its branches or in the extent to which they should be carried out in each Union, is neither expedient nor practicable, there would be little difficulty in laying down general principles and practical suggestions which would correct many of the existing abuses, and serve as a useful guide to the Boards of Guardians in organizing, on a more rational and solid basis, the whole industrial economy of the destitute youth in their charge. I would also, in connexion with this subject, strongly urge the preparation and publication of a few simple and elementary Manuals of Industry for the Workhouse Schools, embracing all the more common heads of household thrift, the little works of the kind which I know—as the Finchley and other Manuals—being entirely unsuited to Ireland, because quite above our circumstances, and do not descend sufficiently low into the details of humble life.

Prison Schools.—Of the thirty-four County Gaols* of Ireland, those in Cork, Ennis, Galway, Castlebar, Roscommon, and Mullingar, have schools under our inspection, and there is also the school of the Galway

* Each county has one County Prison, with the exception of Tipperary and Kildare, each of which has two; there are also eight City and Town Prisons, or a total of forty-two in Ireland.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Town Prison. The following notes will afford the best evidence of the claims they have to be called *schools.*

Cork County Gaol Schools, No. 1.—Mr. Coyle visited, Dec. 27th, 1853, and reports that, of eighty-five present in the school, thirteen were from eleven to fifteen, and seventy-two from fifteen to nineteen years of age. He found two able to read the Third, and seven to read the Second Book of Lessons correctly; four able to distinguish the parts of speech, and one to parse. Books, maps, and stationery, are required. Teacher is fifty-five years of age, and is a turnkey. He is wholly unqualified as Teacher, nor does he pretend to be qualified. School most deficient in every respect; *it is a school only in name.* Grammar is not taught, because the Teacher does not even know the parts of speech. Some of the pupils know the elements of grammar, but they learned it previous to their imprisonment. At the women's side there is also a nominal school, (No. 2.) supposed to be taught by the turnkey referred to. There were seven put forward for examination, two of whom were able to read the Second Book. Of the seven four were eleven to fifteen, two fifteen to nineteen, and one over nineteen years of age.

Castlebar Gaol Schools.—Mr. MacCreanor visited, Dec. 1st, 1853, and states he "found, at the male side, twenty, of whom three were from eleven to fifteen, and seventeen from fifteen to nineteen years of age—the average age being 16¾ years. Of these, two read the Third, and five the Second Book, correctly. In arithmetic, one worked a sum in the simple, and one in the compound rules. All were wholly ignorant of the rudiments of grammar; two could write fairly. No idea of geography, and the three large maps are kept in the Governor's parlour. The interior aspect is that of a *hedge*-school; and the classes, like the school, are merely nominal, as I have stated frequently in my ordinary Reports. The school could not be in a lower state, I think. No regular Teacher, but a Clerk and the turnkeys act as such. At the women's side, the Matron and her Assistant have charge of the instruction; and of twelve females present two were from eleven to fifteen, ten from fifteen to nineteen, and the average age 16⅔ years. Of the twelve, one was able to read Second Book. No further information."

Mullingar Gaol Schools.—Mr. Quinlan visited, Dec. 12th and 13th, 1853. A turnkey teaches at the men's, and the Matron at the women's side. Time of instruction, an hour and a-half in winter, and two hours in summer, daily. Of the six male prisoners examined, one only was able to read the Second Lesson Book correctly, and of the six females there was none. Average age of the males, fourteen, and of the females eighteen years.

Ennis Gaol School.—Mr Sheridan visited and reports, that the school was then, and had been for some months, suspended—Teacher, who is a turnkey, being engaged in other duties. Matron has charge of the instruction at the women's side.

Galway County Gaol School.—Visited by me, July 1st, 1853. Teacher then ill; school not in operation. Of thirty-two young male prisoners examined twenty learn the alphabet; two read the Second, and two the Third Book, tolerably well; four write a pretty good hand; one can work sums in Simple Subtraction, and one in the compound rules. There were then only fifty-six male prisoners in gaol, of whom thirty-two attend the school; and their ages were, twenty-one from eleven to fifteen, twenty from fifteen to nineteen, nine from nineteen to twenty-five, and six above twenty-five years. Average age of each, 19¾ years. Teacher is pretty-well qualified; was trained; has a free apartment, but no rations. Salary £30 per annum, and no duty to perform but those of Schoolmaster.

Galway Town Prison School.—I visited last January, and heard that Teacher was engaged making out some official returns, in consequence of which school was suspended.

Philipstown Convict Depot.—Visited by me July, 1853. A very competent Teacher appointed, but school not then erected. Teacher had been in charge of the large school in the Convict Depot in Spike Island, and which I visited some time past.

Roscommon County Gaol School.—I visited May 23, 1853. A tolerably competent Teacher had just been appointed, and application made to put the school under our inspection. Went through the yards, cells, and workshops with the Governor. The younger prisoners were all but wholly illiterate.

It is quite evident that these eight prisons contain nothing that could, properly speaking, be called a *school;* and I would further refer to my own Reports on the Prison Schools of Cork, Ennis, and Galway, as given in the Seventeenth Report (1851) of the Commissioners of National Education, for more detailed information on their general condition.

Juvenile Criminals—Increase in their Number.—The increase in the number of juvenile criminals is an alarming fact, and one that cannot fail to arrest the attention of the Government.

RETURN of COMMITTALS for Trial at the Quarter Sessions and Assizes.

Years.	Total No. of Committals.	No. under 16 years of age.	Triennial Average.
1845	16,696	878, or 5·25 per cent.	
1846	18,492	1,007, or 5·44 ,,	6·42
1847	31,209	2,382, or 7·63 ,,	
1848	38,522	2,962, or 7·68 ,,	
1849	41,989	2,720, or 6·47 ,,	7·24
1850	31,326	2,419, or 7·72 ,,	
1851	24,684	2,003, or 8·11 ,,	
1852	17,678	1,713, or 9·70 ,,	8·38
1853	15,144	1,103, or 7·28 ,,	

We find, from this official return, that, from the year 1845 to the year 1854, the number of committals of children under sixteen years of age, as compared with the whole number of committals for these years, has steadily increased from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or a relative increase of 39 per cent. in eight years. The relative increase in the number of committals of young persons from sixteen to twenty-one years of age, although less than in the class under sixteen years, as just given, is still such as to suggest serious apprehension.* In 1849 they formed 19 per cent. of the entire number of committals; 21 per cent in 1850; $23\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1851; and very close on 25 per cent. in 1852; being a relative increase of $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in four years, during which the entire number of committals of all classes fell from 41,989 to 15,144, or a decrease of 64 per cent. Nor is it the number of committals alone that shows the large fraction of juvenile criminals, as I deeply regret to state that the juvenile element is considerable amongst the convicts, or those who, heretofore, would be transported, as the following summary from the Inspector-General's Report for the year ending December 31st, 1851, proves:—

Prison or Depot.	Total No. of Convicts.	Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	Per Centage of No. under 20 years of age to Total No.
Spike Island, .	2,257	27	512	23·9
Mountjoy Prison, .	584	1	†132	22·8
Smithfield, . .	368	17	133	40·8
Newgate, . .	387	16	161	45·8
Richmond, . .	541	78	138	40·0
Ennis, . .	169	10	53	37·2
Total, .	4,306	149	1,129	29·7

* From 1831 to 1841 the population of Ireland increased at the rate of one per cent. in two years, and at which rate the population,

In 1841, was 8,175,124;
,, 1845, should be 8,338,626;
,, 1851, ,, 9,083,879,

but by census was only 6,551,970; being a decrease since 1845, by death and emigration, of 2,536,909 persons, or 28 per cent., nearly.

† In this, and the four Prisons which follow, the numbers in this column are obtained by adding to the number aged from sixteen to twenty, half of those returned as being from twenty to thirty years, there being no intermediate age given in the official returns.

Of the 4,306 male convicts in these six depots, in January, 1852, 149, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were under sixteen years of age; 1,129, or 26 per cent., were from sixteen to twenty; so that $29\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. were under twenty years of age; and if the 1,099 from twenty to twenty-five be included, there were 55 per cent. of the entire number not twenty-five years of age.*

Those who would hastily urge this vast increase in the number of juvenile criminals as an argument against the statement that popular education is extending amongst the mass of the nation generally, or as a denial of its influence in lessening crime,† are completely silenced by a close examination of the several returns and Reports from the Chaplains, the Teachers, the Governors, and the Inspectors-General, and from which they will learn that poverty, ignorance (moral, religious, intellectual, and industrial), orphanage, and parental neglect, are the main sources of crime amongst the unfortunate youth who form over one-fourth of the inmates of our Convict Depots and of our County and City Prisons. Mr. Corry Connellan, Inspector-General of Prisons, states—

"Until, therefore, institutions are provided for the moral culture and industrial employment of the juveniles who, either from poverty or the profligate example of their parents, have no means of life but theft, *and no education but in vice*, we may despair of reducing the fearful proportion which they bear—*not less than one-fourth*—to our whole criminal population, the aggregate of which, when adult, they continue to maintain under another category."

This opinion clearly sets forth the origin of the crimes, suggests a remedy, and points out the danger if unheeded. I beg to quote a few extracts from the Reports of the several Chaplains, in order to show the gross ignorance of the convicts.

Spike Island.—Rev. T. F. Lyons, Roman Catholic Chaplain, who resides within the prison, and with an assistant priest, devotes all his time to the convicts, says :—

"Those who understand the task of impressing the necessary amount of religious knowledge preparatory to the Sacraments, on the minds of 2,917 uninstructed convicts, *most of whom came here ignorant of the alphabet, and with only a very imperfect knowledge of the first rudiments of their and moral religious obligations, and many in total ignorance of them*, can form some idea of one portion of our duties."

Mountjoy Prison.—Of 909 convicts here, in 1851, only 318 are entered as *learning* to read and write, whilst 344 were only in the alphabet, and 86 only spelling. Rev. Gibson Black, Protestant Chaplain, says of the 57 convicts of his communion :—

"The extreme ignorance of these unhappy men on every point connected with revealed religion, plainly testifies that in a country nominally Christian, men may live and die like heathens; and the *few* exceptions of young persons religiously brought up, found in the number of habitual criminals, should stimulate all who seek even the well-being of society to increased activity in the diffusion of scriptural education amongst the labouring classes."

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* In the United States the proportion of convicts under twenty years of age is only ten per cent. of the whole number, or three times less than in Ireland. See *Report on the Penitentiary System of the United States*, by Messrs. Beaumont and De Tocqueville.

† According as elementary education is diffused and extended, the illiterate will find it more difficult to obtain employment even as servants, labourers, &c.; and thus the spread of education will *indirectly* tend to incite to increased crime amongst those wholly illiterate.

Rev. Neal M'Cabe, Roman Catholic Chaplain, thus classifies 970 convicts in his charge :—

No. who were not Confirmed before entrance,	410 or 42⅔	per cent.
No. who had not made their first Communion,	308 or 31¾	,,
No. grossly ignorant of their religious obligations,	235 or 24¼	,,
No. both whose parents were alive when convicted,	166 or 17	,,
No. whose father only was alive ,,	112 or 11½	,,
No. whose mother only was alive ,,	201 or 20¾	,,
No. who were orphans at the time of conviction,	491 or 50¾	,,

He gives the average age of each convict as 25 years, and from the previous Table it may be seen that about 23 per cent. of the prisoners in Mountjoy were under 20 years of age. He says :—

"By these Tables *we may reasonably conclude that the want of religious instruction, and of parental care, are two great causes of crime. By an examination of juvenile convicts we see how many of these unhappy children had been orphans at the time of their conviction.*"

He further states :—

"Persons unacquainted with convicts cannot form an adequate idea of their very limited capacities. They will read tolerably, and even repeat from memory whole lessons, yet not understand a single sentence."

In the Mountjoy Prison there is only half an hour daily given to the secular instruction of each convict, and eight hours to tradeswork. In a Report to the Lord Lieutenant, by the Very Rev. Dr. Geoghegan, Religious Instructor to 288 Irish male convicts brought out to Van Dieman's Land by the "London," in 1851, he states of the convicts :—

"Some were barely able to communicate themselves in the English language; the minds of others, through want of early culture, were inflexible to the imperfect teaching we could give them."

Smithfield.—Rev. Thomas R. Shore, Protestant Chaplain, and who has filled such an office for 22 years, says of 72 convicts in his charge :—

"Already have I been gladdened by the acknowledgments of many, that here they first learned those truths, the ignorance of which had originally led them into crime."

And Rev. W. Wilson, Presbyterian Chaplain to 16 convicts in the same prison, makes a statement precisely similar :—

"It has been no unusual thing for them to inform me, with much earnestness of manner, that they never had clear views, nor an impressive sense of the Gospel of Jesus Christ until they came within the walls of the prison."

In this prison, of 467 convicts, 186 did not know their letters on their admission, 120 others were only spelling, and only 77, or one in six, were set down as learning reading and writing.

Richmond Prison.—Of 441 convicts, 176 did not know the alphabet, 110 could spell only, and 65, or one in seven, were returned as reading and writing.

I could have extended such extracts,* but I have put forward proofs sufficiently ample from various quarters, that amongst the criminal and convict classes there is not a material fraction of them that has had

* While this Report was going through the press, the Inspectors-General of Prisons most kindly forwarded to me their last Report, as soon as it was issued. I deeply regret that the Thirty-second Report on Prisons did not reach me, so as to enable me to quote its valuable matter in reference to the important question of juvenile crime in Ireland, and embody it in my Report. It is the ablest document of the kind ever published in these countries; and I beg to refer to the full and interesting extracts from it in the Appendix (K, L) to this Report.

the blessings of religious, moral, or intellectual culture; that *instead of a reproach against, they form a most powerful argument in favour of education*, and that the juvenile delinquents are the natural victims of poverty, ignorance, orphanage, and criminal parents; and that it is through these they become "the plague of the policeman, the difficulty of the magistrate, a problem to the statesman, and a sorrow to the philanthropist."

Correctional and Reformatory Prisons and Schools—France.—In France, and other continental countries, and in the United States of America, Correctional and Reformatory Schools for the punishment and reclamation of juvenile offenders, or as Asylums for social orphans, and other morally-endangered children, are founded and supported by the State. In the autumn of 1852, during a short vacation spent in France, I endeavoured to collect official information relative to some of these Institutions. Near Père la Chaise, in Paris, is the Central Prison for Correctional Education—(*Maison Centrale D'Education Correctionelle*), or prison for the young, (Prison des Jeunes Détenus), in which the average number of male prisoners is 500, and the annual cost of each £2 11*s.* 6*d.* (64 francs). This prison is intended for such male offenders under the age of 16 years, as may be convicted under Act 66 of the Penal Code :—

"When the accused shall be less than 16 years of age, if it be decided that he has acted *sans discernement*, (without full knowledge of the criminality of the deed) he shall be *acquitted*, but he shall be, according to circumstances, given in charge to his parents, or conducted into a house of correction, to be there brought up, and detained during the number of years which the sentence shall set forth, which however, shall not exceed the period when he shall have completed his twentieth year."

The prison has been so applied since 1836, and by the last returns, 375 boys had been sent here *by their parents*, as a means of paternal correction, although not charged by the state with any crime. Early in its working the prison did badly, the mortality was enormous, and of the survivors four-fifths relapsed into crime. The silent and solitary systems have been in force since 1838; the prisoner works from seven to nine, from ten to three, and from four to six o'clock; 24 Teachers instruct in twelve trades, as working of metals, shoemaking, button-making, turning, tailoring, &c.; contractors supply the raw materials, and receive the manufactured products; the prisoner has an account kept for him in the prison, and on leaving he receives a fair amount of his earnings; from six to eight o'clock he learns to read and write; he has solitary exercise in the open yards for an hour daily; he is perpetually confined to his cell, which is at once both his workshop and bedroom, except when he is allowed to the chapel to hear mass, or to the parlour to see his friends, whenever they are permitted to see him. Monitors are used in teaching; the name and personal history of each youth are wholly unknown to those over him, who know him only by the number of his cell, and he calls their attention to his wants by an iron blade through the bars of his cell door. Water was formerly supplied by a tread-mill worked by the more robust prisoners, but it is now abandoned. The discipline and arrangements are far too strict, considering the age of the parties. Opposite the Temple is another prison (Maison d'arrêt des Madelonnettes) in which young boys taken up for vagrancy, theft, &c., are confined. Unless claimed by their friends they remain till they are 21 years of age, and are taught to read and write; they also learn trades, the work and materials being supplied by a contractor, and by which they earn 20 centimes ($1\frac{9}{10}d.$) a day, which is paid to them on leaving. The discipline is strictly military,

and the better conducted are drafted to the army as corporals and serjeants. The total number of prisoners here is about 600, and consists of male prisoners tried and untried, adult and juvenile, but the last class are kept separate from the others. In the prison St. Lazare (Rue du Faubourg St. Denis), containing accommodation for 900 or 1,000 females, 200 girls under 16 years of age are confined; but they do not mix with the other classes, and are constantly under the superintendence of the Sisters of St. Joseph, 40 of whom attend this prison. The girls are taught to read and write, and various kinds of industry, one-fourth of the earnings of which they are paid daily, and another fourth is paid to them on their leaving. To this prison 342 young girls were voluntarily sent by their parents in 1852, as a means of correctional discipline. There are two most excellent societies in Paris, one for the patronage of destitute young boys liberated from prison, and another for young girls of the same class.* Both the city and the government support them: the city pays £160 a year to each society, and £180 a year to the Reformatory School at Mettray, near Tours. These societies have mainly these two aims:—

"Firstly, to exercise a benevolent guardianship over the children *acquitted* as having acted *sans discernement* who should be confided to it by the administration in the execution of the ministerial instruction of December 3rd, 1832, to procure for these children, *placed in a condition of provisional liberty*, and collected into an Agricultural School, a moral and religious education, as well as primary religious instruction; to have them taught a trade, to accustom them to the labours of Agriculture, and then to place them in the country, with artizans or farmers."

"Secondly, to watch over the conduct of these children, and to aid them with its patronage as long as they have need of it."

Each member of these societies takes one or more of the young prisoners under protection, obtains his or her release when deemed fit, puts the youth out as apprentice to a trade, or if a boy, sends him to Mettray, or some other Reformatory School, watches over the conduct of the party, receives from the government 70 centimes (nearly 6¾*d.*) a day for the youth's support, and about a penny a day for his clothing, until the expiration of the original sentence, and finally the patron and the society never lose sight of the youth of their adoption until they see them settled in life. Through the humane exertions of these societies the re-committals of juvenile criminals have fallen from 75 to 7 per cent. In the year 1839 the Reformatory Agricultural School at Mettray, nears Tours, was founded, and similar institutions arose in Rouen, Amiens, &c., and such was their success, that on a report on the subject to the Chamber of Deputies of France, in December, 1849, the National Assembly decreed the adoption of this means for the reclamation of the criminal youth of the nation:—

"All juvenile offenders sentenced to imprisonment for periods between six months and two years, and all such as are sentenced to detention as having acted 'sans discernement,' shall be placed in 'Colonie Pénitentiares,' (Reformatory Schools), there to be brought up under strict rules of discipline, and employed in husbandry and its associated employments."

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* Besides these, (*Société de Patronage des Jeunes libérés de la Seine* and *Société de Patronage pour les Jeunes Filles libérés et délaissées*), Paris contains several other noble charities to succour and save deserted or criminal childhood, and amongst the greatest is the Hospital for Foundlings and Deserted Children (*Hospice des Enfants Trouvés*, Rue d'Enfer,) established by St. Vincent de Paul in 1640, and attended by the Sisters of Charity. The infants are sent to the country to nurse (22,615 in 1851), and at two years of age are received into the Orphans' branch (*Hospice des Orphelins*) of the Hospital, and at twelve years of age the boys are sent to some of the 17 Farm Schools, at Mettray, &c., for Foundlings and Orphans, and the girls to trades, the government paying a yearly stipend for each. The expense of the entire establishment in 1851, was £65,933, (1,648,339 francs).

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Another, and the first clause in this broad scheme of legislation enacts :—

"That in any preliminary stage of imprisonment the juveniles shall be wholly separated from the adults."

When this law was passed in 1850, the state merely agreed to defray the expenses of food and clothing for each child in such Reformatory Schools and Asylums as individual benevolence or charitable societies had founded, and as would be opened to Government Inspection ; it contained, however, a provision, that if private exertion should fail in five years to establish a sufficient number of these institutions, the State will in that case found the required number. From a Report recently published by M. Persigny, late Minister of the Interior, it appears there are thirty-five such Reformatory Schools in France, founded by private and associated benevolence, and in which there were on 1st January, 1853, 2,912 boys, and 513 girls, who had been sentenced to detention, and for whose board and clothing the State pays seventy francs per head per annum, and of the total number of young offenders (*jeunes détenus*), then in detention for correctional training, 685 were under eleven years of age—4,823 between eleven and seventeen, and 935 between seventeen and twenty-one years. It appears from the Report of the Minister that some of these Reformatory Schools are ill managed and badly organized, and its whole tenor recommends Governmental as preferable to voluntary institutions, except in the case of girls, who, it is recommended, should still remain under the care of the Conventual Societies. In some of these Correctional Farm Schools the only branches of industry are husbandry and its kindred occupations, whilst in others, there are in addition, several branches of trade and handicraft taught.*

Belgium.—While France has been merely supplementing private benevolence and religious zeal with State contributions and official superintendence towards the maintenance of Correctional and Reformatory Schools for the criminal and morally destitute youth, Belgium has taken up the question on much broader grounds, and is carrying it out fully under the direction of the State. "By virtue of a law which applies to the whole realm, Reformatory Schools have been established, which admit to a participation of their benefits every mendicant, pauper, or morally neglected child, found in certain defined circumstances. The design is not merely to come to the rescue of some children only of a given class or locality, but to compass the reform of the whole of a youthful population, heretofore condemned, by the extreme misery, the vices, and the thriftlessness of their parents, to be swallowed up and lost in the depôts of mendicity and the prisons. In fine, it is boldly attempted to extinguish pauperism in Belgium by the education and apprenticeship of all its mendicant, vagabond, and pauper children ; and in the course of this endeavour the highest refinements of discipline and economy have to be brought into practical use. It is the Belgian view, that sufficient effect can be produced only by an establishment vast enough

* The Mettray, or Correctional Farm School system, has further been introduced in connexion with some of the larger District Prisons through the Departments in France, as at Clairvaux, Fontrevault, &c. See *Report on Mettray* by Rev. Sydney Turner; also the evidence of M. D. Hill, Esq., before the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1852-3), on Criminal and Destitute Juveniles, for an account of his inspection of Mettray, accompanied by M. Demetz, a criminal judge, and who, with M. Le Vicomte de Courteilles, founded this excellent school in 1839.—See Lecture on Mettray, by Mr. Hall, Recorder of Doncaster, who visited it in September, 1853; and also the last Report of M. Demetz, the Director, which will be found in the last number of the *Irish Quarterly Review*, in an extremely able article on *Reformatory Schools*, and the perusal of which I beg to commend to all interested in the subject.

to permit every form of experiment in the organization of various works, graduated according to the ages, the powers, the aptitudes, the necessities and the future objects of the colonists. Such is especially the design of the Reformatory Schools which are organized at Ruysselede, in West Flanders,* under the management of M. Ed. Ducpétiaux, Inspector-General of Prisons and Institutions of Public Charity."† In fact, under the law passed in April, 1848, "for the establishment of Reform Schools for mendicant, destitute, and ignorant juveniles," the Poorhouses in Belgium became appropriated to adults only, as all young persons under 18 years of age must be trained in the Reformatory Schools.

European States.—In Wurtemburgh, Prussia, Bavaria, Switzerland, Baden, Hamburg, (the Rauhen-Haus), Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and even Russia, there are also Reformatory Schools, under various forms of organization, and receiving various meeds of State support, but all aiming at the same general objects.

America—United States.—Let us now turn our attention to America, and inquire their treatment of their destitute and morally-endangered youth. As early as 1826, a Correctional School was opened in Boston, to which convicted children were sent by the magistrates; in 1833, the Boston Farm School Society was incorporated for "the education and reformation of boys, who, from the loss of their parents and other causes, are in danger of becoming vicious and dangerous, or useless members of society." This excellent society, which was incorporated by the State of Massachusetts, in 1835, continues to work most beneficially. In 1824, the State of New York granted a deed of Incorporation to the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York; and in 1849, the New York House of Refuge was incorporated with pecuniary support from the Senate of the State, from the Commissioners of Health, the Commissioners of Emigration, from taxes on each tavern, theatre, circus, &c., from the Common School and also from the Excise Funds. In Philadelphia, South Boston, Providence, and other places in the United States, Houses of Refuge are open and are supported both by public bounty and by private beneficence, often aided by the State, for the rescue of their criminal and morally-destitute youth. The Legislature empowers the Managers of the Baltimore House of Refuge, to receive and subsequently apprentice, four classes of children:—

1. Children convicted of criminal offences.
2. Those who are committed as street beggars or vagrants.
3. Children whose parents ask their admission for incorrigible habits or vicious conduct.
4. Those whose parents, from moral depravity or otherwise, are incapable or unwilling to take care of them.

Further, in 1850, the State of Massachusets passed a *Truant Law* obliging—

"All habitual Truants and children not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, growing up in ignorance, between the ages of six and fifteen years, . . to be placed, for such periods of time as they (the Justices of the Peace, &c.) may judge expedient, in such institution (House of Refuge), or

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* See Appendix (M), containing an interesting report of a visit paid to Ruysselede Reformatory School, in September, 1853, by Rev. J. P. Norris, H. M. Inspector of Schools.—Also Reports on it by M. Ed. Ducpétiaux.

† See Statistical Paper on the Reformatory Schools of the Continent, by the late Joseph Fletcher, Esq., H. M. Inspector of Schools.

house of reformation, or other suitable situation, as may be assigned or provided for the purpose."—Westborough is the state institution for Massachusets.*

British America has not been a laggard in the humane struggle to reform the moral "waifs and strays" of the juvenile population, as a Commission, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada in 1848, to examine the penitentiary and other systems of criminal punishments, states—

"It is distressing to think that no distinction is now made between the child who has strayed for the first time from the path of honesty, or who perhaps has never been taught the meaning of sin, and the hardened offender of mature years—all are consigned together to the unutterable contamination of a common gaol."

Great Britain and Ireland.—Whilst these are the views and the practices of Europe and America in regard to destitute and criminal youth, Great Britain was almost the last in this field of philanthropy. We find an Act passed in the present session in relation to Middlesex, and measures proposed for Scotland and for England, but none in reference to Ireland, which most requires it, and no general measure proposed in reference to the United Kingdom at large. Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, the prison for juvenile delinquents, is the chief, if not the only effort really made directly by the Government towards Reformatory Training in the Prisons of England,† and the result is too well known; twice in a year the boys attempted to burn it, although the chief officers are military men, and the boys work under the fixed bayonets and loaded muskets of the soldiers.

For Ireland nothing has yet been done towards founding Reformatory Schools for her perishing and dangerous classes. Sadly imperfect as it is, the convict boy of sixteen years of age, gets an opportunity of moral, industrial, and religious training which had it been accorded to him at his first stumble on the paths of duty, he might have been saved to society and to virtue, and thus many a brand be snatched from the burning. The legislation of the past century, combined with other causes, left the millions ignorant, resourceless, and hopeless. *The potato blight could produce famine and pestilence amongst such a people only.* The trial was too keen, too deep, and too prolonged for the moral and material strength of the masses. Public works, out-door relief, and alms vitiated the latent moral sense of the struggling classes. The Workhouse, which saved the lives of thousands, was the grave, not only of the bodies of numbers,

* Rev. F. Bishop states of the American Houses of Refuge:—"My visits to these establishments, and inquiries into their results, proved to me that the majority of the young offenders who, again and again, make their appearance in our Police and Assize Courts, and perplex our judges and magistrates, would, under proper treatment, show themselves pliable to the hand of instruction, susceptible of gratitude, alive to kindness, submissive to reproof, and amenable to reason; and that, instead of almost forcing them from bad to worse, by herding them in the prison with hoary-headed criminals, we might, by means of the reformatory school, arrest them in their vicious career, reclaim them from their reckless course, and place them upon a new platform in society, from which they might enter upon a future, gradually and surely becoming more happy and more holy."

† There are a few Reformatory Schools, supported by voluntary subscriptions or by local rates, in England, the most efficient and remarkable of which is the Philanthropic Society's School at Redhill, near Reigate, in Surrey, superintended by the Rev. Sydney Turner, as Chaplain and Director, and the first stone of which was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert in 1849. It contains about 180 boys, of three classes:—first, the *Voluntary Class*, who, tired of a life of vice and crime, enter of their own free will, with a view to reform; secondly, the *Compulsory Class*, who have been sentenced to transportation, but received a pardon conditional on their submitting to the regulations of the school, with a view to their future emigration, &c.; and thirdly, the *Parental Class*, or those sent by parents or by immediate relations who pay for the support of the boys.

but also of the sentiments and warmest affections of hundreds of thousands who survived. Orphanage, parental desertion, ignorance, and poverty followed, and these completed the ruin of most of the destitute and criminal children now in our Workhouses, our County Prisons (see Report of Inspectors-General of Prisons, Appendix K, L), and our Convict Depots; and on behalf of these moral and social orphans I appeal to society, not merely on the grounds of humanity or Christian duty, but on the grounds of justice, self-interest, and economy. It should be matter of deep national thankfulness that their vices are not of a character to make any doubt, much less despair, the easy reclamation of most of them. The degradation of theft committed to save life would be removed through industrial and moral training; and petty larcenies, vagrancy, and breaches of the police discipline of a Workhouse do not so completely corrupt the young as to render them irresistible to the gentle persuasions of religion, mild and firm moral discipline, moderate mental development, and continued habits of productive industry. About ten per cent. of those committed to prison are under sixteen years of age, and about thirty per cent. of the convicts are under twenty years; nevertheless, it will be found that the increase in crime mainly includes offences not of a very serious character, and chiefly those moral maladies which a correctional or reformatory school would cure; whilst the vicious example, the self-debasement, the idleness, and penal discipline of a common prison only confirm them in the unfortunate child. A measure is about to be brought into Parliament which, if it becomes law, will place the whole of the Irish prisons under one central management; and may we hope advantage will be taken to insert amongst its clauses some adequate provision, by Correctional Schools, for the reformation of the large and increasing class of juvenile criminals, who form one-tenth of our committals; also for 360 to 400 youths* who are annually sentenced to transportation, being, on an average, at the rate of about ten to twelve young persons from each county in Ireland. From the excellent paper, on the Reformatory Schools of the Continent, read by the late Mr. Fletcher, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in England, before the Statistical Society of London; from numerous official reports of parties in the different countries; from the works of Miss Carpenter, F. Hill, Esq., Rev. Sydney Turner, &c.; and from personal observation, I deemed it

All are criminal children, and have been convicted for crime, with the exception of a few whose parents were criminals. Government heretofore paid £18, but now pays £25, for the yearly support of each youth of the second class sent here; parents pay 5*s.* per week for the boys of the third class; and charitable local societies, or private individuals, pay for the first class. The average cost of each youth is £27 4*s.* 7*d.* a-year, whilst in Mettray it is only £14 to £15 per head. Of 150 admitted in 1852–3, in Redhill, 50 could neither read nor write, 70 could read and write a little, and only 30 could read and write well. There is a farm of 133 acres, and agricultural labour forms one of the chief means of improvement. In April, '49, the Redhill premises were opened, and up to May, '53, 461 boys had been admitted, of whom 289 were discharged. Of these 157 emigrated, one was sent to sea, 70 were apprenticed, and 61, or 21 per cent., were discharged as unimprovable. Of the 157 emigrants, unfavourable reports of 14 have been received. Of the 70 helped out, one-third have gone wrong or left their places; and some of the 61 discharged have turned out well. *Fully 75 per cent. are reformed.* The proportion reformed in the Rauhen-Haus, in Mettray, and in the Reformatory and Correctional Schools of America, is two or three times greater than in Redhill.—See Report by Mr. E. Carleton Tuffnell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Workhouse Schools, on Redhill School, 1853; also the evidence of Rev. Mr. Turner, in 1852, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on criminal and destitute juveniles.

* The average number of convicts sentenced in each of the six years ending with 1852 was 2,211, or 7·15 per cent. of the whole number of criminal cases tried. The number of convicts sentenced in 1852 was 1,411.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

my duty to collect as condensed a statement as possible of the practice of the Continental States and of America, in reference to this question; otherwise, owing to the little attention which has been bestowed on the progress of the social sciences by the public generally, my suggestions would appear mere chimerical speculations, never carried into effect by any people.

Practical Suggestions.—The practical suggestions which, in conclusion, I beg leave to submit, in reference to the state of the Workhouse and the Prison National Schools, and in reference to the education and training of the destitute and criminal youth of Ireland, may be understood from the heads in the following outline :—

I. The gradual establishment of District Union Schools for the children of two, three, or more Unions, as authorized by the 10th Vict., cap. 31, sec. 24; and facilities for which are likely to be afforded by the great diminution of pauperism in many Unions, the Workhouses of which might be made to serve the purpose of District Schools.

II. Where the present system continues, and the number of children, of both sexes, from three to fifteen years of age, in any Workhouse, is less than twenty, that the Guardians be authorized to send them to the Workhouse of an adjoining Union, and contract therewith for their support, &c.

III. In the recently erected Workhouses, and in many of the old ones which have been extended, the separation of the school-rooms, the work-rooms, and the dormitories of the children from the main buildings has tended to improve the moral and sanitary condition of the juvenile inmates; and it is most desirable that efforts in the same direction should be made whenever practicable.

1. In several of the Auxiliary Houses, and in sheds near Main Houses, &c., schools are yet held in temporary and other buildings quite unsuited to the purpose.

2. That the play-grounds of the schools be put in order where necessary, and shrub-planting, &c., round them encouraged.

3. That, as far as possible, all workshops, nurseries, &c., now adjoining the schools, be removed elsewhere, or communication with them cut off, so that their interruption to the school business, and also their moral objection, may cease.

IV. That an order be issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to have the Workhouse Schools fully supplied with *uniform* furniture and fittings, suited to the class of school and the extent of the attendance.

V. That the establishment of Infants' Schools be strongly encouraged in every Union containing over forty children of both sexes, from three to eight years of age, and that a school-room be provided and suitably furnished for that purpose.

1. In case the number of children of both sexes, of school age, in any Workhouse becomes reduced to forty, or below it, and that the Guardians determine to maintain but one school and one Teacher, preference to be given to a Schoolmistress before a Master.

VI. That an annual parliamentary grant be made towards defraying the salaries of the Workhouse Teachers, and that the Commissioners of National Education be charged with its appropriation, subject to such conditions, agreed upon between the Poor Law Commissioners and them, and approved of by the Government, as will secure the free and independent action of the two Boards in their respective departments.

VII. That the District Inspectors of National Schools continue to visit and report on the Workhouse Schools in their districts, as at present; and that a Chief Inspector, who would ordinarily reside in Dub-

lin, be appointed to examine and note their reports, occasionally visit the schools, conduct inquiries in reference to their working, superintend the *special* portion of the training of the Workhouse Teachers, and inspect the Workhouse Model Schools in Dublin, direct the examination and classification of the Teachers, frame regulations for the internal economy of the schools, and make an Annual Report on their general progress.

VIII. That the following estimate of the required staff of Teachers, &c., applies to the whole of the 163 Poor Law Unions :—

200 Masters, average salary,	£35 per annum,*	.	£7,000
100 Assistants and Pupil-Teachers,	£25 ,,	.	2,500
250 Mistresses, ,,	£25 ,,	.	6,250
100 Assistants and Pupil-Teachers,	£20 ,,	.	2,000
600 Paid Monitors, ,,	£5 ,,	.	3,000
Workhouse Model School, and special training and maintenance of Teachers in Dublin,	. . .	.	1,200
Gratuities to assist industrial training,	. . .	.	1,500
Miscellaneous,	. . . . .	.	1,550
Total,	. . . . .	.	£25,000†

1. The above estimate includes a number of Teachers for Infants' Schools.

2. As, under the proposed system of training, all the Head Teachers will be competent—the Masters to direct agricultural and its kindred branches of industry, and the Mistresses to instruct the girls in all the usual forms of useful handiwork and household thrift—the grant for industry here proposed, whilst it may, to some extent, apply to Agriculturists and Workmistresses, is rather intended to supplement such ordinary training by gratuities to masters of trades and in-

* Besides the salary attached to the Workhouse Teacher's class and rank in England, each is paid a *capitation fee*, or an allowance of so much a-head for each scholar in the school, so as to secure an income for each grade, *besides rations and residence*, which, according to the number of scholars, may vary within defined maximum and minimum limits, as may be seen from the following, which is the present scale of

Payment from the Parliamentary Grant to Workhouse Teachers in England.

Certificate of	Sum allowed from the grant for each scholar, between the minimum and maximum allowance.	Masters. Minimum Salary from the grant.	Masters. Maximum Salary from the grant.	Mistresses. Minimum Salary from the grant.	Mistresses. Maximum Salary from the grant.
	No. s.	£	£	£	£
Efficiency,	1, 2, 3 — 10 per annum.	30	60, 55, 50	24	48, 44, 40
Competency,	1, 2, 3 — 5 ,,	25	45, 40, 35	20	36, 32, 28
Probation,	1, 2, 3 — 3 ,,	20	30, 25, 20	16	24, 20, 16
Permission, . .	—	15	15	12	12

† Since 1846 England has had a parliamentary grant of from £30,000 to £22,000 per annum towards payment of the salaries of the Teachers, &c., in the schools of the parochial Unions; since 1850 a large grant to support the Kneller Hall Training College for Workhouse Teachers, and in addition, £90,000 a-year towards the salaries of the Medical Officers of the parochial Unions. The grounds upon which these grants were justified in England apply with increased force in Ireland; and nowhere in the empire could the rate-payer more truthfully and justly say, "The pauperism which the law contemplated was merely the relief of immediate and local destitution, and to which I am willing to contribute; but the prevention of *future* destitution, *through education and the moral and industrial training of the young, is an object beside the Poor Law*, or at least if attempted

structors in various branches of handicraft, where the labour and skill of the children, being for a considerable time of little immediate profit to the Guardians, they would be the less willing to pay sufficient wages to the Teachers.

3. A special grant of £3,000 would also be required, to aid the Dublin District Union School, if established, or the North Dublin Union, in erecting suitable school buildings to serve as central Model Workhouse Schools, for the efficient support of which £500 a-year would also be required, to defray the salaries of Teachers and other expenses connected with the training of Teachers therein.

IX. As essential conditions upon which alone the Guardians should be relieved from the present burden of the salaries of the Teachers, whose appointment would still remain in their hands, subject, as at present, to the approbation of the Poor Law Commissioners, they would be required, as vacancies occur, to nominate to the charge of schools, none but trained Teachers, or, as assistants, none but those who were classed or reported as fit for classification; provide suitable furniture and fittings for their schools, and keep them supplied with books and requisites; afford comfortably furnished apartments to the Teachers, and rations not inferior to those allowed to the Master of the House; relieve the Teachers of all duty not connected with the moral, literary, and industrial training of the children; allow them reasonable vacations; and while the Master and Matron would still remain vested with the general and moral charge of the whole establishment, the domestic and official position of the Teachers to be placed on an improved footing. That the position of the Paid Monitors and Pupil-Teachers appointed by the School Inspectors be marked by slightly improved dress and rations, and the rules laid down for the training of these youths strictly observed.

X. To entitle them to a participation in the gratuities in aid of Industrial Training, that it shall be conducted in conformity with the general principles laid down for that department by the Agricultural Inspector, and approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners.

XI. That Evening Schools be kept for two hours each evening in all Workhouses containing thirty young persons from fifteen to twenty years of age, who are unable to read and write; and that Pupil-Teachers or Monitors be employed to instruct for a short time each day any children who may be confined to the convalescent wards, or who through illness may be absent for any considerable period from School, provided such arrangement obtains the approval of the Medical Officer.

XII. That until such time as District Union Schools are established, or the children removed altogether from the main Workhouse, moral classification be strictly enforced, so as to remedy as far as possible some of the existing evils referred to in this Report.

under it, should be met by a taxation as wide as the area which will derive the benefit; and as this is rather the Empire than the Union, the expense of the scheme for lessening future pauperism and crime should be met by an imperial, not by a local, tax." On the 1st Jan., 1854, the relative number of paupers in both countries was:—

	No. of paupers relieved.		Total.	No. of Unions.	Population.
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.			
England, . . .	113,537	704,778	813,315	618	16,250,861
Ireland, . . .	104,604	2,198	106,802	163	6,551,970

There is a population of 1,676,748 persons in 407 parishes in cities, towns, &c., in England, which are not under the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, but are provided for under Local Acts, Gilbert's Acts, and the 43rd of Elizabeth.

XIII. That the Teachers, Wardsmasters, Wardswomen, Pupil-Teachers, and Monitors, be distributed through the dormitories at night, so that each ward may be under the moral supervision of at least one such officer.

XIV. That at the Model Workhouse School, *piece-work*—as an experiment—be assigned in husbandry and in other branches of industry to such boys and girls as are over eleven or twelve years of age, separate accounts to be kept of the expense and of the products, and a reasonable fraction of the profits allowed the child when the Guardians have reason to believe that, through apprenticeship, emigration, domestic service, &c., the person is finally leaving the Workhouse to settle in life.

XV. The Statistical Forms as to Schools, Industry, &c., connected with the Workhouse children, to be recast on a simple plan, and when approved of by the Poor-Law Commissioners, to be henceforth kept with uniformity and accuracy in each Union.

XVI. In reference to the Prison Schools, I recommend the immediate establishment under a Special Act of Parliament, of a Reformatory School for criminal and criminally-disposed children in each of the four provinces, and until their establishment I have no hope that much good can be effected in any of the Prison Schools with the exception of those which are in the Prisons and Convict Depots under direct Government management. That the latter be permanently opened to the Inspection of our body, as they were most kindly opened to mine for the past year by their Inspector-General, H. Hitchins, Esq., and further, that they should be included amongst the Schools under the direction of the proposed Chief Inspector of Schools in Government Departments, always subject to the entire approbation of the authorities who have the control of these Institutions. The Schools in the Government Prisons of Dublin could readily be organized and put on such a footing, that one of them could be made a suitable place for the special Training of the Teachers of Prison Schools,* and which I beg leave to recommend for the consideration of the recently-appointed *Directors of Convict Prisons.*

Conclusion.—This Report has reached to a greater length and contains more numerous details than I could wish; but the subject was so important, that I deemed it the wisest course to confine myself as much as possible to a statement of statistical and other facts grouped under kindred heads, which, treated separately, would exhibit the condition of the juvenile element in the Irish Workhouses and Prisons in all its bearings. I have confined myself as closely as was possible to passing observations on the facts as witnessed by myself or as collected from the Inspectors' Reports and from the Official Returns supplied by the Clerks of the several Unions. For the readiness with which the Clerks, who are a most respectable and efficient body of officers, supplied this information, and for the courtesy and attention invariably shown to me by the chief officers of the Workhouses during my tour, I feel extremely grateful, and for which I beg leave to make this public acknowledgment. I have also to express my warmest thanks to the gentlemen of the many Boards of Guardians which I met, for the kindly spirit in which they received my opinions of their Schools, even when those opinions were unfavourable, and for the anxiety which many of them evinced to meet my views and suggestions. I should despair of a hopeful future for the poor of Ireland, if those entrusted with the care and training of her destitute and morally-endangered youth were to shut their eyes to the imperfections of a law only a short time in opera-

* Before Messrs. Demetz and de Courteilles took a pupil into Mettray Reformatory School, they first trained and instructed Teachers specially suited to superintend it.

APPENDIX L.

Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

tion, and which for years has been deranged in its working by the most awful visitation which modern history has to record. The time has now arrived, when the entire question of the training of these thousands of children can receive due consideration, and there is every hope from the present tone and temper of the public mind, from the great attention which the subject has recently received from the Poor Law Commissioners,* and from the deep interest which attaches to it by all the leading statesmen of the empire, that we are on the eve of much practical improvement in this direction.

I am fully impressed with a sense of becoming gratitude to the Commissioners for selecting me for a duty upon which, though arduous, and attended with the most serious difficulties, I entered as a labour of love; and if the important materials I have collected in this Report assist the philanthropist and the statesman in improving the condition of the most unfortunate of my countrymen, I shall feel amply compensated for the past year's toil and fatigue, and for the earnest attention which I have given for the past fourteen years to the working of all those social institutions in my own and other countries, which bear directly or indirectly on the amelioration of the masses of the people.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,

Dublin, September, 1854. JAMES W. KAVANAGH.

The Secretaries,
Education Office.

Appendix.

APPENDIX TO MR. KAVANAGH'S GENERAL REPORT.

A.

185 .

SPECIAL REPORT† on SCHOOLS in GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

District No. ——— Roll No. ———

INSPECTOR'S REPORT on —— SCHOOL, County of ——, Visited on the —— day of ——, Examined from —— till —— o'clock.

	Highest No. on Books.	Average daily attendance.	At the time of inspection.		Of those present there were						
	Year ending		On Rolls.	Present.	Under 7 years of age.	7 years, and under 11 years.	11 years, and under 15 years.	15 years, and under 19 years.	19 years, and under 25 years.	25 years, and above.	Average age.
Males, .											
Females, .											
Total,											

* See an important circular from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated September 17th, 1853, Appendix N.

† A *separate report* to be filled, *in duplicate*, for *each* department, as Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools, and one copy of each will be forwarded from the Education Office to the Head Inspector charged with the Special General Inspection of these Schools.

Of the Number Present there were learning

	M.	F.			M.	F.
READING.			Of these there were			
Book No. 1, . .				Able to read Second Book correctly, ...		
,, No. 2, . .						
SEQUEL.						
Book No. 3, . .				Able to read the Third Book with ease and intelligence, .		
,, No. 4, . .						
,, No. 5, . .						
GRAMMAR, . .			Of these there were	Able to distinguish the parts of speech, ...		
				Able to parse, ...		
SPELLING FROM DICTATION, . .			Of these there were	Able to write a sentence with tolerable accuracy, . .		
				Able to write with ease and correctness, . . .		
GEOGRAPHY, . .			Of these there were acquainted with the	Map of the World, . .		
				Maps of Europe and of Ireland,		
				General Course, . . .		
DERIVATION, . .			Of these there were	Acquainted with the Prefixes, Affixes, and English Etymologies, ...		
				With Latin and Greek Roots,		
ARITHMETIC.			Of these there were			
Simple Rules, .				Able to enter from dictation numbers to 7 places of figures,		
Compound Rules, .				Able to work Subtraction, .		
Proportion, and below Practice, .				Able to work Compound Multiplication, ...		
Practice, and above,				Able to work Proportion, . .		
Mental Arithmetic,				Able to work Practice, . .		
WRITING.			Of these there were			
On Slates, . .				Able to write fairly, . .		
On Paper, . .				Able to write a good business hand, with ease and freedom, ...		
SINGING, . . .						

A.—DESCRIPTION of SCHOOL-ROOMS and SCHOOL PREMISES.

1. In what part of the establishment is the school held?
2. From situation of school-rooms does any interruption arise? . . . . . .
3. Number and dimensions of school-rooms, . . .
4. Amount of school accommodation, . . .
5. Light, warmth, and ventilation, ...
6. Are the school-rooms applied to any other and what use? . . . . . .
7. Play-ground and privies, ...
8. General fitness of school-rooms and premises? .

B.—FURNITURE, &c.

1. Number and dimensions of desks and forms—Is the supply sufficient? . . . . . .
2. Is there a Teacher's desk, and also a book-press? .
3. Is the furniture judiciously arranged? . . . .
4. How many large black boards are there? . .
5. Is there a supply of reading and arithmetical tablets? . . . . . .
6. What large maps are there in the school? . .
7. Is there an Infants' School? Is there a gallery, a bead-table, or any apparatus? . . . . .
8. Is there sufficient space on the floors for class-teaching? . . . . . .

C.—ORGANIZATION and DISCIPLINE.

1. Is the daily routine of business, as set forth on the time-table, judicious? . . . . . .
2. Is it adhered to? . . . . . .
3. Days and hours of secular instruction, . . .
4. Do. religious do., and by whom given,
5. Are the pupils rightly classed? . . . . .
6. Is the amount of teaching-power sufficient for the number of pupils? If not, state the extent to which it should be increased, ...
7. Are Monitors used, and to what extent? . .
8. Do they receive special instruction, *as Monitors*, from the Teacher, ...
9. How often in the day or in the week is the Teacher able to instruct each class? . . .
10. Is any of the instruction individual? . . .
11. Do the pupils march to and from their classes in good order? . . . . . .
12. Are they trained to simultaneous bodily movements in the school-room and in the play-ground? .
13. State of school as to order and discipline, . .
14. As regards cleanliness of school-room, and of pupils,
15. What rewards? . . . . . .
16. What punishments? . . . . . .
17. Moral tone and aspect of school, ...
18. Is there an adequate supply of books and of other requisites? State the several wants, if any, under each head, ...
19. Are the Class Rolls accurately and neatly kept? .
20. Is the Daily Report Book? . . . . . .
21. Is the Register? . . . . . .
22. How many pupils entered the school during the year ending ? . . . .
23. Do. left during the year ending ?
24. Average number of days spent in school by each pupil last year? . . . . . .
25. What are the arrangements for visitation of school by official parties? . . . . . .
26. Are they attended to, and with what results? .

D.—TEACHERS, &c.

	Name.	Age.	Religious Persuasion.	Date of Appointment.	Year Trained.	Present Class.	When obtained	Income.	
								Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.
a									
b									
c									
d									

	Manner.	Disposition.	Skill in		General Fitness.	No. of hours employed each day in	
			Teaching.	Examining.		School Duties.	Other, and what duties.
a							
b							
c							
d							

E.—SUMMARY of the PROFICIENCY of the Several Classes, and amount of Instruction imparted, as ascertained by examination.

F.—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRY.

Males.	*Females.*
Farm Work, . . .	Plain Sewing, ...
Tailoring, . . .	Shirt-making, &c., ...
Shoemaking, . . .	Sewed Muslin Work, ...
Weaving, . . .	Making Plain Garments, . . .
Matting, ...	Plain Knitting, ...
	Crochet and Fancy Knitting, . .
	Carding, ...
	Spinning Wool, ...
	,, Flax, ...
	,, Cotton, ...
	Straw Platting, ...
	In Laundry, ...
	In Cooking, ...
	In House Duties, ...

1. Is there a farm attached to school, and from what date? . . . . . .
2. Distance of farm from school, its extent; rent, and tenure under which it is held? . . . .
3. What classes work it, and for what time daily? .
4. Name, age, salary, and qualifications of Agriculturist, ...
5. What is the system of farming adopted, and what are the chief crops grown? . . . . .
6. Is instruction given, and with what success, in the principles of agriculture? . . . . .
7. How are the crops disposed of? . . . . .
8. General results of the working of this branch of industry, ...
9. State the classes employed at the several trades, &c., within the house, ...
10. Who instructs them in those trades, &c.? . .
11. How are the products disposed of? . . .
12. General results of the working of these branches of industry, ...

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

13. Is there any, and what provision made for the literary instruction of the industrial classes? .
14. Number apprenticed out to trades from the Union within past year, ...
15. Number sent into the Marine Service, National or Mercantile, within past year, ...
16. Extent of enlistment from Workhouse within past year, ...
17. Extent of emigration at the Union expense within past year, ...
18. Number of girls hired out from Workhouse, within past year, as domestic servants, ...
19. Do. of boys, as farm servants, ...
20. Number of girls employed in sewed muslin or other embroidery, with date of its introduction, and results of this species of industry, ...

G.—PRISON SCHOOLS.

1. Give classification of the Prisoners by extent of punishment, ...

H.—GENERAL OBSERVANCE of the RULES, or of the PRINCIPLES, of the NATIONAL BOARD.

I.—INSPECTION by OFFICERS of the NATIONAL BOARD, or by others.

K.—MENTION the points upon which you think it necessary that an official report of your visit and suggestions should be forwarded to the Manager.

——— Inspector.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.

For SPECIAL EXAMINATION of WORKHOUSE and PRISON SCHOOLS, 1853.

—— Workhouse National Schools, inspected —— 1853, by —— Inspector of National Schools. On this day the state of the house, under the following heads, was as follows:—

A.—NUMBER of Children under 15 years of age in the house.

	Boys.	Girls.
Under 4 years, . .		
4 to 15 years, . .		
Total, . .		

B.—HEALTH of Children under 15 years.

	Boys.	Girls.
In Hospital, . . .		
Not in Hospital, . .		
Total, . .		

C.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of Children under 15 years.

	Boys.	Girls.
Established Church, .		
Presbyterian, . .		
Protestant Dissenters, .		
Roman Catholic, .		
Total, . .		

D.—*PARENTAGE of Children under 15 years.

	Boys.	Girls.
1. Orphans, . .		
2. Illegitimate, . .		
3. Father, only, dead .		
4. Deserted by Father,		
5. Mother, only, dead .		
6. Both living, . .		
Total, . .		

* In obtaining this return, ascertain first the No. in class 1, irrespective of the classes which succeed; then of class 2, out of the remainder; then of 3, &c. This return, with the age extended to 20 years, to be filled for the total number in each Prison visited.

E.—TOTAL NUMBER of all classes in the Workhouse, or in the Prison, on the day of Inspection.

Males.	Females.	Total.

F.—NUMBER of Workhouse inmates COMMITTED to PRISON for offences in the house, during the year ending 185 .

	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years, .		
15 to 21 years, .		
Over 21 years, .		
Total, .		

G.

1. Number of boys apprenticed to trades during past year, .
2. „ these who returned to the Workhouse, . .
3. „ boys sent into the Marine Service in the past year,
4. Extent of enlistment from Workhouse during the past year,
5. Number of boys sent out as farm servants during the past year,
6. „ girls hired out as domestic servants, . . .
7. „ each of these who returned to the Workhouse, .
8. General Statement of the receipts, profits, and savings, by juvenile industry, during past year,

9. Ages of all the inmates under 21 years.

Year.	No. Males.	No. Females.	Year.	No. Males.	No. Females.	Year.	No. Males.	No. Females.
1			8			15		
2			9			16		
3			10			17		
4			11			18		
5			12			19		
6			13			20		
7			14			21		

10. Ages of Males and Females present in the Schools on the day of Inspection.

Year.	No. Males.	No. Females.	Year.	No. Males.	No. Females.
3			10		
4			11		
5			12		
6			13		
7			14		
8			15		
9			Over 15		

——— Schoolmaster.

Dated ——— 185-.

——— Clerk.

To ——— Esq.,
Inspector of National Schools.

APPENDIX C.—Parentage of Children under 15 years of age in (134) Workhouses in IRELAND, from Official Returns by Clerks of Unions.

Schools not National are in *Italics*.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection of Schools.	On this date there were in the Workhouse: No. of Paupers of all Classes. Males	Fem.	Total.	No. of Children under 15 years of age. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Parentage of Children under 15 years. Orphans.	Illegitimate.	Father, only, dead.	Deserted by Father.	Mother, only, dead.	Both Parents living.
	ANTRIM.	1853.												
1	Antrim, . .	August 18, .	109	100	209	62	25	87	22	22	25	18	–	–
2	Ballycastle, .	„ 25, .	37	61	98	22	20	42	16	8	12	6	–	–
3	Ballymena, .	„ 31, .	55	54	109	25	21	46	16	9	9	7	5	–
4	Ballymoney, .	„ 29, .	69	68	137	44	27	71	27	21	6	15	–	2
5	Belfast, . .	„ 10, 11, 16,	569	483	1,052	245	169	414	214	27	79	63	21	10
6	Larne, . .	„ 24, .	96	100	196	47	33	80	23	28	10	11	2	6
7	*Lisburn.*													
	ARMAGH.													
8	*Armagh.*													
9	*Lurgan.*													
	CAVAN.													
10	Bailieborough, .	Sept. 15, .	64	88	152	42	63	105	37	4	28	14	18	4
11	Bawnboy,[a] .													
12	Cavan, . .	Sept. 29 and Oct. 17, .	185	253	438	171	151	262	98	28	54	30	29	23
13	Cootehill, . .	October 28,	131	136	267	92	80	172	52	18	41	52	9	–
	DONEGAL.													
14	Ballyshannon, .	November 5,	63	120	183	52	71	123	35	10	38	24	1	15
15	Donegal, . .	Oct. 7 & 10,	37	53	90	22	24	46	11	1	12	5	6	11
16	Dunfanaghy, .	December 7,	10	25	35	5	8	13	6	5	–	2	–	–
17	Glenties, . .	October 20,	50	57	107	39	43	82	16	7	11	25	7	16
18	Innishowen, .	„ 18,	36	61	97	18	29	47	19	3	6	7	2	10
19	Letterkenny, .	November 9,	23	26	49	13	9	22	10	1	9	2	–	–
20	Milford, . .	December 5,	38	63	101	25	31	56	11	10	5	24	3	3
21	*Stranorlar.*													
	DOWN.													
22	Banbridge, .	August 17, .	94	86	180	73	38	111	55	15	9	20	4	8
23	*Downpatrick.*													
24	*Kilkeel.*													
25	*Newry.*													
26	Newtownards, .	August 22, .	141	122	263	75	45	120	40	23	23	25	6	3
	FERMANAGH.													
27	*Enniskillen.*													
28	*Lisnaskea.*													
29	*Lowtherstown.*													
	LONDONDERRY.													
30	Coleraine, .	August 30, .	70	105	175	40	42	82	18	9	22	28	1	4
31	Londonderry, .	September 1,	129	207	336	62	69	131	42	17	29	11	12	20
32	*Magherafelt.*													
33	*Newtownlimavady*													
	MONAGHAN.													
34	Carrickmacross, .	Dec. 19, .	131	157	288	70	96	166	31	16	21	37	15	46
35	Castleblayney, .	Nov. 11, .	116	138	254	45	46	91	14	36	15	11	13	2
36	Clones, . .	Sept. 19, .	54	70	124	41	27	68	16	13	7	20	–	12
37	Monaghan, .	Nov. 28, 29,	95	102	197	62	48	110	20	32	11	16	28	8
	TYRONE.													
38	Castlederg, .	Nov. 30, .	24	22	46	13	12	25	9	7	4	2	2	1
39	Clogher													
40	Cookstown, .	December 5,	49	88	137	24	36	60	13	18	11	9	8	1
41	*Dungannon.*													
42	*Gortin.*													
43	Omagh, . .	Dec. 5, 6, .	106	172	278	67	76	143	36	17	27	17	27	19
44	Strabane, . .	Nov. 18, .	98	123	221	54	44	98	34	13	17	3	9	22
	Returns from 28	of 44 Unions,	2,589	3,230	5,819	1,488	1,385	2,873	941	418	541	504	223	246

(a) Schools not yet fully in operation.

APPENDIX C.—Parentage of Children under 15 years of age in (134) Workhouses in IRELAND from Official Returns by Clerks of Unions—*con.*

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection of Schools.	On this date there were in the Workhouse.						Parentage of Children under 15 years.					
			No. of Paupers of all Classes.			No. of Children under 15 years of age.			Orphans.	Illegitimate.	Father, only, dead.	Deserted by Father.	Mother, only, dead.	Both Parents living.
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
	CLARE.	1853.												
45	Ballyvaghan,	Dec. 12, 13,	117	239	356	104	160	264	65	6	55	41	3	94
46	Corofin,	„ 7, 8,	131	163	294	82	81	163	53	3	58	27	13	9
47	Ennis,	„ 12, 13.[a]												
48	Ennistymon,	„ 9, 10,	476	536	1,012	336	435	771	229	160	166	81	50	[b]115
49	Killadysart,	„ 9.[a]												
50	Kilrush,	„ 3,	690	654	1,344	464	432	896	428	58	162	117	64	67
51	Scariff,	Oct. 21, 22,	271	387	658	185	227	412	156	14	127	88	24	3
52	Tulla,	November 8,	227	348	575	161	181	342	123	21	58	42	60	38
	CORK.													
53	Bandon,	Dec. 17,	207	282	489	87	105	192	87	14	25	18	30	18
54	Bantry,	November 5,	152	239	391	101	91	192	46	9	74	56	33	[c]31
55	Castletown,	Oct. 29,	110	166	276	60	85	145	30	9	51	16	36	3
56	*Clonakilty.*													
57	Cork,	November 7,	999	2,113	3,112	578	616	1,194	420	183	262	127	109	93
58	Dunmanway,	Oct. 18, 19,	89	116	205	66	61	127	51	11	40	13	7	5
59	Fermoy,	Nov. 16, 17,	273	379	652	95	133	228	69	24	63	32	25	15
60	Kanturk,	Oct. 18, 19,	411	612	1,023	275	346	621	156	33	177	169	21	65
61	Kinsale,	December 8,	141	251	392	83	115	198	109	13	22	18	13	23
62	Macroom,	Dec. 7, 8,	246	434	680	160	261	421	97	16	163	125	5	15
63	Mallow,	Dec. 23,	219	327	546	125	150	275	136	36	71	19	3	10
64	Midleton,	Nov. 22, 30,	377	679	1,056	141	234	375	150	33	21	27	35	109
65	Millstreet,	Oct. 10, 20,	160	297	457	109	177	286	73	7	86	28	21	71
66	Mitchelstown,	December 8,	222	315	537	100	160	260	86	18	74	41	8	33
67	Skibbereen,	Oct. 27, 28,	326	375	701	143	192	335	82	5	93	70	46	[d]29
68	Skull.	Nov. 18,	59	100	159	26	62	88	29	1	19	13	16	10
69	Youghal,	Oct. 5, 6,	266	427	693	175	193	368	125	5	56	108	34	40
	KERRY.													
70	Cahirciveen,	December 3,	181	314	495	104	136	240	62	5	60	39	40	34
71	Dingle,	„ 12, 14, 15,	285	507	792	144	165	309	120	6	52	112	9	10
72	Kenmare,	Nov. 12,	296	342	638	173	127	300	75	51	85	39	16	34
73	Killarney,	Oct. 11, 12,	410	437	847	265	249	514	177	26	123	124	27	37
74	Listowel,	Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11,	399	536	935	305	385	690	206	47	124	140	100	73
75	Tralee,	Oct. 27, 28, 31, & Nov. 2,	673	997	1,670	402	438	840	250	16	260	113	81	120
	LIMERICK.													
76	Croom,	Nov. 14, 15,	215	320	535	151	176	327	75	16	89	50	57	40
77	Glin,	Dec. 19, 20,	265	306	571	175	158	333	67	38	133	56	22	17
78	Kilmallock,	„ 13, 14, 15,	619	916	1,535	400	483	883	266	50	265	179	52	71
79	Limerick,	„ 17,	1,202	2,196	3,398	668	800	1,468	581	106	315	163	116	182
80	Newcastle,	„ 2, 6, 7, 8, 9.	570	665	1,235	419	380	799	257	19	44	397	7	75
81	Rathkeale,	Sept. 28, 29, & Oct. 10, 11,	212	339	551	137	189	326	164	15	96	9	30	12
	TIPPERARY.													
82	Borrisokane,	Nov. 25,	135	206	341	104	130	234	83	12	76	31	13	19
83	Carrick-on-Suir,	Dec. 30,	249	345	594	93	125	218	74	22	48	53	21	–
84	Cashel,	Oct. 6, 7,	557	890	1,447	344	431	775	273	84	149	123	65	81
85	Clogheen,	Dec. 12, 13,	280	510	790	206	309	515	176	16	138	60	52	73
86	Clonmel,	Jan. 13, '54,	678	1,011	1,689	269	372	641	118	30	147	122	38	[e]126
87	Nenagh,	Jan. 21,	556	784	1,340	297	396	693	352	36	179	70	28	28
88	Roscrea,	Sept. 30,	171	268	439	131	150	281	124	8	70	27	27	25
89	Thurles.	„ 26, 27, 28,	286	410	696	208	201	409	118	17	77	136	42	19
90	Tipperary,	Jan. 19, '54,	652	864	1,516	379	427	806	198	32	197	139	47	[f]28
	WATERFORD.													
91	Dungarvan,	November 2,	220	371	591	158	187	345	117	34	80	60	26	28
92	Kilmacthomas,	„ 23,	99	181	280	57	84	141	54	12	43	21	11	–
93	Lismore,	Sept. 27, 28,	263	385	648	157	203	360	100	22	72	91	23	52
94	Waterford,	Nov. 22, 24, 28, 29, & Dec. 1,	569	793	1,362	315	284	599	185	21	125	162	17	89
	Returns from 47	of 50 Unions,	16,211	24,362	40,573	9,712	11,482	21,194	6,874	1,388	4,773	3,653	1,576	2,141

(a) No returns from this Union. (b) Total 801 instead of 771; headings of return got an inclusive instead of exclusive meaning. (c) Total 249 instead of 192; see (b). (d) Total 325 instead of 335; an error in return. (e) Total 581 instead of 641; an error in return. (f) Total 641 instead of 806.

Appendix C.—Parentage of Children under 15 years of age in (134) Workhouses in Ireland, from Official Returns by Clerks of Unions—*con.*

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection of Schools.	On this date there were in the Workhouse. No. of Paupers of all Classes. Males	Fem.	Total.	No. of Children under 15 years of age. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Parentage of Children under 15 years. Orphans.	Illegitimate.	Father, only, dead.	Deserted by Father	Mother, only, dead.	Both Parents living.
	CARLOW.	1853.												
95	*Carlow.*													
	DUBLIN.													
96	Balrothery, .	Sept. 9, and Oct. 10, .	106	181	288	66	88	154	55	13	28	31	14	13
97	Dublin, North, .	June6,7,8,9,10.												
98	,, South,[a]	July4,7,11,14.												
99	Rathdown, .	,, 18, 25,	183	245	428	87	114	201	80	13	43	8	16	41
	KILDARE.													
100	Athy, . .	Oct. 3, 11, 12,	158	258	416	110	136	246	59	21	76	13	27	50
101	*Celbridge.*													
102	Naas, . .	July, 22, & Sept. 7, 8,	313	458	771	181	163	344	93	83	99	29	29	11
	KILKENNY.													
103	Callan, . .	Dec. 22, .	253	486	739	179	201	380	67	21	68	61	33	130
104	Castlecomer, .	Jan. 17, .	38	45	83	10	16	26	5	6	5	5	–	5
105	Kilkenny, .	Sept. 29, 30, & Oct. 3,	350	699	1,049	232	260	492	180	42	110	45	79	36
106	Thomastown, .	December 9,	179	327	506	88	107	195	53	13	53	49	25	2
107	Urlingford, .	Sept. 29, .	120	204	324	81	103	184	71	11	44	29	17	12
	KINGS.													
108	Edenderry, .	August 5, .	242	396	658	137	190	327	91	55	79	48	21	33
109	*Parsonstown.*													
110	Tullamore, .	July 28, 29, & August 2,	366	602	968	238	237	475	117	26	162	142	6	22
	LONGFORD.													
111	Ballymahon, .	Jan. 12, .	145	195	340	90	87	177	82	6	25	47	10	7
112	Granard, . .	Oct. 24, .	204	347	551	162	227	389	120	27	91	48	49	54
113	Longford, .	,, .	164	240	404	106	146	252	130	12	50	16	22	22
	LOUTH.													
114	Ardee, . .	Dec. 13, .	183	269	452	103	104	207	53	38	40	62	24	[b]23
115	Drogheda, .	Oct. 4, 6, .	209	277	486	138	129	267	104	23	41	30	36	33
116	Dundalk, . .	Nov. 11, and Dec. 9, .	192	260	452	124	119	243	57	19	25	29	21	[c]25
	MEATH.													
117	Dunshaughlin, .	Sept. 6, and Oct. 5, .	112	164	276	41	63	104	22	16	23	4	15	24
118	Kells, . .	Dec. 15, 16,	246	370	616	137	176	313	78	33	77	39	68	18
119	Navan, . .	Nov. 30, and Dec. 9, .	194	402	596	104	139	243	60	18	49	28	32	56
120	Oldcastle, .	Oct. 20, .	118	295	413	137	166	303	26	37	65	75	60	40
121	Trim, . .	July 21, .	148	246	394	105	119	224	71	21	54	49	5	[d]6
	QUEEN'S.													
122	Abbeyleix, .	Oct. 13, .	113	232	345	89	102	191	71	16	72	7	20	5
123	Donaghmore.[e]													
124	Mountmelick, .	July, 27, 28,	331	455	786	219	255	474	87	43	111	75	73	85
	WESTMEATH.													
125	Athlone, . .	May, 13, 20,	518	785	1,303	403	311	714	214	33	166	71	110	120
126	Castletowndelvin	Dec. 31. .	–	–	–	31	35	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
127	Mullingar, .	Sept. 23, & Oct. 19, .	338	505	843	236	260	496	165	28	130	45	85	43
	WEXFORD.													
128	Enniscorthy, .	Dec. 2, .	304	525	829	166	217	383	119	40	78	82	26	38
129	*Gorey.*													
130	New Ross, .	Dec. 7, 8, .	431	659	1,090	226	217	443	73	40	88	25	48	169
131	Wexford, . .	Nov.7,8,10,11,	328	592	920	191	186	377	58	33	79	57	54	96
	WICKLOW.													
132	*Baltinglass.*													
133	Rathdrum, .	Dec. 11, .	231	423	654	125	173	298	57	80	61	27	37	86
134	Shillelagh, .	Dec. 15, 16,	183	275	458	127	160	287	120	30	23	75	9	27
	Returns from 31	of 40 Unions,	6,894	11,236	18,130	4,403	4,918	9,321	2,583	884	2,090	1,320	1,057	1,269

(a) No returns, did not apply for them. South Dublin Union Schools struck off our rolls by the National Board, August, 1853. (b) An inclusive meaning put on headings, by which total is 240 instead of 207.
(c) Parentage of only 176 of the 243 children returned. (d) Parentage of only 206 of the 224 children returned. (e) Schools not yet fully in operation. (f) Parentage of only 206 of the 224 children returned.

APPENDIX C.—Parentage of Children under 15 years of age in (134) Workhouses in IRELAND, from Official Returns by Clerks of Unions—*con.*

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection of Schools.	On this date there were in the Workhouse.						Parentage of Children under 15 years.					
			No. of Paupers of all Classes.			No. of Children under 15 years of age.			Orphans.	Illegitimate.	Father, only, dead.	Deserted by Father.	Mother, only, dead.	Both Parents living.
			Males.	Fem.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
	GALWAY.	1853.												
135	*Ballinasloe.*													
136	Clifden, . .	June, 27, .	172	363	535	93	156	249	65	13	46	75	34	16
137	Galway, . {	June, 30, .	804	1,236	2,040	506	486	992	271	7	142	79	70	60
	{	Jan. 13, '54,	542	753	1,295	294	335	629						
138	Glenamaddy, .	Jan. 13, '54,	–	–	–	59	49	108	28	1	28	16	16	19
139	Gort, . .	Nov. 7, 8, .	252	402	654	208	261	469	170	27	139	27	56	50
140	Loughrea, .	May, 18, .	319	482	801	193	224	417	190	24	103	22	48	30
141	Mountbellew, .	„ 16, .	139	296	435	107	139	246	129	9	39	53	7	10
142	Oughterard, .	June, 27, .	262	450	712	197	243	440	195	2	123	43	50	27
143	Portumna, .	Dec. 17, .	134	250	384	91	118	209	62	6	67	20	26	28
144	Tuam, . .	October, 9, .	229	378	607	158	211	369	118	16	48	25	–	[a]16
	LEITRIM.													
145	Carrick-on-Shan.	Oct. 5, 6, .	86	136	222	67	87	154	56	14	43	15	3	23
146	Manorhamilton,	Dec. 12, .	77	116	193	55	64	119	31	18	26	22	7	15
147	Mohill, . .	Nov. 23, 24,	94	146	240	59	105	164	109	10	22	10	6	7
	MAYO.													
148	Ballina, . .	Oct. 18, 24,	150	223	373	114	125	239	68	14	94	13	21	34
149	Ballinrobe, .	Nov. 14, .	172	315	487	105	165	270	134	4	56	65	6	5
150	Belmullet, .	December 7,	61	92	153	50	39	89	60	7	9	9	–	4
151	Castlebar, .	Nov. 30, .	134	172	306	92	103	195	119	18	30	16	5	7
152	Claremorris, .	Nov. 2, 3, .	140	200	340	103	112	215	68	11	73	21	26	16
153	Killala, . .	November 5,	106	163	269	50	73	123	34	1	32	29	18	9
154	Newport, . .	June 21, 22,	120	203	323	102	122	224	95	5	59	39	3	23
155	Swineford, .	Oct. 19, .	109	145	254	74	78	152	50	5	28	24	18	27
156	Westport, .	June, 22, 23,	162	307	469	120	163	283	87	7	61	40	50	38
	ROSCOMMON.													
157	Boyle, . .	Oct. 31, .	102	151	253	67	91	158	56	17	35	19	21	10
158	Castlerea, .	December 6,	121	169	290	87	92	179	79	10	31	31	2	23
159	Roscommon, .	May 23, 24,	390	464	854	254	300	554	299	36	106	66	33	14
160	Strokestown, .	Oct. 27, .	161	214	375	121	110	231	81	27	53	64	4	2
	SLIGO.													
161	Dromore, West,	November 3,	44	68	112	27	27	54	26	2	11	8	–	7
162	Sligo, . .	„ 2,	200	309	509	88	112	200	52	17	56	35	29	11
163	Tobercurry, .	Dec. 16, .	26	50	76	17	22	39	14	1	18	2	3	1
	Returns from 28	of 29 Unions,	4,766	7,500	12,266	3,264	3,877	7,141	2,741	329	1,578	890	562	532

(a) Parentage of 223 school children returned, instead of the total number, 369.

Appendix D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of the Workhouse of National Schools, assisted

* Is prefixed to Schools examined or visited by Mr. Kavanagh in 1853, and the results of which are in the tabulation; and † to Inspector. Schools not

PROVINCE OF

BOYS'

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.		Number of Children present returned by								
							Reading.								
			Highest Number on Book	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	Antrim.	1853.													
1	*Antrim,	August 18,	67	48	64	41	5	11	–	9	16	–	36	25	36
2	*Ballycastle,	August 25,	37	26	20	17	9	5	–	3	–	–	8	–	8
3	*Ballymena,	August 31,	46	20	18	14	3	4	4	3	–	–	7	7	7
4	*Ballymoney,	August 29,	58	47	35	35	11	12	7	5	–	–	12	–	18
5	*Belfast,	August 10, 11,	288	216	179	155	49	47	36	10	6	7	23	54	59
6	*Larne,	August 24,	67	47	45	39	11	15	–	6	2	5	13	7	20
7	*Lisburn.*														
	Armagh.														
8	*Armagh.*														
9	**Lurgan.*														
	Cavan.														
10	*Bailieborough,	September 16,	162	77	95	16	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
11	Bawnboy,[a]														
12	†Cavan,	Sept. 29 & Oct. 17,	283	136	147	66	28	25	13	–	–	–	11	–	12
13	†Cootehill,	November 28,	164	100	57	61	19	19	22	1	–	–	42	14	42
	Donegal.														
14	*Ballyshannon,	November 7,	96	43	45	29	22	4	–	3	–	–	22	7	22
15	*Donegal,	November 8,	59	36	21	18	9	6	2	1	–	–	9	–	9
16	Dunfanaghy,[b]	December 7,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Glenties,	October 20,	54	33	25	22	3	7	7	3	2	–	2	–	9
18	Innishowen,	October 18,	86	37	22	11	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	*Letterkenny,	November 9,	54	19	14	10	7	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	10
20	Milford,	December 5,	50	28	23	21	12	7	1	–	1	–	9	2	20
21	*Stranorlar.*														
	Down.														
22	*Banbridge,	August 17,	65	47	46	35	13	–	14	8	–	–	8	8	22
23	*Downpatrick.*														
24	*Kilkeel.*														
25	**Newry.*														
26	*Newtownards,	August 22,	107	56	81	49	18	18	12	1	–	–	31	–	31
	Fermanagh.														
27	*Enniskillen,*														
28	*Lisnaskea,*														
29	*Lowtherstown.*														
	Londonderry.														
30	*Coleraine,	August 30,	48	26	38	29	9	5	8	7	–	–	7	–	7
31	*Londonderry,	September 1,	94	56	58	36	23	9	–	3	1	–	4	4	4
32	*Magherafelt.*														
33	*Newtownlimavady.*														
	Monaghan.														
34	Carrickmacross,	December 19,	181	67	82	42	20	15	–	7	–	–	22	22	22
35	*Castleblayney,	November 11,	161	76	80	37	9	16	–	10	2	–	12	12	28
36	*Clones,	September 20,	58	40	17	17	1	5	5	2	4	–	4	–	4
37	Monaghan,	November 28,	95	64	51	34	7	8	9	4	6	–	9	11	19
	Tyrone.														
38	Castlederg,[d]	November 30,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	*Cloghcr.*														
40	*Cookstown,	November 10,	41	18	12	12	2	8	–	2	–	–	10	–	2
41	*Dungannon.*														
42	*Gortin.*														
43	*Omagh,	November 9,	78	45	34	28	19	6	1	2	–	–	1	–	28
44	*Strabane,	November 9,	51	29	26	20	5	12	–	3	–	–	3	3	3

[a] Workhouse and Schools only recently opened.

[b] Boys' School discontinued since November 3rd, and Boys sent

NATIONAL SCHOOLS of IRELAND in 1853, by JAMES W. KAVANAGH, Esq., Head Inspector by the several District Inspectors.

Schools visited or examined by him prior to 1853, but the details here given refer to the examination, in 1853, by the District *National* are in *italics*.

ULSTER.

SCHOOLS.

Teacher as learning						Number of those present found on Examination able in												Teacher—Income, &c.						
Arithmetic.				Writing.		Reading,		Grammar	Geography,	Arithmetic,				Writing,										
Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	On Slates.	On Paper.	To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To answer on Map of the World.	To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work Multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	No. of District in which School is.
								To Parse an easy Sentence.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.											£	£	
20	–	15	25	7	29	16	12	8	14	12	6	19	12	5	7	6	–	21	5 '53	Not	P.	20	20	4
1	3	–	–	3	4	5	2	1	–	3	3	–	4	3	–	2	–	22	6 '52	Not	P.	20	12	3
8	1	1	–	4	8	6	3	6	2	3	3	7	5	1	–	3	1	22	9 '52	Not	P.	20	20	4
9	2	1	–	2	22	14	5	2	1	6	4	–	2	1	–	4	–	40	9 '51	Not	P.	20	13	3
46	15	5	–	32	68	30	16	6	3	2	–	1	14	3	1	16	4	23	12 '48	Not	3[1]	30	20	} 5
																		25	11 '52	Not	3[1]	25	20	
12	1	1	–	7	18	4	9	4	1	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	1	31	8 '50	1847	2[1]	25	20	5
–	–	–	–	7	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	10' 45	Not	3[2]	20	12	15
–	–	–	–	9	2	34	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	25	3 '53	Not	P.	30	10	22
11	2	1	–	27	18	31	–	28	–	30	30	–	–	–	–	16	–	29	12 '48	Not	P.	15	15	15
7	1	–	–	2	5	3	2	3	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	23	12 '51	Not	3[2]	20	12	8
4	1	–	–	5	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	21	4 '53	Not	P.	20	10	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
4	–	2	–	–	6	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	2	1	1	21	8 '53	Not	P.	12	10	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	10 '52	Not	P.	12	8	2
3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5 '50	1851	3[2]	15	11	1
8	2	1	–	5	6	5	–	6	1	6	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	22	1 '51	1852	2[2]	15	9	1
6	4	4	–	8	14	8	6	4	–	4	–	–	4	1	1	4	–	30	9 '49	Not	P.	25	20	13
24	2	1	–	12	30	22	–	12	2	14	6	14	6	1	1	3	2	22	10 '51	'47-8	1[3]	30	20	12
14	–	–	–	10	7	8	5	2	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	31	12 '52	Not	P.	20	15	3
1	1	2	–	1	3	5	4	3	1	1	–	–	3	2	0	1	–	25	11 '50	Not	P.	25	20	2
8	4	5	15	30	10	8	4	4	1	7	5	–	–	2	1	9	–	23	12 '53	1853	2[2]	20	18	15
16	–	2	2	9	21	7	3	4	–	3	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	29	5 '47	Not	P.	20	18	14
6	–	–	–	1	4	6	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	c	–	–	–	–	–	15
11	5	2	9	17	10	12	10	5	2	7	4	7	9	5	2	8	1	22	8 '53	Not	P.	20	12	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
9	1	–	–	–	8	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	27	4 '52	Not	P.	20	18	11
11	–	1	–	20	1	3	1	1	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	40	3 '51	Not	P.	21	15	7
10	1	–	–	5	8	7	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	23	12 '50	Not	P.	20	15	6

[1] to Girls' School. [c] School vacant since July 28th. [d] No Boys' School kept. Boys and girls taught by the female teacher.

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of

PROVINCE OF

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.		Number of Children present returned by								
							Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	CLARE.	1853.													
45	Ballyvaghan,	December 12, 13,	134	87	74	56	33	14	5	4	–	–	23	–	23
46	Corofin,	December 7,	150	96	82	72	37	15	15	5	–	–	35	5	35
47	†Ennis,	December 12,	378	213	212	116	84	11	15	6	–	–	21	–	21
48	†Ennistymon,	December 9,	445	252	205	154	97	34	–	23	–	–	23	–	23
49	Killadysert,	December 9,	347	225	199	150	107	35	–	8	–	–	43	–	43
50	†Kilrush,	December 3,	620	455	281	228	158	65	–	5	–	–	19	–	33
51	Scariff,	October 21,	381	166	215	130	90	25	6	5	4	–	15	–	15
52	Tulla,	November 8,	284	190	164	137	50	61	17	9	–	–	26	–	26
	CORK.														
53	†Bandon,	December 17,	297	73	66	42	13	18	6	5	–	–	29	–	29
54	*Bantry,	November 5,	197	117	86	77	30	20	10	8	9	–	17	27	27
55	Castletown,	October 29,	186	80	55	46	24	10	9	3	–	–	22	22	22
56	*Clonakilty.*														
57	†Cork,	Oct. 31, & Nov. 7, 8,	700	208	314	314	228	51	19	16	–	–	86	–	110
58	†Dunmanway,	October 19,	109	58	65	42	11	10	–	13	8	–	31	21	31
59	†Fermoy,	November 17,	148	100	73	73	18	22	12	21	–	–	57	57	57
60	Kanturk,	October 18,	466	271	337	210	93	80	19	8	10	–	61	35	85
61	†Kinsale,	December 8, 9,	266	67	76	58	35	9	7	4	3	–	14	–	14
62	Macroom,	December 7,	234	153	89	89	25	41	14	–	9	–	23	14	43
63	Mallow,	December 23,	217	108	97	70	17	36	–	11	6	–	13	–	26
64	†Midleton,	November 22, 30,	229	188	136	136	24	64	17	18	8	5	112	112	112
65	†Millstreet,	October 10,	297	133	159	54	21	23	4	2	4	–	15	5	31
66	Mitchelstown,	December 8,	163	93	88	71	24	29	–	12	6	–	47	47	47
67	Skibbereen,	October 27,	303	290	126	84	15	56	–	13	–	–	28	–	28
68	Skull,	November 18,	69	25	14	14	2	1	7	3	1	–	–	–	12
69	Youghal,	October 5, 6,	206	141	122	101	51	22	13	7	8	–	28	50	50
	KERRY.														
70	Cahirciveen,	December 3,	386	178	90	72	15	28	12	12	5	–	57	47	57
71	†Dingle,	December 13, 14,	428	197	116	95	55	24	8	8	–	–	40	–	40
72	Kenmare,	November 12,	383	221	204	133	77	42	–	14	–	–	56	33	56
73	†Killarney,	October 11, 12,	727	265	156	123	36	52	15	12	8	–	87	117	87
74	Listowel,	November 7, 8,	592	264	154	128	92	24	6	6	–	–	36	6	36
	„ Ag. Dpt.,	November 10, 11,	–	–	64	32	15	12	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
75	†Tralee,	October 27, 28,	749	627	341	341	144	123	46	18	10	–	197	–	197
	LIMERICK.														
76	Croom,	November 14,	411	133	161	115	57	27	18	5	8	–	14	9	16
77	Glin,	December 19, 20,	246	165	146	116	30	32	34	20	–	–	34	–	58
78	Kilmallock,	Dec. 12, 13, 15,	591	322	444	253	110	106	18	19	–	–	143	143	143
79	†Limerick,	December 16,	695	488	490	462	239	116	83	24	–	–	60	–	107
80	Newcastle,	December 2, 6, 7,	842	320	327	179	73	53	35	13	5	–	51	17	18
81	†Rathkeale,	October 10, 11,	341	130	156	67	11	24	21	11	–	–	15	23	21
	TIPPERARY.														
82	Borrisokane,[b]	November 25,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
83	†Carrick-on-Suir,	December 30,	229	110	164	93	44	35	12	2	–	–	14	–	6
84	†Cashel,	November 5,	577	314	329	203	112	91	–	–	–	–	92	6	95
85	†Clogheen,	December 13,	232	124	187	110	82	12	8	8	–	–	65	65	65

[b] No copy-books.

the Workhouse National Schools of Ireland, in 1853—*continued.*

MUNSTER.—BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Teacher as learning Arithmetic. Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	Writing. On Slates.	On Paper.	Number of those present found on Examination able in Reading, To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	Grammar, To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	Geography, To parse an easy Sentence.	To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Arithmetic, To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly	To work easy questions in Proportion.	Writing, To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher—Income, &c. Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	No. of District in which School is.
																					£	£	
9	–	1	–	–	9	9	4	4	4	9	9	8	8	–	1	5	–	22	8 '53	Not	P.	15	15	31
15	15	10	–	33	18	20	4	15	20	35	5	12	15	15	5	6	–	22	8 '52	1851	3[1]	20	12	31
30	2	–	–	28	32	17	5	2	4	6	–	4	2	1	–	1	–	34	2 '51	Not	P.	20	11	32
9	3	14	–	–	37	30	14	23	–	23	–	14	3	3	14	14	–	25	7 '53	1852	3[2]	20	12	31
30	16	8	–	21	33	14	5	14	8	8	–	–	12	8	5	8	4	19	1 '52	Not	3[1]	20	15	32
50	3	4	–	–	–	30	4	10	10	2	4	10	10	2	4	5	–	43	1842	1844	1[3]	30	15	32
																		20	10 '51	Not	P.	10	14½	
25	10	–	–	20	40	20	9	2	9	1	9	–	7	4	5	3	–	21	5 '53	1852	3[2]	20	12	32
61	18	4	4	9	–	36	9	22	4	14	5	–	26	18	8	8	–	21	6 '53	1851	2[2]	20	15	32
24	5	–	–	–	29	13	5	24	5	9	11	15	14	1	–	8	9	27	1851	Not	3[1]	25	10	44
13	–	7	–	32	31	21	8	9	6	10	6	17	9	6	4	10	12	39	8 '53	Not	P.	20	7½	41
19	6	–	–	10	22	12	2	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	22½	1 '51	Not	3[2]	15	10	41
27	25	8	–	124	66	24	10	19	3	31	16	30	35	12	8	35	14	27	6 '53	1842	1[1]	55	5	44
																		29	5 '52	Not	P.	35	5	
20	6	5	–	27	15	8	14	20	5	20	8	3	9	6	1	4	3	52	6 '48	1836	3[2]	15	6	42
30	10	14	21	30	36	6	11	19	–	21	–	7	8	1	1	–[a]	–	53	8 '41	Not	P.	25	15	37
31	13	17	10	41	35	51	17	43	18	37	31	16	17	13	21	25	10	21	2 '52	Not	P.	20	10	43
																		20	11 '52	Not	P.	10	10	
14	4	2	–	12	20	4	2	2	–	6	–	6	9	–	2	6	5	40	11 '53	Not	3[2]	10	–	44
40	14	10	23	28	18	26	10	7	10	20	14	6	14	5	10	9	6	38	9 '47	Not	3[1]	20	8	43
18	20	11	–	15	48	14	6	1	1	8	12	19	13	8	11	22	7	49	9 '47	Not	P.	25	10	44
83	20	21	13	55	81	22	17	17	5	31	13	28	29	1	9	25	–	34	11 '44	1849	3[1]	30	20	37
9	5	5	–	15	21	15	6	7	8	16	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	5 '50	Not	3[2]	12	8	43
29	12	6	18	16	25	14	13	11	6	24	10	10	3	2	5	7	–	30	4 '53	Not	P.	25	25	37
51	5	–	–	25	64	36	6	14	4	13	–	1	1	–	–	10	3	46	2 '49	1838	P.	15	8	42
6	–	–	–	3	11	5	2	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	4	2	59	10 '53	Not	P.	10	6	42
22	5	7	7	25	22	14	4	19	4	24	15	11	6	–	4	14	–	24	4 '53	Not	P.	30	15	37
21	12	15	47	10	47	27	17	30	17	–	–	25	12	32	15	27	10	28	1 '47	1849	2[1]	30	15	41
24	14	2	–	28	24	22	4	14	1	1	3	3	14	11	2	11	2	55	10 '50	Not	P.	20	20	40
18	16	13	–	30	56	19	1	15	5	10	–	12	14	14	12	15	5	43	5 '50	Not	P.	25	16	40
																		19	10 '43	Not	3[1]	15	16	
24	12	35	20	20	50	52	35	52	35	52	38	69	69	46	34	26	8	45	1 '49	Not	2[2]	25	10	41
																		21	5 '53	Not	P.	15	10	
32	4	1	–	36	32	22	4	5	3	12	16	3	13	4	1	3	–	22	9 '53	1851	2[3]	30	10	40
–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4 '53	Not	P.	10	10	
161	15	23	–	129	197	103	18	10	12	28	14	1	5	8	23	23	–	50	9 '49	Not	P.	20	13	40
																		60	4 '53	Not	P.	10	13	
14	4	8	3	9	52	19	6	1	–	13	10	20	15	14	5	15	5	21	12 '51	Not	P.	20	12	39
35	7	14	–	17	58	24	12	12	8	9	–	13	15	13	9	16	1	38	7 '50	Not	3[2]	25	10	39
45	17	16	26	–	81	22	9	10	6	28	26	32	22	19	14	24	6	25	12 '50	1850	2[2]	30	15	39
																		36	1 '53	Not	P.	10	10	
116	83	24	107	322	140	68	17	24	17	83	24	89	19	18	10	39	10	24	2 '53	1849	2[2]	35	17	39
																		32	6 '53	Not	P.	20	13	
																		55	8 '52	Not	P.	20	13	
35	6	12	–	12	60	34	5	9	5	22	18	28	17	12	12	16	3	22	10 '50	1851	3[1]	25	12	39
																		20	10 '53	Not	P.	20	12	
15	6	1	21	–	36	24	7	11	–	11	11	11	7	3	2	11	–	29	1 '52	Not	3[1]	25	12	39
																		50	4 '50	Not	P.	12	12	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
5	6	1	–	–	22	9	2	14	–	6	–	10	–	5	–	4	–	25	5 '53	1847	3[1]	20	16	33
79	20	6	–	89	65	–	–	90	2	70	25	2	–	10	6	13	–	50	1850	1848	2[2]	30	17	33
																		21	1853	1850	3[2]	25	10	
23	10	9	9	6	30	8	7	14	8	14	8	13	12	10	6	11	–	37	11 '50	Not	3[2]	25	15	37

[b] School not in operation at the hour when the Inspector visited.

Appendix D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of the Workhouse

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.		Number of Children present returned by								
							Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	Tipperary—*con.*														
86	†Clonmel,	January 2, 10, '54,	407	243	295	206	69	95	–	28	14	–	118	27	131
87	*Nenagh,	January 20, 21, '54,	425	229	222	152	35	44	38	23	12	–	35	35	117
88	*Roscrea,	September 30, '53,	277	130	188	63	25	14	15	9	–	–	9	9	24
89	*Thurles,	September 26, 27,	395	222	223	156	51	62	21	12	10	–	102	22	102
90	*Tipperary,	January 19, '54,	441	235	267	236	137	60	19	20	–	–	39	20	39
	Waterford.														
91	†Dungarvan,	November 2, '53,	331	197	223	112	57	28	10	8	9	–	57	27	57
92	*Kilmacthomas,	November 23,	83	45	80	42	20	12	4	3	3	–	22	–	42
93	†Lismore,	September 27,	205	137	169	86	36	28	12	10	–	–	50	50	50
94	*Waterford,	Nov. 22, 28, 29,	398	224	252	189	25	107	35	13	9	–	57	22	44

PROVINCE OF

	Carlow.														
95	*Carlow.*														
	Dublin.														
96	*Balrothery,	October 10, '53,	111	66	65	56	14	20	–	12	10	–	22	10	22
97	*Dublin,	June 9, 10,	577	242	403	325	111	98	54	45	7	10	194	65	305
98	*Dublin, South,[a]	July 4, 11,	424	247	282	255	71	93	26	44	21	–	65	65	77
99	*Rathdrum,	July 25,	105	72	64	48	15	18	–	7	8	–	23	15	23
	Kildare.														
100	*Athy,	Oct. 11, 12,	209	158	102	90	10	18	25	25	12	–	62	–	27
101	*Celbridge.*														
102	*Naas,	July 22,	187	130	155	117	46	41	12	18	–	–	18	18	30
	Kilkenny.														
103	Callan,	December 22,	163	94	198	123	98	13	8	4	–	–	25	7	25
104	*Castlecomer,[b]	January 17, '54,	–	–	–	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	3
105	†Kilkenny,	October 3, '53,	387	202	265	98	65	33	–	–	–	–	22	12	36
106	Thomastown,	December 8,	138	83	137	80	38	35	3	4	–	–	21	12	31
107	*Urlingford,	September 29,	139	99	100	51	41	7	3	–	–	–	10	3	14
	King's.														
108	*Edenderry,	August 5,	163	115	133	59	19	14	16	10	–	–	30	30	40
109	*Parsonstown.*														
110	*Tullamore,	July 28, 29,	318	173	246	180	91	63	–	26	–	–	89	26	89
	Longford.														
111	*Ballymahon,	January 12, '54,	71	58	77	65	26	22	10	7	–	–	17	7	17
112	*Granard,	October 24, '53,	245	158	143	116	66	27	9	8	4	2	38	–	38
113	*Longford,	October 24,	345	149	96	48	15	17	11	3	2	–	5	5	16
	Louth.														
114	*Ardee,	December 13,	129	68	107	63	12	26	10	10	5	–	15	20	25
115	*Drogheda,	October 4,	189	81	111	64	30	14	–	9	11	–	20	20	34
116	*Dundalk,	November 11,	143	83	85	69	16	20	14	15	4	–	17	33	24
	Meath.														
117	*Dunshaughlin,	October 5,	82	55	54	27	8	7	6	4	2	–	6	–	12
118	*Kells,	December 15,	225	105	151	75	35	18	9	11	2	–	40	13	40
119	*Navan,	November 30,	152	76	96	67	26	21	4	11	5	–	41	25	41
120	*Oldcastle,	October 20,	218	142	73	62	28	21	7	6	–	–	34	–	34
121	*Trim,	July 21,	156	84	121	82	48	15	7	6	6	–	34	12	34
	Queen's.														
122	*Abbeyleix,	October 13,	137	81	59	46	10	18	5	4	4	5	10	5	12
123	Donaghmore,[c]		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] Schools of this Union were struck off our Roll in August, 1853.

Not then fully in operation.

National Schools of Ireland, in 1853.—Province of MUNSTER—*continued.*

Teacher as learning Arithmetic. Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	Writing. On Slates.	On Paper.	Number of those present found on Examination able in Reading. To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	Grammar. To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	Geography. To Parse an easy Sentence.	To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Arithmetic. To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	Writing. To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher—Income, &c. Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary. £	Value of Rations and Residence. £	No. of District in which School is.
37	12	46	–	88	58	66	16	104	14	90	41	94	27	12	46	14	18	41	5 '46	Not	P.	30	15	33
																		19	4 '53	Not	P.	15	15	
80	11	5	–	55	64	34	16	7	5	–	–	3	16	16	1	12	9	21	11 '52	Not	3[1]	30	16	38
																		18	7 '53	Not	P.	15	16	
7	–	2	–	17	26	18	4	5	2	6	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	23	5 '52	Not	P.	30	20	30
80	2	21	22	50	91	32	13	36	11	36	20	14	20	7	12	12	–	38	6 '52	1849	1[3]	35	20	33
25	4	4	–	35	41	45	13	5	3	6	6	4	13	8	4	–	–	26	12 '53	1848	3[1]	25	16	38
																		24	1 '54	1852	3[1]	15	16	
46	3	5	9	70	52	16	7	5	1	8	5	5	7	2	2	20	20	38	8 '37	1839	1[3]	30	12	36
–	–	1	–	34	8	3	4	3	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	7	1	42	4 '53	Not	P.	20	20	36
40	10	–	10	36	50	–	2	20	–	22	22	13	15	6	–	17	7	22	1 '53	1852	3[1]	25	16	37
61	15	19	–	50	60	21	13	10	8	2	–	7	25	13	12	8	1	34	9 '52	Not	3[2]	40	20	36
																		25	9 '52	1851	3[1]	25	20	

LEINSTER.—BOYS' SCHOOLS.

20	5	6	10	–	32	6	16	5	5	6	6	3	5	2	1	2	2	24	10 '49	1853	3[1]	15	18	26
80	14	29	29	240	65	93	23	17	–	60	20	31	68	26	10	–	–	21	7 '51	1852	1[3]	40	20	26
																		22	2 '53 '51–2		1[3]	35	20	
88	43	15	39	158	82	34	37	20	2	10	–	3	28	16	3	55	–	38	5 '48	Not	P.	35	24	27
																		23	12 '52	Not	P.	35	24	
13	14	2	7	12	33	13	11	8	–	12	8	3	12	6	–	9	–	33	9 '51	1846	P.	35	16	27
21	23	13	–	20	65	40	28	11	20	14	4	–	17	24	3	20	15	58	1844	1842	2[3]	25	18	29
15	15	10	–	6	32	30	6	8	3	8	–	10	13	6	–	5	–	21	12 '50	1852	2[2]	28	12	34
17	2	2	–	24	11	8	4	13	4	5	4	8	4	2	1	6	–	30	10 '53	1848	2[2]	20	12	34
–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	10 '53	1852	2[2]	25	20	34
22	4	2	–	20	22	15	–	10	–	18	5	16	7	3	1	17	3	22	10 '52	1851	2[1]	30	14	34
																		20	1 '52	1853	2[3]	18	14	
44	1	6	–	13	32	22	4	10	4	10	6	12	16	1	3	19	4	25	2 '53	1848	2[1]	30	15	34
8	2		–	13	12	7	–	5	3	8	–	1	4	2	–	2	1	25	4 '53	Not	3[2]	20	18	33
40	15	14	10	40	26	12	7	15	6	6	–	12	16	11	5	12	4	23	11 '52	Not	P.	20	15	23
46	13	12	25	46	43	25	17	30	6	10	16	9	39	14	4	6	–	33	1 '49	1842	2[2]	30	20	23
27	–	–	–	20	17	14	2	6	–	6	2	7	8	–	–	–	–	24	6 '53	Not	3[2]	20	16	23
31	2	5	–	43	39	34	9	8	4	3	3	5	7	4	1	10	6	30	6 '48	1853	2[1]	30	14	22
10	4	1	–	22	13	15	4	2	1	3	3	–	3	2	1	2	–	25	4 '51	Not	P.	20	18	22
25	2	1	–	30	20	10	14	6	1	20	15	10	20	4	1	12	4	26	5 '52	Not	3[2]	20	20	25
20	5	7	11	18	19	10	14	4	–	20	12	1	5	–	–	6	8	28	5 '47	1849	2[2]	20	20	25
27	3	–	–	10	40	20	12	4	2	9	3	4	8	4	2	9	4	23	12 '50	1853	3[2]	20	18	25
9	5	1	–	4	14	9	3	3	2	1	1	–	–	3	–	4	–	25	11 '51	Not	P.	20	16	26
37	2	1	–	37	18	18	8	17	1	18	–	–	8	–	–	14	2	40	2 '53	1840	2[2]	30	10	24
																		19	9 '52	Not	P.	10	10	
22	10	5	15	16	6	16	12	21	4	–	12	8	8	3	5	16	6	26	9 '51	1851	3[2]	25	15	24
18	4	2	–	12	20	9	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	3	–	4	3	23	9 '53	1848	1[3]	20	15	24
20	11	3	–	10	25	15	5	4	10	16	10	–	11	3	2	6	–	22	9 '52	Not	3[2]	20	15	24
8	3	5	–	17	23	4	11	2	5	1	–	–	2	4	1	1	2	29	4 '48	Not	2[1]	25	15	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29

[1] Workhouse and Schools brought into operation in December.

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of the Workhouse

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.		Number of Children present returned by								
							Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	QUEEN'S—*continued.*	1853.													
124	*Mountmelick,	July 27,	244	156	202	142	43	38	20	18	23	–	99	41	142
	WESTMEATH.														
125	*Athlone,	May 20,	450	339	359	231	83	60	33	36	19	–	55	55	55
126	*Castletowndelvin,[a]	October 19,	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
127	*Mullingar,	Sept. 23 & Oct. 18,	313	191	265	196	64	67	43	22	–	–	65	22	65
	WEXFORD.														
128	*Enniscorthy,	December 2,	233	138	160	114	27	42	27	15	3	–	18	18	32
129	*Gorey.*														
130	New Ross,	December 8,	350	196	172	125	72	42	–	11	–	–	11	–	11
131	†Wexford,	November 7 & 8,	219	141	146	134	78	36	–	20	–	–	56	16	56
	WICKLOW.														
132	*Ballinglass.*														
133	*Rathdrum,	January 10, '54, & Dec. 12, '53,	114	69	69	62	16	30	6	5	5	–	10	46	16
134	Shillelagh,	December 16,	127	100	77	75	10	21	15	14	15	–	15	44	15

PROVINCE OF

	GALWAY.														
135	*Ballinasloe.*														
136	*Clifden,	June 27, '53,	192	81	102	51	29	17	–	5	–	–	22	8	22
137	*Galway,	June 30,	714	411	476	395	128	155	15	76	21	–	97	97	267
138	Glennamaddy,	January 13, '54,	56	24	36	30	16	9	–	5	–	–	1	–	14
139	Gort,	Nov. 7, 8, 9, '53,	263	144	199	101	12	27	28	16	18	–	–[b]	–	–
140	*Loughrea,	May 18,	413	185	191	120	30	32	25	19	14	–	58	14	90
141	*MountBellew,[c]	May 16,	99	76	89	71	50	16	–	5	–	–	21	5	71
142	*Oughterard,	November 24,	222	131	69	66	38	22	–	6	–	–	20	6	20
143	Portumna,	December 16,	118	67	76	55	36	7	5	7	–	–	12	–	12
144	†Tuam,	December 9,	239	167	149	104	58	20	7	15	4	–	46	–	46
	LEITRIM.														
145	*Carrick-on-Shan.,	October 26, 28,	97	70	57	51	11	11	12	9	8	–	17	8	17
146	Manorhamilton,	December 12, 14,	67	46	43	33	7	8	8	4	6	–	10	6	13
147	*Mohill,	October 25,	99	55	47	36	7	8	6	8	7	–	23	21	23
	MAYO.														
148	*Ballina,	November 3, 4,	98	70	53	43	4	25	–	13	1	–	39	14	39
149	*Ballinrobe,	November 14, 16,	312	123	98	82	26	14	27	10	5	–	15	15	15
150	Belmullet,	December 7,	77	48	25	21	11	4	3	3	–	–	10	–	10
151	Castlebar,	November 30,	108	64	65	43	5	15	9	6	8	–	32	8	32
152	Claremorris,	November 2, 3,	134	114	88	81	11	31	20	15	4	–	42	30	50
153	*Killala,	November 5,	94	56	98	37	12	13	2	10	–	–	10	–	37
154	*Newport,	June 21, 22,	235	86	73	72	23	30	9	7	3	–	18	–	36
155	Swineford,	October 20,	185	95	102	68	20	25	6	4	7	6	48	17	48
156	*Westport,	June 20, 23,	305	123	115	90	18	21	30	15	6	–	21	21	72
	ROSCOMMON.														
157	*Boyle,	October 31,	91	56	54	25	3	2	9	9	2	–	20	2	20
158	Castlerea,	December 6,	148	74	50	47	17	17	3	5	5	–	30	10	30
159	*Roscommon,	May 25,	244	154	198	129	50	49	15	10	5	–	40	–	31
160	*Strokestown,	October 27,	212	85	61	43	17	12	5	7	2	–	9	9	26
	SLIGO.														
161	*Dromore, West,	November 3,	43	23	25	17	9	5	–	3	–	–	3	–	3
162	*Sligo,	November 2,	148	80	73	49	14	7	6	18	4	–	18	18	22
163	Tobercurry,	December 16,	17	13	17	17	10	2	1	4	–	–	7	5	6

[a] Opened January 1st, 1854.

[b] No note.

National Schools of Ireland, in 1853.—Province of LEINSTER—*continued.*

Teacher as learning Arithmetic. Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	Writing. On Slates.	On Paper.	Number of those present found on Examination able in Reading, To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	Grammar, To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To Parse an easy Sentence.	Geography, To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Arithmetic, To write numbers of more figures than 7 figures.	To work Simple Rule of Addition correctly.	To work Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	Writing, To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher—Income, &c. Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	No. of District in which School is.
																						£	£	
15	24	13	41	17	36	40	27	15	6	6	–	12	16	11	5	15	8	29	12 '52	1839	21	20	15	29
																		40	11 '52	Not	P.	10	15	
45	18	17	19	74	44	18	32	6	4	3	1	1	22	6	3	18	4	45	9 '49	Not	2[2]	30	18	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	10 '52	Not	P.	20	20	24
43	11	25	25	23	48	43	14	31	15	14	20	2	21	17	7	6	4	24	1 '51	1848	3[1]	25	18	23
																		35	8 '52	Not	3[2]	10	18	
13	3	5	–	19	55	16	10	2	7	6	–	3	5	2	3	12	–	29	6 '50	Not	3[1]	26	17	35
18	2	4	–	27	49	22	6	6	4	11	–	7	5	1	2	17	5	21	11 '53	Not	P.	35	15	35
																		22	4 '53	Not	P.	15	15	
52	–	14	–	30	31	36	12	36	20	36	16	20	5	–	6	16	4	42	11 '45	Not	3[2]	20	16	35
																		18	9 '53	Not	P.	10	16	
4	3	2	–	11	16	14	10	7	3	10	10	4	4	3	2	8	2	27	5 '51	1853	3[1]	21	15	28
36	10	6	–	20	35	15	20	10	1	15	15	7	15	6	3	20	4	51	3 '42	Not	P.	14	15	28

CONNAUGHT.—BOYS' SCHOOLS.

22	–	–	–	22	5	6	3	5	–	5	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	40	3 '53	1852	3[2]	*18	12	20
170	76	21	21	160	97	38	12	29	25	80	31	15	21	18	–	40	18	31	6 '51	1850	3[1]	30	15	20
																		19	7 '52	Not	3[2]	15	15	
3	1	–	–	12	2	4	2	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	22	2 '53	Not	P.	15	10	21
53	14	8	4	42	47	55	31	77	18	34	34	22	20	14	8	20	13	23	12 '52	Not	3[1]	15	20	31
34	20	9	–	37	34	20	26	14	12	39	–	26	–	16	14	11	–	19	12 '53	Not	3[2]	20	12	31
21	5	–	–	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	9 '52	Not	P.	16	12	21
28	–	–	–	8	21	10	–	12	5	14	6	6	21	–	1	6	–	26	3 '53	Not	P.	16	12	20
5	5	2	–	6	13	6	5	5	7	5	5	–	5	5	2	–	–	28	2 '53	1851	3[1]	20	12	31
42	–	4	–	22	24	24	8	27	19	26	10	28	1	–	4	8	6	32	4 '50	1844	2[2]	25	15	20
35	2	3	8	20	20	14	12	4	–	3	3	–	5	3	–	4	–	20	6 '53	Not	P.	25	12	16
4	6	2	–	7	12	10	7	5	–	6	2	–	2	4	2	11	1	22	1 '53	Not	P.	20	7	9
9	4	4	–	5	10	8	6	8	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	22	3 '53	Not	P.	22	12	16
36	1	6	–	15	24	3	6	4	7	6	3	7	7	2	1	2	1	25	12 '46	1853	3[1]	20	10	18
50	4	1	–	20	2	25	15	15	–	15	15	10	15	4	1	20	2	28	4 '53	Not	P.	20	12	19
10	–	9	–	10	11	3	3	7	3	6	4	–	–	7	2	12	3	28	1 '51	Not	P.	20	10	18
20	5	8	2	7	31	16	14	20	8	14	12	8	10	4	10	20	3	20	11 '53	Not	3[2]	20	10	19
29	27	18	4	7	74	30	15	32	10	38	12	28	16	12	18	50	10	25	1850	1846	1[2]	30	12	19
10	7	2	–	15	10	12	6	7	2	6	–	–	9	4	–	1	–	28	5 '50	1853	3[1]	16	12	18
34	3	–	–	31	10	9	4	3	–	6	6	1	18	1	–	10	1	28	6 '53	1850	3[2]	15	18	19
45	6	17	–	20	48	6	17	31	17	30	17	30	24	6	17	35	13	27	1848	1845	3[2]	20	15	19
51	15	6	21	–	21	11	14	–	–	24	20	5	30	15	2	–[d]	–	22	4 '48	Not	P.	25	18	19
12	13	–	2	21	13	18	2	9	2	8	2	–	3	4	–	11	–	60	1 '42	Not	P.	20	16	16
6	3	5	–	–	18	8	5	–	5	7	3	–	8	6	3	10	–	24	8 '51	1851	3[1]	20	12	16
66	4	2	–	29	46	6	12	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	14	–	–	–	Not	P.	15	12	21
22	3	2	–	5	22	9	5	1	2	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	29	2 '53	1844	2[2]	20	18	16
12	–	2	–	5	7	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	7 '53	Not	P.	15	18	17
16	4	8	18	18	28	11	9	–	–	8	10	1	9	7	2	6	4	21	5 '53	Not	P.	25	18	9
																		21	6 '52	Not	P.	12	18	
4	3	–	–	4	6	2	4	2	1	4	2	–	4	2	–	2	–	18	12 '52	Not	P.	12	18	17

* A new School, organized but did not examine it.

[d] No copy-books.

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of

PROVINCE

GIRLS'

The numbers given in a *fractional* form refer the numerator to

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			Number of Children present returned by								
								Reading.						Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present. Girls.	Number Present. Boys.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.			
	ANTRIM.	1853.														
1	*Antrim,	August 18,	70	53	49	25	14	10/10	5/2	–	6	4	–	10	10	1 5/4
2	*Ballycastle,	August 25,	36	23	20	16	–	13	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
3	*Ballymena,	August 31,	60	34	44	15	6	4/4	5	3	3/3	–	–	5/5	7	12
4	*Ballymoney,	August 29,	47	30	25	20	4	1 0/4	2	3	5	–	–	5	5	5
5	°Belfast,	August 16,	230	157	112	73	11	23/10	18/1	12	8	2	–	10	–	40
6	*Larne,	August 24,	53	36	31	27	–	13	8	4	2	–	–	8	2	2
7	*Lisburn.*															
	ARMAGH.															
8	*Armagh.*															
9	**Lurgan.*															
	CAVAN.															
10	*Bailieborough,	September 15,	207	116	168	22	–	12	8	2	–	–	–	10	–	22
11	Bawnboy.[b]															
12	†Cavan,	Sept. 29 & Oct. 17,	303	164	101	80	–	38	25	12	5	–	–	14	15	15
13	†Cootehill,	November 29,	125	67	98	47	–	36	7	4	–	–	–	4	–	4
	DONEGAL.															
14	*Ballyshannon,	November 7,	84	65	59	49	3	3 6/3	6	5	2	–	–	7	–	2
15	*Donegal,	November 8,	63	37	23	17	1	1/1	5	–	1	–	–	6	–	6
16	Dunfanaghy,	December 7,	14/11	10/8	12/5	8	4	2/2	3	–	3/3	–	–	3/3	–	3/3
17	Glenties,	October 20,	82	35	82	28	8	1 5/6	8	5	1	–	–	2/2	–	2/2
18	Innishowen,	October 18,	109	59	27	19	–	9	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	*Letterkenny,	November 9,	55	30	12	8	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
20	Milford,	December 5,	62	43	28	27	–	17	6	4	–	–	–	4	–	13
21	*Stranorlar.*															
	DOWN.															
22	*Banbridge,	August 17,	45	31	33	25	–	6	12	–	7	–	–	7	7	7
23	*Downpatrick.*															
24	*Kilkeel.*															
25	**Newry.*															
26	*Newtownards,	August 22,	79	66	61	34	7	1 4/7	14	3	3	–	–	6	–	20
	FERMANAGH.															
27	*Enniskillen.*															
28	*Lisnaskea.*															
29	*Lowtherstown.*															
	LONDONDERRY.															
30	*Coleraine,	August 30,	74	39	36	23	–	6	10	4	3	–	–	11	3	11
31	*Londonderry,	September 1,	94	67	73	42	10	12/10	7	–	11	5	–	16	5	16
32	*Magherafelt.*															
33	*Newtownlimavady*															
	MONAGHAN.															
34	Carrickmacross,	December 20,	205	86	101	49	–	23	13	10	3	–	–	6	–	13
35	*Castleblayney,	November 11,	103	59	46	34	2	2 0/2	13	–	1	–	–	14	–	14
36	*Clones,	September 19,	94	54	47	15	17	5/5	7/4	2/2	1/1	–	–	3/4	–	3/4
37	Monaghan,	November 29,	101	59	43	41	–	15	7	8	11	–	–	26	16	19
	TYRONE.															
38	Castlederg,	November 30,	51	24	42	9	8	3/3	3/2	–	2	2/2	–	4/3	3/3	6/4
39	*Clogher.*															
40	*Cookstown,	November 10,	46	28	23	16	5	2	4/1	–	5/3	5/1	–	1 0/4	1 0/4	1 0/4
41	*Dungannon.*															
42	*Gortin.*															
43	*Omagh,	November 9,	83	59	48	36	13	1 8/12	3/1	6	9	–	–	9	–	9
44	*Strabane,	Nov. 9 and 18,	68	38	46	26	8	1 2/[a]	10	–	4	–	–	11	12	4

[a] Not noted.

[b] Workhouse and Schools

the Workhouse National Schools of Ireland, in 1853—*continued.*

OF ULSTER.

SCHOOLS.

Girls, and the denominator to Boys; same applies in Infants' Schools.

Teacher as learning Arithmetic. Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	Writing, On Slates.	On Paper.	Number of those present found on Examination able in Reading, To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	Grammar To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To Parse an easy Sentence.	Geography, To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Arithmetic, To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	Writing, To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher—Income, &c. Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary. £	Value of Rations and Residence. £	No. of District in which School is.
4	–	8	–	–	20	9	2	5	8	–	2	4	3	3	4	2	28	9 '43	Not	P.	15	18	4
2	1	–	–	4	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	26	10 '49	Not	P.	10	10	3
–	–	–	–	4	9	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	27	5 '49	1851	2²	20	18	4
3	1	1	–	13	6	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	25	11 '52	Not	P.	15	15	3
4	–	–	–	31	6	11	7	6	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	1 '48	1845	2²	25	20	5
																		26	7 '48	1845	2²	20	20	
9	2	–	2	5	9	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	26	5 '48	1848	2²	20	18	5
9	1	–	–	20	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	12 '49	Not	3²	16	10	15
16	5	2	–	7	8	45	5	14	–	2	1	–	10	–	–	7	3	24	3 '48	Yes	3¹	18	10	22
4	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	19	7 '53	Not	3²	15	15	15
2	–	–	–	3	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	7 '50	Not	P.	15	10	8
5	1	–	–	8	3	2	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	38	5 '47	Not	P.	15	10	8
3	–	0	–	–	–	1	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	23	2 '51	Not	P.	10	13	1
5	–	–	–	12	1	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	4 '52	Not	P.	6	10	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	10 '52	Not	P.	8	8	2
–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	8 '51	1852	3¹	12	11	1
8	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	3	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	22	1 '51	Not	P.	10	9	1
2	5	–	–	6	9	7	5	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	5 '50	Not	P.	20	18	13
20	–	–	–	10	18	6	2	3	–	4	6	–	–		–	–	–	21	11 '50	1853	2²	20	18	12
17	–	–	–	4	17	4	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	39	1842	1848	2²	20	12	3
6	2	–	16	18	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	25	4 '53	Not	P.	20	18	2
8	–	–	–	15	8	13	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	22	12 '52	Not	P.	15	15	15
3	1	–	–	11	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	19	10 '53	Not	P.	15	14	14
–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	7 '49	Not	P.	15	10	15
14	2	–	–	12	12	12	5	11	–	6	3	2	2	1	–	6	1	20	8 '53	Not	P.	15	12	14
3	1	–	–	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	4	1	2	1	–	2	0	17	9 '52	Not	P.	12	6	7
2	1	–	–	7	6	2	13	3	3	8	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	22	7 '50	1851	3¹	15	15	11
10	–	3	–	4	5	5	4	2	3	6	1	–	3	2	1	2	1	21	4 '53	Yes	P.	18	12	7
1	3	–	–	7	5	6	2	2	2	4	4	–	2	1	–	4	–	23	8 '53	Not	P.	20	12	6

[a] only recently opened.

[c] No copy-books.

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of

PROVINCE OF

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			Number of Children present returned by								
								Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present. Girls.	Number Present. Boys.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	CLARE.	1853.														
45	Ballyvaghan,	Dec. 12, 13,	230	178	142	122	–	92	15	10	5	–	–	30	–	30
46	Corofin,	December 8,	173	103	81	68	–	35	21	8	4	–	–	33	–	33
47	†Ennis,	December 13,	406	248	289	261	–	166	66	14	11	4	–	85	–	85
48	†Ennistymon,	Dec. 9, 10,	737	473	565	374	–	165	134	–	58	17	–	75	–	109
49	Killadysert,	December 9,	404	278	272	123	–	60	40	16	7	–	–	23	–	23
50	†Kilrush,	December 3,	725	512	395	275	–	232	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
51	Scariff,	October 22,	466	255	282	152	–	97	32	15	8	–	–	23	–	23
52	Tulla,	November 8,	183	142	152	131	–	73	38	–	20	–	–	31	–	31
	CORK.															
53	†Bandon,	December 17,	185/15	106	12 2/3 1	87	6	3 1/5	22	9	5	–	–	20	–	37
54	Bantry,	November 5,	239	276	89	79	–	40	–	26	13	–	–	27	14	28
55	Castletown,	October 29,	158	92	99	46	–	18	18	6	4	–	–	4	10	14
56	*Clonakilty.*															
57	†Cork,	Nov. 10, 11,	390	234	208	208	–	127	45	9	21	6	–	82	–	82
58	†Dunmanway,	October 18,	151	68 1/2	74	31	5	1 5/5	10	6	–	–	–	16	16	16
59	†Fermoy,	November 16,	[a]–	–	109	109	–	31	30	13	23	12	–	45	88	45
60	Kanturk,	October 19,	431	316	284	198	–	84	94	12	8	–	–	30	8	40
61	†Kinsale,	December 8, 9,	208/11	87	12 4/11	58	11	4 1/10	10	7	–	–	–	17	–	17
62	Macroom,	December 8,	365	258	199	191	–	61	68	34	16	12	–	80	45	130
63	Mallow,	December 23,	226/13	162	12 3/8	115	6	1 5/5	6 0/1	–	22	9	–	31	–	31
64	†Midleton,	November 30,	334	270	203	184	–	44	58	29	28	25	–	140	140	140
65	†Millstreet,	October 20,	249	149	161	120	14	5 0/13	2 1/3	31	6	–	–	6	6	37
66	Mitchelstown,	December 8, 9,	328	191	200	122	–	60	29	16	9	8	–	33	33	33
67	Skibbereen,	October 28,	249	116	128	128	–	91	18	3	16	–	–	16	–	51
68	Skull,	November 18,	129	74	67	53	9	2 1/6	12	10	10	–	–	20	–	32
69	Youghal,	October 5,	311	194	157	130	–	34	54	24	11	7	–	98	98	98
	KERRY.															
70	Cahirciveen,	December 3,	334	199	311	137	–	80	37	–	20	–	–	57	40	57
71	†Dingle,	December 15,	670	200	142	131	–	61	46	–	24	–	–	24	–	24
72	Kenmare,	November 12,	335	212	190	93	–	46	44	–	3	–	–	17	15	14
73	†Killarney,	October 11, 12,	712	345	163	158	–	76	63	–	19	–	–	82	100	82
74	Listowel,	November 8, 9,	508	333	179	163	–	30	66	39	12	16	–	90	8	120
75	†Tralee,	Oct. 31, & Nov. 2,	749	629	414	392	–	119	225	28	20	–	–	270	16	270
	LIMERICK.															
76	Croom,	November 15,	661	199	201	133	–	42	63	10	18	–	–	18	18	18
77	Glin,	December 20,	298	183	170	141	–	68	32	31	10	–	–	10	–	10
78	Kilmallock,	December 14,	688	398	396	333	–	186	127	–	20	–	–	10	24	35
79	†Limerick,	December 19,	956	730	751	649	–	214	290	60	45	40	–	145	–	115
80	Newcastle,	December 8, 9,	975	344	340	288	–	72	103	84	11	13	–	24	24	108
81	†Rathkeale,	Sept. 28, 29,	481	267	298	156	43	4 7/10	3 1/20	3 0/13	32	–	–	146	23	146
	TIPPERARY.															
82	Borrisokane,	November 25,	171	148	106	106	–	63	19	12	12	–	–	12	12	43
83	†Carrick-on-Suir,	December 30,	198	112	125	103	–	67	20	13	3	–	–	22	33	36
84	†Cashel,	October 6, 7,	448	338	210	208	–	–	109	48	31	20	–	208	51	208
85	†Clogheen,	Dec. 12, 13,	256	166	162	143	–	78	24	23	10	8	–	143	143	143

[a] No correct accounts kept.

the Workhouse National Schools of Ireland, in 1853—*continued.*

MUNSTER.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Teacher as learning						Number of those present found on Examination able in												Teacher—Income, &c.						No. of District in which School is.
Arithmetic.				Writing.		Reading,		Grammar	Geography,	Arithmetic,					Writing,									
Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	On Slates.	On Paper.	To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To answer on Map of the World. To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	
								To Parse an easy Sentence.												£	£	
20	–	–	–	12	–	25	5	5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	4 '53	Not	P.	10	15	31
21	12	–	–	–	–	29	4	8	4	12	–	12	21	12	–	–	–	23	8 '50	1850	3l	15	12	31
40	11	2	–	60	24	26	10	25	15	3	–	–	10	5	2	8	–	24	10 '52	1848	3l	20	11	32
																		23	1 '53	Not	P.	10	11	
58	17	–	–	–	75	75	77	–	17	109	–	17	–	17	–	12	25	27	4 '48	185]	18	20	12	31
																		22	11 '50	Not	P.	10	12	
5	3	–	–	50	15	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	22	5 '53	Not	P.	12	15	32
21	–	–	–	50	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	1 '53	Not	P.	15	17½	32
16	7	–	–	17	38	15	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–		18	1 '53	Not	P.	16	12	32
59	4	–	–	40	32	20	17	–	–	–	–	37	1	–	6	–		22	2 '53	Not	P.	15	15	32
16	3	–	–	17	19	14	3	15	5	5	15	7	8	3	–	9	–	22	9 '53	3d		18	8	44
16	–	–	–	20	24	24	–	10	–	10	2	–	5	–	–	11	–	23	9 '53	Not	P.	12	7	41
14	2	–	–	13	12	8	3	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	19	8 '53	Not	P.	10	10	41
72	7	–	–	127	82	9	10	2	–	9	3	7	13	–	–	27	8	24	8 '52	Not	P.	25	6	–
16	–	–	–	20	16	8	5	6	–	6	–	4	3	–	–	7	2	23	2 '51	Not	P.	12	6	44
33	–	12	–	60	36	8	24	12	–	44	–	2	12	12	–	12	–	17	8 '53	Not	P.	–	–	42
20	8	–	–	170	28	50	5	10	6	20	–	4	4	–	–	10	–	26	2 '53	1848	3l	20	10	37
																		21	10 '52	Not	P.	6	6	
17	–	–	–	17	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	3	–	21	6 '52	Not	3d	15	10	43
86	33	12	12	63	52	65	28	37	28	34	18	20	50	31	12	34	9	30	7 '53	1842	18	12	5	44
20	5	1	9	60	28	22	13	17	3	13	12	11	14	1	1	7	11	22	3 '51	Not	3d	20	8	43
40	47	15	14	40	80	28	24	50	14	25	25	25	15	8	6	15	–	23	3 '48	Not	3d	20	15	44
5	–	–	–	50	16	37	–	6	–	8	6	–	1	–	–	2	–	23	3 '51	Not	P.	8	10	37
36	34	15	21	30	45	5	20	20	3	22	6	20	6	7	12	28	–	22	12 '50	Not	P.	15	15	43
9	–	–	–	7	16	10	9	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	10	3	21	2 '50	Not	P.	15	8	37
																		18	8 '53	Not	P.	12	8	
10	–	–	–	10	10	11	5	6	–	10	3	1	–	–	–	5	–	19	10 '53	Not	P.	8	6	42
78	18	2	30	68	30	24	6	14	3	14	6	15	11	8	1	8	–	23	11 '50	Not	3d	15	15	42
																		21	2 '51	Not	P.	10	15	
27	10	9	20	12	57	24	20	12	7	–	–	7	8	7	–	–	–	22	12 '47	Not	P.	12	15	37
24	–	–	–	34	31	20	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	12	–	21	10 '53	Not	P.	20	20	41
26	3	–	–	15	20	18	3	15	3	4	–	–	3	–	–	7		38	4 '50	Not	3d	15	18	40
																		19	2 '51	Not	P.	8	18	
71	16	–	–	100	39	43	16	54	19	28	19	64	36	11	–	20	–	22	7 '50	1849	3l	20	16	40
																		18	9 '53	Not	P.	15	16	
51	8	2	–	50	39	48	14	2	3	67	1	–	10	7	–	7	3	26	1 '52	1847	21	25	10	41
–	38	14	–	104	64	170	14	46	10	36	7	–	19	19	1	11	–	30	9 '49	Not	P.	15	13	40
																		30	11 '50	Not	P.	10	13	
40	3	–	–	40	30	16	2	8	–	8	4	15	3	–	–	12	–	21	6 '50	Not	3d	18	15	40
30	–	4	–	20	34	11	6	12	9	3	–	4	2	2	2	7	2	20	7 '53	Not	P.	15	12	39
87	10	–	–	84	55	13	–	4	–	–	–	12	5	–	–	25	1	35	4 '41	Not	P.	15	12	39
																		23	10 '49	Not	P.	10	10	
114	85	–	–	350	62	92	38	91	24	85	10	64	30	13	–	34	8	30	10 '53	1849	3l	25	18	38
																		19	3 '53	Not	P.	10	13	
																		22	4 '53	Not	P.	10	12	
126	16	24	24	84	100	38	10	7	14	7	3	43	27	22	7	35	19	26	4 '45	1850	2d	20	12	39
																		19	2 '53	Not	P.	12	13	
																		29	2 '51	Not	P.	12	12	
87	6	12	46	17	89	26	7	27	19	32	–	80	26	2	–	19	4	22	8 '51	1853	2d	20	12	39
																		51	4 '48	Not	P.	10	12	
43	12	–	–	43	20	13	16	10	–	12	11	5	3	–	–	9	–	28	7 '52	1846	21	15	10	30
39	11	3	3	49	36	10	2	16	3	18	3	5	14	–	8	20	–	29	6 '50	1852	2d	25	16	33
157	31	20	–	116	92	27	40	66	30	9	15	65	13	–	20	38	13	23	3 '53	1850	21	25	20	33
30	12	2	18	43	34	20	15	30	8	20	–	8	10	1	–	20	–	25	11 '53	1852	21	20	20	37

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of the Workhouse

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			Number of Children present returned by								
								Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present. Girls.	Number Present. Boys.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
86	†Clonmel,	Jan. 12, 13, '54,	375	255	207	177	–	67	54	22	24	10	–	109	54	109
87	*Nenagh,	Jan. 20, 21, '54,	344	283	350	306	19	112/17	106/2	32	35	21	–	21	12	56
88	*Roscrea,	Sept. 30, '53,	304	209	213	105	8	51/8	43	–	11	–	–	11	–	11
89	*Thurles,	September 28,	292	254	228	145	16	110/18	19	7	9	–	–	28	15	150
90	*Tipperary,	Jan. 19, '54,	407	307	291	277	–	95	85	66	18	13	–	61	–	61
	WATERFORD.															
91	†Dungarvan,	Nov. 2, '53,	307	185	186	120	–	70	30	10	10	–	–	20	40	50
92	*Kilmacthomas,	November 23,	104	62	104	60	12	45/12	7	7	1	–	–	15	–	8
93	†Lismore,	September 28,	308	255	306	171	32	80/32	44	20	10	23	–	97	97	209
94	*Waterford,	Nov. 24, & Dec. 1,	201	156	151	151	–	55	39	33	12	12	–	34	34	34

INFANTS*

	CORK.															
57	†Cork,	Nov. 17, '53,	215/90	200	172/45	164	45	121/42	18/1	15	10/2	–	–	43/3	–	42/3
	KERRY.															
74	Listowel,	November 10,	250/63	236	240/68	161	40	114/40	30	17	–	–	–	47	–	47
	LIMERICK.															
78	Kilmallock,	December 15,	347	156	139	93	–	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
79	†Limerick,	December 17,	234	147	110	48	54	46/47	2/7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TIPPERARY.															
84	†Cashel,	October 13,	118/162	105/74	110/128	130	63	112/60	18/8	–	–	–	–	4	–	1
85	†Clogheen,	December 21,	180	106	129	93	13	60/13	13/0	–	–	–	–	80	–	80
86	†Clonmel,	Jan. 13, '54,	210	120	61/83	61	33	83/67/10	22/11/0/25	–	–	–	–	22/11	4/4	22/11
90	*Tipperary,	Jan. 19, '54,	258	110	110	65	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	WATERFORD.															
91	†Dungarvan,	November 2, '53,	66	66	66	45	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
94	*Waterford,	November 24, '53,	163	110	75	49	26	38/21	7/3	4/2	–	–	–	–	–	4/2

PROVINCE OF

GIRLS'

	CARLOW.															
95	*Carlow,	January 17, '54,														
	DUBLIN.															
96	*Balrothery,	Sept. 9, '53,	129	74	105	39	8	10/7	4/1	10	6	9	–	25	9	29
97	*Dublin, North,	June 6, 7, 8,	397	202	408	202	–	70	46	25	29	32	–	61	86	86
98	*Dublin, South,	July 4, 7, 14, 11,	288	204	268	217	8	103/8	74	5	25	10	–	108	–	114
99	*Rathdown,	July 18,	140	103	101	81	11	33/11	6	16	11	9	6	48	26	26
	KILDARE.															
100	*Athy,	October 3,	244	171	136	96	9	22/7	1/2	21	30	4	–	55	34	74
101	*Celbridge.*															
102	*Naas,	September 7, 8,	257	178	190	140	13	55/12	29/1	25	30	10	–	53	40	53

National Schools of Ireland, in 1853.—Province of MUNSTER—*continued.*

Teacher as learning Arithmetic. Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	Writing, On Slates.	On Paper.	Number of those present found on Examination able in Reading, To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	Grammar, To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To Parse an easy Sentence.	Geography, To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	Arithmetic, To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	Writing, To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher—Income, &c. Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary. £	Value of Rations and Residence. £	No. of District in which School is.
66	15	18	–	–	–	50	20	56	9	33	33	92	34	–	12	52	10	18	11 '52	Not	3[1]	25	15	33
45	5	1	–	81	87	46	25	–	–	6	–		6	1		18	12	35	4 '51	Not	2[2]	25	16	38
																		28	5 '51	Not	P.	10	16	
10	–	–	–	13	30	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	22	9 '53	Not	3[2]	15	18	30
																		25	4 '53	Not	P.	12	18	
40	6	–	–	60	28	15	6	8	–	12	4	5	10	2	–	6	–	24	4 '53	1850	2[2]	20	16	33
																		19	4 '50	Not	P.	10	16	
109	12	6	–	122	60	36	13	14	16	10	–	–	16	7	–	12	12	40	12 '52	Not	P.	20	14	38
																		18	12 '51	Not	3[2]	12	10	
40	–	–	–	50	29	20	7	9	–	–	–	9	7	–	–	5	12	26	7 '41	1842	1[3]	20	12	36
																		25	9 '53	Not	P.	15	12	
8	–	–	–	12	3	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	3 '53	Not	3[2]	15	15	36
64	15	6	23	80	97	42	7	46	8	100	19	30	40	20	6	53	64	26	4 '45	Not	3[2]	20	20	37
																		23	6 '48	1851	3[1]	15	15	
86	–	–	–	25	67	17	10	8	2	2	2	–	4	–	–	6	–	43	3 '44	Not	P.	20	15	36
																		18	4 '53	Not	P.	10	15	

SCHOOLS.

$\frac{15}{1}$	$\frac{10}{1}$	–	–	$\frac{17}{1}$	$\frac{20}{2}$	$\frac{10}{1}$	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	–	$\frac{14}{3}$	–	$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{10}{1}$	–	–	$\frac{12}{2}$	–	20	11 '51	Not	3[2]	15	3	44
–	–	–	–	47	–	26	–	9	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	10 '52	1852	2[1]	25	10	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	2 '49	Not	P.	10	10	39
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	2 '51	Not	P.	10	13	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	$\frac{6}{1}$	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	9 '51	Not	P.	10	15	33
40	–	–	40	30	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	9 '49	Not	P.	15	15	37
$\frac{22}{11}$	–	–	–	$\frac{22}{11}$	–	–	–	$\frac{20}{11}$	–	$\frac{0}{11}$	–	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	–	–	$\frac{8}{8}$	–	26	8 '48	Not	P.	17	12	33
–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	12 '52	Not	P.	10	12	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	7 '53	1851	2[2]	25	12	36
–	–	–	–	$\frac{6}{1}$	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	3 '51	1852	3[1]	10	15	36

LEINSTER.

SCHOOLS.

11	4	–	–	15	10	7	8	6	2	10	6	1	5	3	–	4	1	25	1 '53	Not	P.	20	14	26
27	10	3	–	30	55	16	42	6	6	12	–	2	6	–	–	27	4	23	9 '49	'47-8-9	1[3]	25	18	
																		44	1 '48	Not	P.	20	18	
80	10	–	35	$\frac{7}{4}$	35	23	7	5	1	4	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	28	11 '46	Not	P.	25	18	27
																		27	1 '47	Not	P.	25	18	
22	15	–	–	20	42	23	16	–	2	4	–	–	4	2	–	1	–	33	1847	1846	3[1]	20	18	27
16	10	4	34	20	45	20	12	12	2	3	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	27	1848	Not	3[2]	14	16	29
																		22	9 '52	Not	P.	12	16	
39	16	11	–	33	35	15	25	14	7	4	1	–	16	–	–	6	–	21	7 '51	Being	3[1]	22	12	34
																		18	8 '53	Not	P.	22	12	

Appendix D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of the Workhouse

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			Number of Children present returned by								
								Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.		First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
						Girls.	Boys.									
	Kilkenny.															
103	Callan,	December 22, '53,	291	145	191	139	–	48	56	27	8	–	–	28	8	25
104	*Castlecomer,	January 17, '54,	–[a]	–	–	6	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	2	2	2
105	†Kilkenny,	Sept. 29, 30, '53,	402	282	249	154	–	84	32	26	8	4	–	24	20	24
106	Thomastown,	December 9,	128	107	128	107	–	83	16	8	–	–	–	18	8	38
107	*Urlingford,	September 29,	193	146	104	87	3	43/3	22	7	5	–	–	34	5	34
	King's.															
108	*Edenderry,	August 5,	195	131	139	119	–	58	28	14	19	–	–	60	18	60
109	*Parsonstown.*															
110	*Tullamore,	August 2,	342	193	283	183	6	121/6	51	–	11	–	–	62	11	62
	Longford.															
111	Ballymahon,	January 12, '54,	92	75	92	76	3	27/0	31	9	9	–	–	18	9	9
112	*Granard,	October 24, '53,	363	255	213	154	–	90	24	24	12	4	–	40	–	40
113	*Longford,	October 24,	176	119	116	90	–	41	21	5	19	4	–	23	13	23
	Louth.															
114	*Ardee,	December 13,	129	75	87	71	–	41	7	16	6	1	–	20	17	25
115	*Drogheda,	October 6,	193	96	112	68	5	24/5	15	7	13	9	–	29	22	29
116	*Dundalk,	November 11,	196	87	67	41	28	18/28	4	6	7	6	–	13	6	6
	Meath.															
117	*Dunshaughlin,	September 6,	104	68	79	53	3	27/3	16	–	7	3	–	10	10	10
118	*Kells,	December 16,	218	147	152	121	–	40	34	15	22	10	–	36	16	49
119	*Navan,	December 9,	181	90	124	83	9	39/9	16	8	10	10	–	28	20	42
120	*Oldcastle,	October 20,	266	160	110	97	–	34	30	23	10	–	–	10	–	33
121	*Trim,	July 21,	188	121	134	113	11	31/8	30/5	10	24	18	–	52	42	52
	Queen's.															
122	*Abbeyleix,	October 13,	159	115	82	73	19	22/1	21	24	6	–	–	30	30	51
123	Donaghmore,[d]	. . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
124	*Mountmellick,	July 28,	233	171	191	138	–	55	35	20	15	13	–	83	–	83
	Westmeath.															
125	*Athlone,	May 13,	445	340	346	169	–	110	35	8	16	–	–	16	–	169
126	*Castletowndelvin	October 19,	–[d]	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
127	*Mullingar,	October 18,	390	229	269	195	3	63/3	63	17	20	–	–	100	–	100
	Wexford.															
128	Enniscorthy,	December 2,	286	137	130	104	–	–	45	36	18	5	–	59	59	59
129	*Gorey.*															
130	New Ross,	December 7,	251	144	145	111	–	59	25	27	–	–	–	21	–	30
131	†Wexford,	November 10, 11,	137	93	87	79	–	12	46	12	9	–	–	67	9	67
	Wicklow.															
132	*Baltinglass.*															
133	*Rathdrum,	Dec. 13, '53, & Jan. 10, 1854,	157	98	131	96	–	35	20	16	16	9	–	74	61	74
134	Shillelagh,	December 15, '53,	236	185	220	121	34	17/17	33/33	32/2	21/2	10	8	39/2	104/16	39/2

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			INFANTS'								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present.										
						Girls.	Boys.									
	Dublin.															
97	*Dublin, North,	June 6, 7, 8, '53,	135	77	101	72	9	32/8	21	8	11	–	–	40	–	40
98	*Dublin, South,	July 4, 11,	267	150	268	53	12	53/12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Meath.															
120	*Oldcastle,	December, 23,	194	128	52/52	46	34	46/34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wexford.															
128	Enniscorthy,	November 21,	141/13	72/13	80/80	65	20	65/20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
130	New Ross,	December 6,	146/6	77/6	80/80	42	31	42/31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
131	†Wexford,	November 9,	114/14	67/7	80/18	73	6	73/6	13	–	–	–	–	12	–	12

[a] Not yet in operation.

[b] Partially.

[c] No slates, pencils, or pens.

National Schools of Ireland, in 1853.—Province of LEINSTER—*continued.*

Teacher as learning						Number of those present found on Examination able in												Teacher—Income, &c.						
Arithmetic.				Writing,		Reading,		Grammar		Geography,		Arithmetic,				Writing,								
Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	On Slates.	On Paper.	To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To Parse an easy Sentence.	To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	No. of District in which School is.
																						£	£	
26	6	5	–	18	29	21	6	12	3	8	9	12	8	4	–	12	–	26	9 '49	Not	3[2]	12	10	34
1	2	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	10 '47	Not	P.	15	20	34
48	25	7	7	34	28	24	12	10	6	9	8	20	21	3	5	10	5	20	6 '52	Not	2[2]	20	12	34
																		21	11 '52	Not	P.	13	12	
44	8	3	–	20	26	23	–	8	3	21	7	9	11	3	–	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
20	–	1	–	30	18	5	3	1	1	5	1	5	4	–	–	5	1	26	5 '53	Not	P.	15	18	33
45	18	–	18	58	34	16	9	20	7	17	4	5	10	–	–	12	5	31	6 '42	Not	P.	15	15	23
40	14	5	19	47	33	22	1	15	1	16	6	–	12	1	–	3	–	30	1 '49	1842	2[2]	15	20	23
																		22	3 '51	Not	P.	10	12	
28	–	–	–	20	27	10	5	4	–	–	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	24	8 '53	Not	P.	15	16	23
49	3	3	–	29	24	35	15	13	9	2	2	–	7	–	–	14	4	28	3 '47	Not	P.	20	14	22
24	4	–	4	36	30	14	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	29	4 '42	[b]1841	P.	20	16	22
25	1	–	–	20	13	20	3	6	–	25	4	4	3	2	1	6	2	24	6 '53	1845	1[3]	15	20	25
9	22	3	22	13	26	14	15	8	3	9	6	2	12	8	–	13	3	21	10 '51	Not	3[1]	15	18	25
8	4	–	–	9	13	9	5	2	2	–	–	[c]	–	–	–	–	–	23	5 '53	Not	P.	20	15	25
13	1	3	–	21	14	13	2	2	2	–	–	3	5	–	–	5	–	20	12 '49	Not	P.	15	10	26
20	29	–	–	52	45	39	18	6	6	9	25	–	–	–	–	24	2	25	7 '44	1844	3[1]	15	10	24
																		20	12 '51	Not	P.	5	10	
32	11	2	5	20	25	16	14	16	2	–	20	4	7	3	1	16	4	24	1850	Not	P.	15	15	24
31	2	–	–	30	33	20	6	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	21	2 '53	Not	P.	20	12	24
$\frac{3}{3}$	26	14	42	$\frac{2}{2}^{7}$	$\frac{5}{1}^{5}$	18	33	6	12	$\frac{1}{1}^{2}$	8	1	23	17	2	14	3	38	3 '42	–[b]	P.	20	18	24
																		16	1 '53	Not	P.	4	10	
47	4	–	–	26	24	18	6	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	11 '47	Not	P.	15	15	29
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
56	21	5	–	60	36	23	6	4	2	–	–	11	8	6	–	6	–	40	11 '46	Not	P.	12	15	29
																		18	11 '52	Not	P.	8	15	
52	3	1	–	10	52	41	12	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	22	1 '49	Not	P.	25	18	21
																		22	10 '53	Not	P.	12	20	24
20	6	3	9	36	59	20	6	3	–	1	–	7	8	1	–	12	2	30	11 '47	Not	P.	23	18	23
																		19	7 '53	Not	P.	10	18	
58	21	2	–	57	52	43	17	23	10	18	5	20	20	–	2	36	8	27	2 '44	Not	P.	26	15	35
22	1	–	–	11	46	52	–	6	–	9	–	4	12	–	–	20	4	23	4 '53	Not	3[1]	20	15	35
																		23	5 '53	Not	3[2]	15	15	
58	8	1	–	33	29	49	9	16	2	9	3	4	1	–	1	10	2	33	2 '44	Not	P.	15	16	35
38	7	5	9	18	38	20	25	30	9	74	74	10	20	18	5	12	6	25	8 '46	Not	P.	20	20	28
																		20	4 '53	Not	3[2]	12	20	
60	10	5	39	30	50	30	20	20	18	39	39	18	20	15	4	19	6	23	4 '50	Not	P.	10	15	28

SCHOOLS.

–	–	–	–	21	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	2 '53	1852	3[1]	15	18	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	1840	1840	P.	20	18	27
–	–	–	–	$\frac{30}{10}$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	2' 53	Not	P.	10	12	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	6' 50	1853	2[2]	10	16	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	4' 49	Not	P.	10	12	35
12	–	–	–	12	–	13	–	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	3' 51	Not	3[2]	10	16	35

[a] Workhouse and Schools brought into operation in December.

[b] Opened January 1st, 1854.

APPENDIX D.—Tabulated Details of the Special Examination of

PROVINCE OF

No of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	Date of Inspection.	In year ending with month previous to Inspection.		At the time of Inspection.			Number of Children present returned by								
								Reading.								
			Highest Number on Books.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number on Rolls.	Number Present. Girls.	Number Present. Boys.	First Book.	Second Book.	Sequel.	Third Book.	Fourth Book.	Fifth Book.	Grammar.	Writing from Dictation.	Geography.
	GALWAY.	1853.														
135	*Ballinasloe.															
136	*Clifden, . .	June 27, . .	332	205	252	111	9	8 6/9	10	7	8	–	–	15	8	25
137	*Galway, . .	June 28, . .	625	397	452	382	–	140	102	36	71	26	7	242	33	382
138	Glennamaddy, .	January 13, '54,	7 8/32	4 1/11	4 6/17	35	15	2 0/13	1 4/2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1 5/2
139	*Gort, . .	Nov. 7, 8, 9, '53,	373	316	251	230	–	101	55	30	31	13	–	–[a]	–	–
140	*Loughrea, .	May 18, . .	517	265	198	197	22	9 6/22	47	10	19	25	–	54	–	54
141	*Mountbellew, .	May 16, . .	157	118	137	100	8	6 4/8	27	–	9	–	–	9	9	36
142	*Oughterard, .	June 27 and Nov. 24, 25, . .	232	174	96	81	–	22	28	–	17	14	–	22	–	45
143	Portumna, .	December 17, .	165	108	109	104	–	36	29	17	12	10	–	39	8	68
144	†Tuam, . .	December 8, .	412	212	195	119	–	35	30	6	26	22	–	58	22	58
	LEITRIM.															
145	*Carrick-on-Shan.	October 26, 28, .	132	99	79	68	5	1 0/4	1 1/1	29	10	8	–	47	18	47
146	Manorhamilton,	December 13, 14,	100	70	60	55	–	31	10	6	8	–	–	8	2	8
147	*Mohill, . .	October 25, .	194	131	105	76	18	1 8/15	2 7/1	10	1 0/2	1 1	–	3 1/2	1 1	3 1/2
	MAYO.															
148	*Ballina, . .	November 3, 4, .	181	137	124	69	11	1 6/11	22	–	20	11	–	31	–	53
149	*Ballinrobe, .	June 24 and Nov. 14, 16,	283	206	147	123	–	14	85	–	19	5	–	50	24	60
150	Belmullet, .	December 7, .	120	68	32	26	–	7	14	3	2	–	–	10	–	10
151	Castlebar, .	November 30, .	171	117	92	74	–	12	34	5	15	8	–	30	–	42
152	Claremorris, .	November 2, 3, .	151	114	83	79	–	17	28	15	13	6	–	42	19	42
153	*Killala, . .	November 5, .	207	95	85	60	10	1 4/10	22	13	7	4	–	46	–	46
154	*Newport, . .	June 21, 22, .	295	152	134	126	–	34	52	9	18	13	–	31	40	31
155	Swineford, .	October 19, .	204	104	92	69	–	24	33	–	11	1	–	45	12	35
156	*Westport, .	June 20, 23, .	481	215	216	132	7	3 8/5	3 7/2	39	9	9	–	18	–	9 4/2
	ROSCOMMON.															
157	*Boyle, . .	October 31, .	135	103	67	52	–	7	10	32	3	–	–	35	18	35
158	Castlerea, .	December 6, .	2 2 8/20	119	7 6/18	57	12	1 5/5	2 1/2	2/1	1 2/1	–	–	2 3/2	3	2 3/2
159	*Roscommon, .	May 23, . .	442	240	267	208	29	2 3/2	6 1/8	22	29	8	–	17	8	37
160	*Strokestown, .	October 27, .	342	130	77	63	8	2 2/8	14	6	8	7	–	15	15	21
	SLIGO.															
161	*Dromore, West,	November 3, .	46	30	20	17	–	6	8	–	3	–	–	3	–	3
162	*Sligo, .	Nov. 2 and Dec. 9,	141	92	78	64	–	34	12	–	13	5	–	12	5	12
163	Tobercurry, .	December 16, .	26	18	26	15	–	7	5	1	2	–	–	5	7	5

[a] No note.

the Workhouse National Schools of Ireland, in 1853—*continued.*

CONNAUGHT.—GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Teacher as learning						Number of those present found on Examination able in												Teacher—Income, &c.						
Arithmetic.				Writing.		Reading,		Grammar	Geography,	Arithmetic,					Writing.									
Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Proportion and above.	Mental.	On Slates.	On Paper.	To read Second Book correctly.	To read the Third Book with ease and intelligence.	To distinguish the Parts of Speech.	To parse an easy Sentence.	To answer on Map of the World.	To answer on the Maps of Europe and Ireland.	To write numbers of not more than 7 digits.	To work Simple Subtraction correctly.	To work multiplication of money correctly.	To work easy questions in Proportion.	To write fairly.	To write a good hand with ease and freedom.	Teacher's Age.	Date of Appointment.	If Trained, in what year.	Rank or Class.	Salary.	Value of Rations and Residence.	No. of District in which School is.
																						£	£	
7	2	–	8	25	8	10	7	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	19	5 '53	Not	P.	12	12	20
120	40	7	–	70	80	27	36	47	6	40	25	9	13	19	–	16	5	23	2 '49	1852	2d	15	15	20
																		19	5 '52	Not	P.	10	15	
1	–	–	–	½	1	⅛	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	2 '53	Not	P.	10	8	21
107	8	–	–	36	80	85	41	13	–	44	13	8	40	6	–	9	–	24	1847	Not	3d	16	20	31
																		18	1853	Not	P.	6	20	
57	17	25	–	65	40	38	46	10	5	6	–	2	5	–	–	8	–	25	7 '53	1848	2d	66	12	31
9	–	–	–	18	12	9	8	3	3	4	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	19	11 '52	Not	P.	15	12	21
32	4	2	–	28	31	8	–	8	2	20	10	4	9	–	2	15	1	22	5 '53	Not	3d	12	12	20
27	16	–	–	30	30	27	22	22	–	30	–	22	12	10	–	–	–	22	2 '53	1851	3d	15	12	31
42	10	–	–	81	35	16	6	31	27	30	18	10	22	10	–	30	12	24	2 '50	1845	P.	20	15	20
40	4	2	8	3	48	18	15	4	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	4	25	7 '50	Not	3d	15	10	16
																		35	1 '53	Not	P.	–	10	
3	1	–	–	8	12	8	4	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	25	12 '53	Not	P.	16	7	9
½	11	–	–	12	20	½	3	9	5	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	22	5 '53	1850	3d	15	12	16
23	14	8	22	18	32	24	2	10	6	–	–	3	3	3	–	6	–	20	1 '50	1852	2d	15	18	18
																		21	10 '53	Not	P.	10	12	
40	19	5	–	36	60	30	24	26	10	40	20	10	30	19	5	30	20	26	1851	Not	3d	15	12	19
																		30	1852	Not	3d	4	12	
10	–	–	–	10	16	3	2	2	–	8	–	–	10	–	–	3	–	b	–	–	–	–	–	18
23	20	3	–	20	28	25	18	20	–	30	12	10	25	8	–	23	5	26	1851	Not	P.	15	10	19
37	23	2	–	33	37	24	12	20	5	30	12	12	40	8	2	22	4	27	1851	Not	P.	20	12	19
40	–	4	4	27	18	24	5	12	5	4	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	21	11 '50	1853	3d	12	15	18
																		21	6 '53	Not	P.	10	15	
52	40	–	–	52	14	16	17	22	–	22	–	–	5	7	–	5	–	21	8 '52	Not	P.	12	15	19
32	6	6	–	24	45	25	13	14	12	25	–	15	16	6	5	45	–	27	3 '48	1846	1d	15	15	19
48	18	–	9	76	18	16	8	10	–	6	–	5	28	11	–	3	4	24	5 '47	Not	P.	15	12	19
																		21	1 '53	Not	P.	8	12	
14	3	–	–	14	11	4	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	–	34	7 '50	Not	2d	25	18	16
																		20	3 '55	'52-3	3d	10	18	
16	6	–	–	½	15	⅖	–	½	1	10	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	20	9 '52	1851	3d	12	10	16
–	16	–	–	35	28	25	12	–	1	13	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	22	6 '51	1851	2d	15	14	21
20	4	–	–	15	17	4	3	6	6	2	–	–	3	1	–	2	2	19	10 '52	1844	2d	15	15	16
10	–	–	–	7	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	22	6 '52	Not	P.	12	18	17
12	–	–	–	15	14	2	3	10	–	8	2	2	2	–	–	6	2	23	6 '53	Not	P.	20	10	9
																		20	8 '52	Not	P.	12	10	
7	1	–	–	4	8	6	2	4	1	4	1	–	5	1	–	2	1	19	1 '53	Not	P.	8	18	17

b No Teacher at this date.

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

APPENDIX E.—RETURN from the CLERKS of 139 of the 163 UNIONS of the NUMBER of CHILDREN under 15 years of age, of each RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, in the Workhouses at the date of the Inspection of the Schools*; also, the RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of the TEACHERS of each Union.

Unions in *italics* not in connexion with the National Board.

ULSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	No. of children under 15 years of age, of each religious denomination, in the Workhouses.				No. of Literary Teachers, of each denomination, in Workhouse National Schools.			
		Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
	ANTRIM.								
1	Antrim,	21	45	31	97	1	1	–	2
2	Ballycastle,	13	12	17	42	1	1	–	2
3	Ballymena,	11	21	14	46	1	1	–	2
4	Ballymoney,	11	38	22	71	1	1	–	2
5	Belfast,	127	78	209	414	–	4	–	4
6	Larne,	27	46	7	80	–	2	–	2
7	*Lisburn.*								
	ARMAGH.								
8	*Armagh.*								
9	*Lurgan.*								
	CAVAN.								
10	Bailieborough,	9	–	96	105	–	–	2	2
11	Bawnboy,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Cavan,	44	2	216	262	2	–	–	2
13	Cootehill,	37	5	130	172	–	1	1	2
	DONEGAL.								
14	Ballyshannon,	14	–	109	123	–	–	2	2
15	Donegal,	9	–	27	36	1	1	–	2
16	Dunfanaghy,	–	–	13	13	2	–	–	2
17	Glenties,	8	–	74	82	–	–	2	2
18	Inishowen,	4	3	40	47	–	1	1	2
19	Letterkenny,	7	2	13	22	2	–	–	2
20	Milford,	4	12	40	56	–	2	–	2
21	*Stranorlar.*								
	DOWN.								
22	Banbridge,	27	34	50	111	2	–	–	2
23	*Downpatrick.*								
24	*Kilkeel.*								
25	*Newry.*								
26	Newtownards,	19	94	7	120	–	2	–	2
	FERMANAGH.								
27	*Enniskillen.*								
28	*Lisnaskea.*								
29	*Lowtherstown.*								
	LONDONDERRY.								
30	Coleraine,	25	39	18	82	–	2	–	2
31	Londonderry,	23	21	87	131	1	1	–	2
32	*Magherafelt.*								
33	*Newtownlimavady.*								
	MONAGHAN.								
34	Carrickmacross,	2	–	164	166	–	1	1	2
35	Castleblayney,	15	9	67	91	1	1	–	2
36	Clones,	20	4	44	68	1	–	–	1
37	Monaghan,	25	5	80	110	–	1	1	2
	TYRONE.								
38	Castlederg,	11	4	10	25	–	1	–	1
39	*Clogher.*								
40	Cookstown,	21	14	25	60	–	1	1	2
41	*Dungannon.*								
42	*Gortin.*								
43	Omagh,	34	10	99	143	2	–	–	2
44	Strabane,	18	6	74	98	1	1	–	2
	Total of 28 Unions,	586	504	1,783	2,873	19	26	11	56

* For dates of Inspection, *see* Appendix D. † Only lately taken into connexion.

APPENDIX E.—Return from the Clerks of 139 of the 163 Unions of the Number of Children under 15 years of age, of each Religious Denomination, in the Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

MUNSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	No. of children under 15 years of age, of each religious denomination, in the Workhouses.				No. of Literary Teachers, of each denomination, in Workhouse National Schools.			
		Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
	CLARE.								
45	Ballyvaughan,	–	–	264	264	–	–	2	2
46	Corofin,	–	–	163	163	–	–	2	2
47	Ennis,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
48	Ennistymon,	–	–	771	771	–	–	3	3
49	Killadysert,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
50	Kilrush,	2	–	895	897	–	–	3	3
51	Scariff,	3	–	409	412	–	–	2	2
52	Tulla,	–	–	342	342	–	–	2	2
	CORK.								
53	Bandon,	19	–	173	192	2	–	–	2
54	Bantry,	3	–	189	192	–	–	2	2
55	Castletown,	–	–	145	145	–	–	2	2
56	*Clonakilty.*								
57	Cork,	64	–	1,130	1,194	1	–	3	4
58	Dunmanway,	12	–	115	127	–	–	2	2
59	Fermoy,	2	–	226	228	–	–	2	2
60	Kanturk,	–	–	621	621	–	–	4	4
61	Kinsale,	2	–	196	198	–	–	2	2
62	Macroom,	3	–	418	421	–	–	2	2
63	Mallow,	3	–	272	275	–	–	2	2
64	Midleton,	–	–	375	375	–	–	2	2
65	Millstreet,	–	–	286	286	–	–	2	2
66	Mitchelstown,	3	–	257	260	–	–	2	2
67	Skibbereen,	2	–	333	335	–	–	3	3
68	Skull,	5	–	83	88	–	–	2	2
69	Youghal,	5	–	363	368	–	–	3	3
	KERRY.								
70	Cahirciveen,	–	–	240	240	–	–	2	2
71	Dingle,	–	–	309	309	–	–	2	2
72	Kenmare,	8	–	292	300	–	–	4	4
73	Killarney,	4	–	510	514	–	–	4	4
74	Listowel,	–	1	689	690	–	–	4	4
75	Tralee,	6	–	834	840	–	–	4	4
	LIMERICK.								
76	Croom,	2	–	325	327	–	–	2	2
77	Glynn,	2	–	331	333	–	–	2	2
78	Kilmallock,	6	–	877	883	–	–	5	5
79	Limerick,	6	–	1,457	1,463	–	–	7	7
80	Newcastle,	4	–	698	702	–	–	5	5
81	Rathkeale,	3	–	323	326	–	–	5	5
	TIPPERARY.								
82	Borrisokane,	3	–	231	234	1	–	1	2
83	Carrick-on-Suir,	2	–	226	228	–	–	2	2
84	Cashel,	–	–	775	775	–	–	4	4
85	Clogheen,	2	–	513	515	–	–	3	3
86	Clonmel,	1	–	382	383	–	–	4	4
87	Nenagh,	1	–	692	693	–	–	4	4
88	Roscrea,	16	–	265	281	1	–	2	3
89	Thurles,	1	–	409	410	–	–	3	3
90	Tipperary,	–	–	806	806	–	–	4	4
	WATERFORD.								
91	Dungarvan,	2	–	343	345	–	–	5	5
92	Kilmacthomas,	2	–	139	141	–	–	2	2
93	Lismore,	7	–	353	360	–	–	3	3
94	Waterford,	5	–	594	599	–	–	5	5
	Total of 49 Unions,	211	1	20,639	20,851	5	–	142	147

* No returns.

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

APPENDIX E.—Return from the Clerks of 139 of the 163 Unions of the Number of Children under 15 years of age, of each Religious Denomination, in the Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

LEINSTER.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	No. of children under 15 years of age, of each religious denomination, in the Workhouses.				No. of Literary Teachers, of each denomination, in Workhouse National Schools.			
		Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
	CARLOW.								
95	*Carlow.*								
	DUBLIN.								
96	Balrothery,	6	–	148	154	–	–	2	2
97	Dublin, North,*	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5
98	Dublin, South,*	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	5
99	Rathdown,	24	–	177	201	–	–	2	2
	KILDARE.								
100	Athy,	13	–	233	246	1	–	2	3
101	*Celbridge.*								
102	Naas,	12	–	332	344	–	–	2	2
	KILKENNY.								
103	Callan,	5	–	375	380	–	–	2	2
104	Castlecomer,	1	–	25	26	–	–	2	2
105	Kilkenny,	11	–	481	492	–	–	4	4
106	Thomastown,	1	–	194	195	–	–	2	2
107	Urlingford,	1	–	183	184	–	–	2	2
	KING'S.								
108	Edenderry,	1	–	332	333	–	–	2	2
109	*Parsonstown.*								
110	Tullamore,	3	–	472	475	–	–	4	4
	LONGFORD.								
111	Ballymahon,	4	–	173	177	–	1	2	3
112	Granard,	10	–	379	389	–	–	2	2
113	Longford,	2	–	250	252	–	–	2	2
	LOUTH.								
114	Ardee,	3	–	204	207	–	–	2	2
115	Drogheda,	1	1	265	267	–	–	2	2
116	Dundalk,	1	–	176	177	–	–	2	2
	MEATH.								
117	Dunshaughlin,	–	–	104	104	–	–	2	2
118	Kells,	1	–	312	313	–	–	4	4
119	Navan,	–	–	243	243	–	–	2	2
120	Oldcastle,	21	1	281	303	2	–	1	3
121	Trim,	–	–	206	206	–	–	3	3
	QUEEN'S.								
122	Abbeyleix,	12	–	179	191	–	–	2	2
123	Donaghmore,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
124	Mountmelick,	52	–	422	474	2	–	2	4
	WESTMEATH.								
125	Athlone,	8	–	706	714	–	–	3	3
126	Castletowndelvin,	–	–	66	66	–	–	1	1
127	Mullingar,	5	–	491	496	–	–	4	4
	WEXFORD.								
128	Enniscorthy,	16	–	367	383	–	–	3	3
129	*Gorey.*								
130	New Ross,	11	–	432	443	–	–	5	5
131	Wexford,	7	–	370	377	–	–	4	4
	WICKLOW.								
132	*Baltinglass.*								
133	Rathdrum,	22	–	276	298	1	–	2	3
134	Shillelagh,	46	–	241	287	1	–	1	2
	Total of 34 Unions,	390	2	9,095	9,397	11	1	83	95

* No returns.

† Only lately opened.

APPENDIX E.—Return from the Clerks of 139 of the 163 Unions of the Number of Children under 15 years of age, of each Religious Denomination, in the Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

CONNAUGHT.

No. of Union.	Counties and Poor Law Unions.	No. of children under 15 years of age, of each religious denomination, in the Workhouses.				No. of Literary Teachers, of each denomination, in Workhouse National Schools.			
		Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians and Dissenters.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
	GALWAY.								
135	*Ballinasloe.*								
136	Clifden,	2	–	247	249	–	–	2	2
137	Galway,	5	–	987	992	–	–	4	4
138	Glenamaddy,	–	–	98	98	–	–	2	2
139	Gort,	1	–	468	469	–	–	3	3
140	Loughrea,	2	–	415	417	–	–	2	2
141	Mountbellew,	1	–	245	246	–	–	2	2
142	Oughterard,	4	–	436	440	–	–	2	2
143	Portumna,	–	–	209	209	–	–	2	2
144	Tuam,	1	–	222	223	–	–	2	2
	LEITRIM.								
145	Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	–	153	155	1	–	2	3
146	Manorhamilton,	14	–	105	119	2	–	–	2
147	Mohill,	5	–	162	167	–	–	2	2
	MAYO.								
148	Ballina,	14	1	224	239	1	–	2	3
149	Ballinrobe,	1	–	269	270	–	–	3	3
150	Belmullet,	2	–	87	89	–	–	2	2
151	Castlebar,	2	–	193	195	1	–	1	2
152	Claremorris,	–	–	215	215	–	–	2	2
153	Killala,	2	–	121	123	1	–	2	3
154	Newport,	6	–	132	138	–	–	2	2
155	Swineford,	–	–	139	139	–	–	2	2
156	Westport,	4	–	279	283	1	–	2	3
	ROSCOMMON.								
157	Boyle,	7	–	151	158	–	2	1	3
158	Castlerea,	1	–	178	179	–	–	2	2
159	Roscommon,	1	–	553	554	–	–	2	2
160	Strokestown,	–	–	231	231	–	–	2	2
	SLIGO.								
161	Dromore, West,	5	–	49	54	–	–	2	2
162	Sligo,	13	–	187	200	2	–	2	4
163	Tobercurry,	5	–	34	39	–	–	2	2
	Total of 28 Unions,	100	1	6,789	6,890	9	2	56	67

Appendix F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse and Prison

Schools not *National*

PROVINCE OF

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation.		
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		A.	R.	P.
	Antrim.	1853.														
1	Antrim, . .	August 18, .	2	19	20	41	10·8	1	4	–	–	24	Yes	18	0	0
2	Ballycastle, .	August 25, .	7	6	4	17	8·	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	9	0	32
3	Ballymena, .	August 31, .	–	7	7	14	10·5	–	–	–	–	4	Yes	8	0	0
4	Ballymoney, .	August 29, .	2	19	14	35	10·	5	3	–	–	8	Yes	13	0	0
5	Belfast, . .	August 10, 11, 12,	4	104	47	155	10·2	30	18	–	–	1	Yes	1	1	0
6	Larne, . .	August 24, .	2	15	22	39	9·	–	2	–	–	28	Yes	3	0	12
7	*Lisburn.*															
	Armagh.															
8	*Armagh.*															
9	*Lurgan.*															
	Cavan.															
10	Bailieborough, .	September 16, .	–	14	2	16	9·2	–	–	–	–	16	No	1	0	0
11	Bawnboy.†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No			
12	Cavan, . .	September 29, .	29	29	8	66	9·5	10	–	–	–	40	No	3	0	0
13	Cootehill, . .	November 28, .	21	34	6	61	7·7	–	–	–	–	–	No	1	2	0
	Donegal.															
14	Ballyshannon, .	November 7, .	–	–	–	29	10·9	–	–	–	–	5	–	‡–		
15	Donegal, . .	November 8, .	4	9	5	18	9·	–	–	–	–	6	No	11	0	0
16	Dunfanaghy, .	December 7, .	1	1	2	4	9·	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	18
17	Glenties, . .	October 20, .	–	13	9	22	8·9	–	–	–	–	19	No	–		
18	Inishowen, .	October 18, .	4	7	–	11	6·	–	–	–	–	–	No	2	0	0
19	Letterkenny, .	November 9, .	6	4	–	10	5·6	–	–	–	–	–	No	1	2	0
20	Milford, . .	December 5, .	6	10	5	21	8·5	–	–	–	–	–	No	–		
21	*Stranorlar.*															
	Down.															
22	Banbridge, .	August 17, .	12	21	2	35	7·9	–	–	–	–	18	Yes	8	1	7
23	*Downpatrick.*															
24	*Kilkeel.*															
25	*Newry.*															
26	Newtownards, .	August 22, .	3	26	20	49	10·2	8	5	–	–	12	Yes	10	0	0
	Fermanagh.															
27	*Enniskillen.*															
28	*Lisnaskea.*															
29	*Lowtherstown.*															
	Londonderry.															
30	Coleraine, . .	August 30, .	11	9	9	29	8·3	7	5	–	–	12	Yes	12	2	0
31	Londonderry, .	September 1, .	–	19	17	36	9·	3	3	–	–	8	Yes	10	2	0

* The statements under this head are to be received with much caution, owing to the general absence of separate accounts for returned by the Clerk, the Master, or the Schoolmaster. † Schools not yet in operation. ‡ Almost all the Workhouses

SCHOOLS.—Poor Law Unions: Ages and Industrial Occupations of School Boys.

are in *italics*.

ULSTER.

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist. Salary.	Agriculturist. Has he been Trained as such?	Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.*	Number of Boys who left House during year. As Apprentices.	Number of Boys who left House during year. As Farm Servants.	Number who have returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s.				
Vegetables, potatoes, turnips, mangel, carrots, parsnips, wheat, pasture and hay,	4 cows, 2 pigs, & horse	Agt. £26	No	No acct.	–	19	10	Farm admirably managed.
Turnips, mangel, cabbage-plants, wheat, oats, and vegetables,	2 cows & 5 pigs	Master	No	0 10	–	14	2	Farm unskilfully managed.
Chiefly meadow, mangels, and vegetables,	None	Master	No	–	–	8	2	All grass except 1½ acres.
Mangel, potatoes, oats, turnips, grass, and vegetables,	4 cows, 10 pigs, a horse	Master	No	3 10	2	11	–	An excellent farm; *see* Accounts, Appendix G.
Turnips and vegetables, . .	None	Asst. T.	Yes	No acct.	24	25	–	There is an Industrial Master over trades' boys. He is paid £25 a-year and board, &c.
Potatoes, turnips, mangel, carrots, and onions,	–	Teacher	Yes	48 12	–	12	1	Boys answered badly on Agricultural Class Book.
Vegetables. Held eight acres up to November, 1851,	–	–	–	25 0	–	53	–	Up to November, 1851, there was a farm managed by a trained Agriculturist.
Mangel, carrots, and vegetables,	–	–	–	No acct.	50	40	10	
Potatoes and vegetables, . .	–	–	–	–	–	30	10	Year's produce of garden, £7 10*s.*
No farm; *no juvenile industry*, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Potatoes, meadow, and vegetables,	–	Master	No	3 0	–	–	–	Hay sold, £15 10*s.*; vegetables used, £6 18*s.*
Flax realized £14, potatoes £6, .	–	–	–	7 0	–	11	1	
Turnips, mangel, potatoes, and oats; area of farm not stated,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	Crops sold by auction; some consumed in house.
Not stated, ...	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, and parsnips,	–	Master	–	–	–	15	–	
None; *no juvenile industry*, .	–	–	–	0 14	–	37	2	
Potatoes, mangel, turnips, onions, carrots, and cabbage,	–	Teacher	No	30 13	–	49	–	Hired labour necessary to save crops. Boys few and young.
Mangels, turnips, cabbage, and onions,	–	Teacher	No	Not estimated	20	15	–	Farm fairly managed; only 1½ acres worked by school boys.
Potatoes, barley, oats, onions, cabbages, turnips, flax, and mangel,	17 pigs	Master	No	147 7	2	2	1	No instruction in scientific agriculture.
Turnips, cabbage, potatoes, mangels, onions, and carrots,	None	Agt. £40	No	No acct.	2	45	6	Crops good; principles of farming not taught.

Juvenile Industry, and to other causes adverted to in Report. In all cases the amount has been entered from the estimate have some portion of land under cultivation, but if not available for the boys, notice is seldom taken of it here.

APPENDIX F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation.
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		
		1853.												A. R. P.
32	*Magherafelt.*													
33	*Newtownlimavady,*													
	MONAGHAN.													
34	Carrickmacross, .	December 19, .	5	12	25	42	10·4	6	1	–	–	21	No	3 0 0
35	Castleblayney, .	November 11, .	20	15	2	37	6·5	–	–	–	1	30	Yes	4 0 0
36	Clones, . .	September 20, .	3	9	5	17	8·5	–	2	–	–	7	Yes	10 2 0
37	Monaghan, .	November 28, .	4	13	17	34	10·2	–	–	5	–	8	Yes	1 0 0
	TYRONE.													
38	Castlederg, .	November 30, .	2	3	3	8	7·7	–	–	–	–	3	No	12 0 0
39	*Clogher.*													
40	Cookstown, .	November 10, .	–	11	1	12	8·9	–	–	–	–	12	No	28 0 0
41	*Dungannon.*													
42	*Gortin.*													
43	Omagh, . .	November 9, .	–	23	5	28	8·6	–	–	–	–	15	No	9 3 0
44	Strabane, . .	November 9, .	3	17	–	20	7·8	1	1	–	–	20	No	12 3 10

PROVINCE OF

	CLARE.													
45	Ballyvaghan, .	December 12, 13,	8	27	21	56	9·4	–	–	–	–	20	No	1 2 0
46	Corofin, . .	December 7, .	5	23	44	72	10·8	1	–	–	–	24	Yes	6 0 0
47	Ennis, . .	December 12, .	–	33	83	116	11·8	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
48	Ennistymon, .	December 9, .	–	113	41	154	10·	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
49	Killadysert, .	December 9, .	–	65	85	150	11·2	–	–	–	–	30	No	–
50	Kilrush, . .	December 3, .	–	156	72	228	10·2	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
51	Scariff, . .	October 21, .	13	32	85	130	10·8	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
52	Tulla, . . .	November 8, .	3	53	81	137	10·8	–	–	–	–	51	No	–
	CORK.													
53	Bandon, . .	December 17, .	–	19	23	42	12·3	–	–	–	–	29	Yes	–
54	Bantry, . .	November 5, .	8	24	45	77	10·8	18	–	1	–	18	Yes	–
55	Castletown, .	October 29, .	5	26	15	46	10·5	5	–	4	–	24	Yes	–
56	*Clonakilty.*													
57	Cork, . . .	November 7, .	25	91	198	314	11·	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
58	Dunmanway, .	October 19, .	–	16	26	42	11·	6	–	–	2	1	No	2 0 0

* A man who had a scientific knowledge of agriculture, although farm did not strike me as very well managed.

and Prison Schools.—Province of ULSTER—*continued.*

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist.		Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.	Number of Boys who left House during year.		Number who have returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Salary.	Has he been Trained as such?		As Apprentices.	As Farm Servants.		
				£ s.				
Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, and onions,	None	Master	No	No acct.	–	–	–	Sewed muslin produced £5 6*s.*
Cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, onions, and grass,	–	Teacher	No	47 0	–	47	3	Teacher attempts to give scientific instruction in farming.
Oats, potatoes, mangels, turnips, parsnips, &c.	Pony	Master*	Yes	40 0	–	29	5	Had a farm of 35½ acres, with 19 cows and 20 pigs; ordered to be given up. Farm in November will be only 4½ acres.
Oats, barley, potatoes, and green crops,	None	Teacher	No	32 15	–	29	9	Farm profits, £16 2*s.*; weaving, £16 13*s.*
Wheat, oats, and green crops, .	–	Master	No	No acct.	–	11	1	Few children in house.
Farm worked chiefly by adults, .	–	Master	No	No acct.	–	18	1	No instruction beyond work to boys.
Mangels, cabbage, potatoes, turnips, and carrots,	10 pigs	Master	No	No acct.	–	40	5	Farm profits in 1852, £101 7*s.* Milch and stall cattle kept; also pigs.
Mangels, grass, cabbage, oats, carrots, and onions,	None	Agt. £40	Yes	No acct.	–	12	1	No theoretical instruction to boys.

MUNSTER.

Green crops, ...	None	Teacher	No	10 14	–	12	–	
Farm entered on in July, 1853, only; no crop yet grown,	–	Teacher	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
When I visited in 1849, there was a large farm,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*No juvenile industry.*
No farm; *no juvenile industry of any kind,*	–	–	–	–	85	300	–	
There is a farm on which 30 of the boys work 3 hours daily area or particulars not stated,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No farm; *no juvenile industry of any kind.*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No farm; *no juvenile industry of any kind.*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
A field adjoining; crops not stated,	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	
Turnips, carrots, potatoes, and corn; area not stated,	–	Teacher	No	No acct.	22	15	–	Teacher absent the day of visit.
Area, crops, &c. not stated; there is some land,	–	Teacher	No	25 11	–	30	20	
Area not stated; green crops and vegetables,	–	Teacher	No	49 11	–	4	–	Farm profit £19 11*s.*; weaving £16 5*s.*; tailoring £13 15*s.*
No juvenile industry.† When I last visited there was a capstan-mill worked by boys,	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	Thirty-five enlisted last year.
Is worked by adults only, . .	–	Steward	No	4 0	8	40	10	Profits by tailoring £4.

† Head Master states that 50 boys attend the Industrial (Trades') Department daily.

APPENDIX F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School. *	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation.		
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		A.	R.	P.
		1853.														
59	Fermoy, . .	November 16, .	6	40	27	73	10·2	–	–	–	–	63	No	10	0	0
60	Kanturk, . .	October 18, .	–	68	142	210	10·8	14	10	–	–	–	–	–		
61	Kinsale, . .	December 8, 9, .	–	28	30	58	11·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
62	Macroom, . .	December 7, .	13	56	22	89	9·1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–		
63	Mallow, . .	December 23, .	–	46	24	70	10·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
64	Middleton, . .	November 22, 30,	–	58	78	136	11·4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
65	Millstreet, . .	October 10, .	4	23	17	54	9·9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
66	Mitchelstown, .	December 8, .	–	35	36	71	11·7	–	–	–	–	71	–	11	0	0
67	Skibbereen, .	October 27, .	38	–	46	84	9·3	–	–	9	–	40	Yes	5	0	0
68	Skull, . .	November 18, .	–	6	8	14	11·	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	4	0	0
69	Youghal, . .	October 5, 6, .	32	45	24	101	9·4	–	–	–	–	48	–	–		
		KERRY.														
70	Cahirciveen, .	December 3, .	–	30	42	72	10·	7	–	–	–	–	–	–		
71	Ding'le, . .	December 13, 14.	–	45	50	95	10·0	–	–	–	–	17	No	21	0	0
72	Kenmare, . .	November 12, .	12	58	63	133	10·5	–	–	–	–	20	Yes	–		
73	Killarney, . .	October 11, 12, .	–	30	93	123	12·	13	10	21	–	–	–	–		
74	Listowel, . .	November 7, 8, .	–	114	46	160	10·	–	–	–	–	32	Yes	29	0	0
75	Tralee, . .	October 27, 28, .	7	194	140	341	10·7	–	–	–	–	28	Yes	1	3	0
		LIMERICK.														
76	Croom, . .	November 14, .	8	45	62	115	12·9	4	5	10	1	–	–	–		
77	Glin, . .	December 19, 20,	14	57	45	116	12·	3	–	–	–	–	–	–		
78	Kilmallock, .	December 12, 13,	27	80	146	253	12·8	12	9	7	2	84	Yes	30	0	0
79	Limerick, . .	Dec. 16, 17, 19,	21	186	255	462	11·	40	40	78	87	–	–	–		
80	Newcastle, . .	December 2, 6, .	20	99	60	179	12·2	22	12	5	18	20	Yes	20	0	0
81	Rathkeale, . .	October 10, 11, .	–	23	44	67	9·6	8	7	14	3	67	Yes	25	0	0
		TIPPERARY.														
82	Borrisokane,†															
83	Carrick-on-Suir, .	December 30, .	24	45	21	90	8·7	12	9	–	–	50	Yes	–		
84	Cashel, . .	November 5, .	8	114	81	203	10·7	4	8	–	–	120	Yes	25	0	0
85	Clogheen, . .	December 13, .	37	51	24	112	8·8	–	–	–	–	76	Yes	–		
86	Clonmel, . .	January 2, '54, .	23	94	89	206	9·7	19	19	–	–	100	Yes	43	0	0
87	Nenagh, . .	January 21, '54,	8	96	48	152	9·3	8	6	5	2	24	Yes	7	0	0
88	Roscrea, . .	September 30, .	1	47	15	63	9·3	–	–	–	–	30	Yes	5	0	0
89	Thurles, . .	September 26, 27,	8	64	84	156	10·7	7	4	4	11	20	No	2	1	0

* When I visited, in January, 1853, there was a small farm upon which the boys worked.

and Prison Schools.—Province of MUNSTER—*continued.*

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist. Salary.	Agriculturist. Has he been Trained as such?	Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.	Number of Boys who left House during year. As Apprentices.	Number of Boys who left House during year. As Farm Servants.	Number who have returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s.				
Farm a mile from school; green crops,	None	Teacher	No	No acct.	75	20	11	
No farm; tailoring and shoemaking only.	–	–	–	–	73	–	6	
*No farm; no trades; *no industry*,	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	
No farm: tailoring only, . .	–	–	–	–	–	15	18	
No industrial training of any kind,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Present farm about to be given up, and one taken nearer house,	–	–	–	57 5	–	–	–	Profits by manufactures; *no juvenile industry now except capstan mill.*
No farm; *no juvenile industry*, .	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	
Rotation of green crops, . .	–	Steward	No	No acct.	–	24	7	
Turnips, cabbage, carrots, and onions,	–	Teacher	No	No acct.	2	33	–	Boys employed since April, 1853, only.
Oats, potatoes, and green crops; is worked by the able-bodied,	–	Master	No	–	–	28	5	Farm profits £13 9*s.* 11*d.* for last year; *no juvenile industry.*
Corn and green crops; area of farm not given,	–	Steward	No	No acct.	18	8	1	
Land is said to be worked, but not by boys,	–	Steward	No	–	7	–	–	
Flax (4 acres), and green crops,	–	Stw. £26	No	120 5	10	100	15	
Area not stated; farm nearly a mile from house,	–	Teacher	No	–	–	–	–	
Farm of 22 acres given up, .	–	–	–	552 0	62	–	–	Profit by weaving £252; tailoring £150; shoemaking £150.
Turnips, oats, flax and vegetables,	–	Stw. £30	No	120 1	–	112	52	See detailed notes.
Turnips, onions, and cabbage, .	–	Teacher	No	25 6	26	95	19	
No farm; 20 at trades, and 65 break stones,	–	–	–	No acct.	10	20	–	Little juvenile industry.
No farm; only industry 3 boys at tailoring,	–	–	–	–	–	35	5	
Grain and green crops; farm well worked,	–	Agt. £50	Yes	384 2	21	56	18	Profits by tailoring £89 14*s.* 2*d.*; weaving £62 5*s.* 4*d.*; baking £108 19*s.* 8*d.*; shoemaking £88 11*s.* This refers to all males under 21 years.
No farm; ten trades are taught to 245 boys.	–	–	–	2245 11	56	43	14	General industry £2,245 11*s.*
Green crops, flax, corn, & vetches,	–	Agt. £40	Yes	No acct.	11	35	9	Farm extremely well conducted.
Green & grain crops; four-course rotation,	–	Agt.	Yes	70 0	15	–	–	Farm profit £70; trades and embroidery £230.
Chiefly oats and green crops; contents not noted,	Cows	Steward	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
Green crops and vegetables, also grass; no rotation,	None	Agt. £50	Yes	No acct.	21	200	70	
Content of farm not reported; land poor and bad; onions, cabbage, potatoes and turnips,	–	Agt.	Yes	No acct.	–	2	1	Tincurry farm given up.
Oats, turnips, carrots, parsnips, peas, cabbage, onions, & grass; no rotation as yet,	–	Agt. £70	Yes	105 0	12	–	6	Farm recently entered on; profit on 20 acres under tillage £105.
Potatoes, turnips, and house vegetables; no rotation,	–	Stw. £28	No	1000 0	24	36	6	
Onions, mangels, turnips, and vegetables,	–	Master	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
Green crops and flax; year's profit £27,	–	Master	No	1600 0	12	10	2	*See* Industrial Account, App. G.

† School not in operation when visited.

APPENDIX F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workho

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		
90	Tipperary, . .	January 19, '54,	–	113	128	241	11·5	10	14	6	17	50	Yes	9 C
	WATERFORD.													
91	Dungarvan, .	November 2, '53,	–	63	49	112	10·8	12	6	5	6	85	Yes	14 2
92	Kilmacthomas, .	November 23, .	3	19	20	42	9·8	–	–	–	–	42	No	15 C
93	Lismore, . .	September 27, 28,	32	51	35	118	9 6	–*	–	–	–	–	Yes	–
94	Waterford, . .	Nov. 22, 28, 29,	–	88	101	189	10·9	14	15	1	–	97	No	6 1

PROVINCE

95	CARLOW. *Carlow.*	1853.												
	DUBLIN.													
96	Balrothery, .	October 10, .	–	23	32	55	11·1	6	4	–	1	–	No	23
97	Dublin, North,† .	June 9, 10, .	–	–	–	–	–	36	50	20	14	50	Yes	6 0
98	Dublin, South,† .	July 4, 11, 12, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	No	–
99	Rathdown, . .	July 25, . .	15	30	3	48	11·3	10	11	7	–	31	Yes	6 0
	KILDARE.													
100	Athy, . . .	October 11, 12, .	12	61	26	99	9·2	12	13	12	1	43	Yes	39
101	*Celbridge.*													
102	Naas, . . .	July 22, . .	10	58	49	117	10·	5	–	3	–	117	Yes	5 0
	KILKENNY.													
103	Callan, . .	December 22, .	13	46	64	123	10·2	8	5	7	–	20	No	16 0
104	Castlecomer, .	January, '54, .	–	2	2	4	11·	–	–	–	–	4	No	15 0
105	Kilkenny, . .	October 3, .	36	47	15	98	11·3	17	16	12	–	43	Yes	17 0
106	Thomastown, .	December 8, .	14	26	40	80	10·3	12	12	3	–	20	Yes	27 0
107	Urlingford, .	September 29, .	4	37	10	51	9·	–	–	–	–	22	Yes	14
	KING'S.													
108	Edenderry, .	August 5, . .	8	37	14	59	9·	6	4	–	2	31	No	8 0
109	*Parsonstown.*												No	
110	Tullamore, .	July 28, 29, .	10	85	91	186	10·2	12	10	14	2	–	Yes	–
	LONGFORD.													
111	Ballymahon, .	December 12, .	3	26	36	65	10·7	–	–	3	–	–	No	3
112	Granard, . .	October 24, .	28	38	38	104	9·	–	–	–	–	–	No	3
113	Longford, . .	October 24, .	18	23	7	48	7·7	5	–	1	2	–	No	7
	LOUTH.													
114	Ardee, . .	December 13, .	–	28	35	63	11·5	25	10	–	–	20	No	3
115	Drogheda, . .	October 4, .	6	19	39	64	10 8	–	–	–	–	–	No	–

* No note taken.

ıd Prison Schools.—Province of MUNSTER—*continued.*

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist. Salary.	Has he been Trained as such?	Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.	Number of Boys who left House during year. As Apprentices.	As Farm Servants.	Number who have returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
				£ s.				
reen crops; a four-course rotation	None	Agt. £30	Yes	–	14	30	–	No time to see farm; *see* Industrial Accounts, Appendix G.
A rotation of crops, . . .	Horse and ass	£40, rat. and res.	Yes	65 0	–	15	–	Report on farm favourable.
Farm only come into operation; house recently opened,	None	£20 and rations	Yes	No acct.	–	–	–	
Chiefly green crops, . . .	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	
Cabbage, turnips, beet, mangels, &c.,	–	£26 and rations	No	No acct.	–	6	–	Farm tolerably well managed.

EINSTER.

Oats, 7 acres; meadow, 4 acres; green crops—some sold,	None	£4 & rations,	No	No acct.	–	–	–	Farm not worked by boys.
Green and garden crops; all consumed in house,	–	£35 & rations,	Yes	†	–	–	–	Farm at Drumcondra very well managed.
No industrial training of any kind,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boys' Sheds are out at Dolphin's Bn.
Content not noted; crops consumed in house,	–	15*s.* per week	No	No acct	–	–	–	Steward not competent.
Corn and hay; crop sold for £196,	–	£20, ratns., and apartments	Yes	No acct.	–	20	–	Agriculturist well qualified, only recently appointed.
Onions, carrots, mangels, and turnips,	–	7*s.* per week and rations	No	No acct.	–	25	5	Steward not qualified to teach.
		7*s.* 6*d.* pr.w.	No	No acct.	11	8	–	
Farm under grass, only entered on; house recently opened,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Turnips, potatoes, mangel, .	–	£20	Yes	No acct.	–	32	10	
Farm not yet brought into cultivation,	–	–	–	–	1	17	12	New house; no Agriculturist yet appointed.
Oats, 4 acres; being drained 1¼ acre; potatoes, ½ acre; green crops, 1¼ acre; onions, 1 acre; tap-roots, 1¾ acres,	–	Master	No	No acct.	4	–	–	Farm recently entered on; master well fitted to direct and work it.
Turnips, mangels, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, and onions,	–	Master	No	No	–	–	–	Farm doing well.
A small plot of land worked by adults,	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	*Little industrial training.*
Not yet enclosed or tilled; house recently opened,	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	
Worked by adults only; *no industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	70	12	
Worked by adults only; scarcely any *industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	13	86	21	
Vegetables for house, . .	–	Master	No	–	–	–	–	
Boys sweep the yards and crush sand for scouring,	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	*No industrial training.*

† No returns.

APPENDIX F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhous

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		A. R.
		1853.												
116	Dundalk, . .	November 11, .	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	24	No	2 2
	MEATH.													
117	Dunshaughlin, .	October 5, .	6	13	5	24	9·5	–	–	–	–	–	No	4 0
118	Kells, . .	December 15, .	8	19	38	65	10·2	–	–	–	–	–*	No	–
119	Navan, . .	November 30, .	–	33	34	67	11·4	2	3	2	–	–	No	–
120	Oldcastle, . .	October 20, .	–	26	36	62	10·6	–	–	–	–	21	No	–
121	Trim, . .	July 21, . .	2	35	45	82	10·8	7	6	3	–	–	No	–
	QUEEN'S.													
122	Abbeyleix, . .	October 13, .	2	29	15	46	9·4	5	5	3	5	20	Yes	26 1
123	Donaghmore,† .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	2 2
124	Mountmelick, .	July 27, . .	7	87	48	142	9·8	–	–	–	–	–	No	1 0
	WESTMEATH.													
125	Athlone, . .	May 20, . .	6	105	120	231	10·5	5	1	1	–	–	No	–
126	Castletowndelvin,‡		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	12 0
127	Mullingar, . .	Sept. 23, & Oct. 18,	9	71	122	202	11·	4	1	9	–	–	No	3 0
	WEXFORD.													
128	Enniscorthy, .	December 2, .	6	49	52	107	10·4	16	11	14	–	66	Yes	35 0
129	*Gorey.*													
130	New Ross, . .	December 8, .	3	42	80	125	11·6	18	8	–	–	30	No	12 0
131	Wexford, . .	November 7, 8,	17	50	93	160	10·8	18	17	–	–	39	No	13 0
	WICKLOW.													
132	*Baltinglass.*													
133	Rathdrum, .	December 12, .	4	29	29	62	10·6	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
134	Shillelagh, . .	December 16, .	–	40	35	75	9·3	6	3	–	–	48	No	25 0

PROVINCE O

	GALWAY.	1853.												
135	*Ballinasloe.*													
136	Clifden, . .	June 27, . .	4	16	31	51	10·9	2	–	–	–	–	No	–
137	Galway, . .	June 30, . .	36	152	207	395	10·6	–	–	–	–	100	Yes	25 0
138	Glenamaddy, .	January 13 '54, .	14	12	19	45	9·2	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
139	Gort, . . .	Nov. 7, 8, 9, '53,	9	41	85	135	11·4	18	6	8	–	50	No	15 0
140	Loughrea, . .	May 18, . .	–	59	81	140	11·2	9	6	5	1	24	No	14 0
141	Mountbellew, .	May 16, . .	–	35	36	71	10·9	8	1	6	–	21	Yes	–
142	Oughterard, .	November 24, .	1	20	45	66	11·3	6	2	–	–	–	No	–

* In this and the three Unions which follow there are now School-farms, on which the boys are trained to agricultural labo
carried out by the Guardians. Since the close of last year other Unions have also introduc

and Prison Schools.—Province of LEINSTER—*continued.*

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist.		Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.	Number of Boys who left House during year.		Number who have returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Salary.	Has he been Trained as such?		As Apprentices.	As Farm Servants.		
				£ s.				
Green crops; consumed in house,	None	Teacher	No	36 17	–	2	–	
Content not noted; a crop of flax; *boys do no work,*	–	Master	–	–	8	6	2	*No industrial training.*
There is a portion of land, but tilled by adults only; *no industrial training for the boys,*	–	–	–	–	26	12	–	
There is a portion of land, but tilled by adults only; *little industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	20	10	–	
No industrial training,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
A small strip round house; *boys do not work it; little industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Oats, potatoes, green crops, and flax; no rotation,	–	£28	No	70 0	–	27	2	Boys at School and on farm alternate days; Steward not competent to teach.
Worked by adults; *little industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Worked by adults; *no industrial instruction,*	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	
No land; *no industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Farm not yet tilled,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mangels, turnips, onions, and parsnips; *boys do no farm work,*	–	Master	–	–	–	–	–	Only 14 of 202 boys work.
Green crops and flax,	–	£45	No	–	30	3	–	Farm reported as well managed; *see* Industrial Accounts, Appendix G. Cows formerly kept, but now given up.
Common system and vegetable garden,	–	£20 and rations	No	–	–	1	4	
Rotation followed,	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	
			–	–	20	10	–	
No land; *no industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	A farm is about to be taken.
A regular rotation,	–	£38 and rations	–	–	7	15	2	

CONNAUGHT.

No land; *no industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	
Turnips, 6 acres Irish; flax, 1 acre; mangel, 2 acres; cabbage, 2 acres; barley, 1 acre; potatoes, 1 acre; vetches, onions, and part not sowed,	Horse & mule,	Steward £35 & rations	No	80 0	–	–	–	The Dangan Farm is about two miles from the Workhouse, and there the boys lived, but they have since been removed to the main house. There is a garden of about 3 acres attached to the main house.
No species of industrial training,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Green crops,	–	Steward	No	No acct.	–	20	–	
Barley and oats, green crops and vegetables,	–	Steward £12	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
Made no note of area; small farm; house not long open,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No land; *little industrial training,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

The organization of the industrial branches for the young was suggested by Mr. Hunter, our Inspector, and whose views are
uvenile industry. † Schools not yet in operation. ‡ Schools only lately opened.

APPENDIX F.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Boys *Present in School* on day of Inspection.					Number of Boys employed as					Is Farm connected with National Board?	Extent of Land available for Cultivation.
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers.	In other Trades.	On Farm.		A. R. P.
		1853.												
143	Portumna, . .	December 16, .	5	29	21	55	9·6	–	–	6	–	8	No	8 2 39
144	Tuam, . .	December 9, .	9	46	49	104	10·	40	30	15	–	12	No	2 0 0
	Leitrim.													
145	Carrick-on-Shan.,	October 26, .	3	38	14	55	9·8	1	–	–	–	8	No	4 0 0
146	Manorhamilton,	December 12, 14,	4	20	9	33	9·5	–	–	–	–	–	No	10 0 0
147	Mohill, . .	October 25, .	–	21	8	29	9·9	7	–	–	–	–	No	2 2 0
	Mayo.													
148	Ballina, . .	November 3, .	–	19	29	–	11·	7	–	–	–	–	Yes	25 0 0
149	Ballinrobe, .	November 14, 16,	13	31	51	95	10·5	6	–	4	–	16	Yes	1 3 0
150	Belmullet, . .	December 7, .	–	14	7	21	8·	–	–	–	–	5	Yes	4 0 0
151	Castlebar, . .	November 30, .	6	15	22	43	11·2	12	–	–	–	6	No	2 0 0
152	Claremorris, .	November 2, 3,	25	47	15	87	8 42	20	–	–	–	–	No	–
153	Killala, . .	November 5, .	17	23	37	77	10·	3	–	–	–	9	No	6 2 0
154	Newport, . .	June 21, 22, .	36	28	38	102	8·3	21	10	–	–	–	No	4 0 0
155	Swineford, . .	October 20, .	10	38	20	68	10·	2	–	–	–	32	No	8 0 0
156	Westport, . .	June 23, . .	1	35	60	96	11·	4	–	–	–	40	No	5 0 0
	Roscommon.													
157	Boyle, . .	October 31, .	2	15	18	35	10·4	3	–	–	–	20	No	6 0 0
158	Castlerea, . .	December 6, .	–	27	20	47	10·4	4	–	–	–	30	No	12 0 0
159	Roscommon, .	May 25, . .	–	53	76	129	11·3	7	–	–	2	19	No	1 1 0
160	Strokestown, .	November 10, .	–	22	24	46	10·4	7	1	–	–	24	Yes	25 0 0
	Sligo.													
161	Dromore, West, .	November 3, .	1	12	4	17	9·6	–	–	–	–	–	No	–
162	Sligo, . .	November 2, .	6	26	17	49	9·7	–	–	–	–	–	No	1 3 10
163	Tobercurry, .	December 16, .	3	9	5	17	11·2	–	–	–	–	–	No	6 0 0

and Prison Schools.—Province of CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Workhouse Farm.								
Chief Crops Grown.	Live Stock.	Agriculturist. Salary.	Agriculturist. Has he been Trained as such?	Profits and Savings by Juvenile Industry of all kinds during past year.	Number of Boys who have left House during year. As Apprentices.	Number of Boys who have left House during year. As Farm Servants.	Number who returned to House.	OBSERVATIONS.
		£		£ s.				
No system of cropping yet laid down,	None	Teacher	Yes	10 0	–	–	–	
A garden; no rotation,	–	–	–	32 7	30	–	–	
Garden culture,	–	Teacher	Yes	No acct.	2	7	–	
Not worked by boys; *no industry for them,*	–	Master	No	No acct.	2	22	–	
Except seven as tailors, *no industry whatever,*	–	–	–	No acct.	–	19	–	
Farm 1 mile from house; vacated by children two years since; those from 15 to 20 years of age work it,	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	Scarcely any Industrial training for boys.
Potatoes and vegetables,	–	–	–	No acct.	12	20	–	
Wheat, oats, barley, and green crops,	–	Teacher	No	20 0	–	10	–	
Kitchen garden,	–	Teacher	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
Tailoring the only industry,	–	–	–	–	20	30	–	
Turnips, 1 acre; cabbage, 1 acre; hay, 1½ acres; other green crops, 1 acre,	–	Steward £15 and rations,	No	No acct.	–	12	–	
Land not yet brought into culture; trades and stonebreaking are the only employments,	–	–	–	No acct.	5	10	–	House not long open.
Green crops,	–	Stw. £26	No	100 0	4	25	–	
Green crops,	–	Teacher	No	No acct.	6	20	–	
Oats, turnips, onions, potatoes, cabbage, and carrots,	–	Master	No	No acct.	–	30	–	
Potatoes, turnips, cabbage; no rotation,	–	Master	No	No acct.	–	13	–	
Content not noted; farm small; *little industrial training,*	–	Asst. M.	No	No acct.	–	–	–	
Farm reported on by Agricultural Sub-Inspector,	–	Master	No	–	1	30	–	
No industrial employment of any kind,	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	House recently opened.
A kitchen garden; no industrial training for boys.	–	Asst. M.	No	No acct.	37	20	–	
Not tilled as yet; house open since June only,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	

Appendix G.—Specimens of Summaries of Industrial Accounts in Four Unions.

1.—Thurles Union.—Industrial Report for the period commencing 25th March, 1850, and ending 29th September, 1852, showing at the Debtor side the Value of Clothing and Materials on hands, and all sums paid for the Industrial Employment of the Inmates; and at the Credit side the Value of Clothing and Materials on hands on the 29th September, 1852, as also a Return of the Value of Work produced by the employment of the Inmates during that period.

1850.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
March 25.	To Value of Clothing on hands this date, as per Clothing Book,	1,407	10	7
"	" Value of Clothing Materials on hands, as per Clothing Material Book,	115	12	11
Sept. 29.	" Cash paid for Clothing purchased from 25th March, 1850, to 29th September, 1850, as per Ledger,	740	4	3
1852.				
Sept. 29.	" Cash paid for Flax, Wool, Cotton, Tow, Leather, Thread, and all things necessary for Manufacturing same, as per Ledger,	991	1	3*
"	" Cash paid for Calico purchased from 29th September, 1850, to 29th September, 1852, as per Ledger,	67	0	0
"	" Cash paid for Timber Oak Logs, as per Ledger,	142	8	0
"	" Cash paid for Iron, as per Ledger,	20	13	5
"	" Cash paid for Sheet Iron, Tin, &c., as per Ledger,	85	11	1
"	" Cash paid for Agricultural Seeds, Implements, &c., as per Ledger,	68	17	4
"	" Wages of Master Tailor, Shoemaker, Weaver, Baker, Carpenter, Tin Worker, Smith, Nailer, and Miller, during this period, as per Ledger,	578	13	7
		£4,217	11	10
	" Balance, being the Total Savings,	3,748	1	9¾
	Total,	£7,965	13	7¼

1852.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 29.	By Value of Clothing on hands this date, as per Clothing Material Book,	1,505	11	0
"	" Value of Clothing Materials on hands this date, as per Clothing Materials' Book,	240	3	10
"	" Clothing distributed to 2,457 persons, being the average weekly number (as per Relief List) during this period, at 10s. per head per year, being a third less than the sum usually charged, viz., 3½d. per week,	3,071	5	0
"	" Goods sold, as per lodgment with Treasurers of Union,	203	1	10½
"	" Debts due for Goods sold, as per Sales Book, to this date,	86	2	0¾
"	" Credit claimed for one year's maintenance of 140 persons taught Trades in the House, who are now pursuing those trades outside, at £3 10s. per head,*	490	0	0
"	" 481,239 four pound loaves of Bread, baked in the house, (as per Provision Check Account) during this period, at ½d. per 4 lb. loaf, being the savings effected from baking in the Workhouse,	1,002	11	7
"	" Value of Work done in Carpentry and Coopering department, including materials, as per account,	526	13	11½
"	" of Work done in Smithery and Nailer's department, as per account,	81	6	10½
"	" of Work done in Tin Ware department, as per account,	216	2	6½
"	" of produce of Farm, as used and sold for benefit of Union, as per account,	207	13	11½
"	" of permanent Improvements,	81	0	0
"	" of Timber and Implements in Carpentry and Coopering department, on hands this date,	12	0	0
"	" of Tin and Implements on hands this date,	7	0	0
"	" of Iron and Implements, in Smithery and Nailer's department, on hands this date,	8	0	0
"	" of Implements in Weaving department,	28	0	0
"	" of Crochet and Fancy Work on hands this date,	12	7	0
"	" of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, on hands this date, as handed over for sale,	43	16	8
"	" of Ready-made Clothes, on hands this date, as handed over for sale,	51	9	7
"	" of Table Linen on hands, 148 yards and 118 Towels, as handed over for sale,	14	6	5
"	" 205¼ Tons of Indian Corn, Wheat, Barley, and Egyptian Meal, ground to this date, at 7s. 6d. per ton,	77	1	3
		£7,965	13	7¼

* Each of those persons were, on an average, four years in the House, and consequently cost the Union the large sum of £2,240.

So far as we have been able to judge from the Books laid before us, we believe the above account to be correct; and we anticipate a much larger average return of profit and saving to the Union in the half year ending 25th March, 1853.

George Ryan, D.L.
William Armstrong, J.P.
John Russell, J.P.
Joseph Hanley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Industrial Committee.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your directions I beg to submit the Industrial Report for the past half-year, ending 25th March, from which you will find that your efforts to advance the interests of the rate-payers, and at the same time benefit the inmates of this institution, have been attended with signal success. It is now three years since you commenced your labours; at that time you had all the trades that are now being carried on here to organize—you had insubordination and vice to suppress—and the extent to which you have succeeded will be best understood from the fact that, up to the 25th March last, the large number of 244 young persons, of both sexes, have been taught trades, and are now become useful members of society outside your Workhouse.

In the last report which was laid before you, you found the cash saving, from all sources, to amount to £3,748 1*s.* 9*d.*—this was for the previous two and a half years; and from the present return you will find the total saving to be £845 14*s.* 1½*d.*; you will also find from the present return that £417 3*s.* 6*d.* was the value of stock on hands at the commencement of the half-year; and that £307 16*s.* 9½*d.* was the total sum expended in the purchase of all matters received into the House for manufacturing purposes during the same period.

At the credit side you will find that goods to the amount of £366 19*s.* 8½*d.* has been sold within the half-year—that clothing to the amount of £547 7*s.** has been distributed to clothe your inmates—that goods to the value of £339 6*s.* 3*d.* have been returned to store to clothe your emigrants, to supply your inmates with bread, at a low price, to provide carpenters' and coopers' work of all kinds, tin and sheet iron work, smiths' and nailers' work, vegetables, &c., while the value of stock remaining at the close of the half-year amount to the sum of £317 2*s.* 1½*d.* The items at the debtor side of the account, as contrasted with corresponding credit, at the credit side, are all very striking, showing, as they do, the advantage of carrying on manufactures. But the *seven pounds something* paid for crochet, thread, and needles, as contrasted with the credit, £82 11*s.* received for crochet work, should stimulate renewed exertion to foster and encourage this branch of industry.

When I shall have the pleasure of laying before you my next Industrial Report, I will be able to point out to you the names of at least 250 young girls who have left, and are leaving the house daily, and who may be found lucratively employed either at the Presentation Convent, at Inch House, or at Castlefogerty.

Those facts, gentlemen, I thought it desirable to bring prominently before you.

I have the honour to remain,

Your most obedient servant,

Thomas Ryan, *Master.*

* The clothing of the inmates did not cost the Union any thing for the past year and a half.

Industrial Report for Half-year ending 25th March, 1853.

Dr. Value of Clothing, Raw Material, and other Goods on Hands on the 29th Sept. 1852; and all Sums paid for Clothing and Materials purchased in the Half-year.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1852.							
Sept. 29.	To Value of Clothing Materials on hands, as per C.M. Book,	240	3	10			
"	" of Timber and Implements in Carpentry Department,	12	0	0			
"	" of Tin and Implements in Tin Ware Department,	7	0	0			
"	" of Iron and Implements in Smithery and Nailers' Department,	8	0	0	417	3	6
"	" of Implements in Weaving Department,	28	0	0			
"	" of Crochet and Fancy Work on hands,	12	7	0			
"	" of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, on hands,	43	16	8			
"	" of Table Linen and Towels, on hands,	14	6	5			
"	" of Ready-made Clothing, on hands,	51	9	7			
"	"	3	10	7			
Dec.	8. To Cash paid for 77 lbs. of Cotton,	0	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" for Canvas and Warping,						
1853.							
Jan.	4. " for 412 lbs. of Cotton,	11	3	2			
"	" for 702 lbs. of Cotton Warps and Weft,	30	9	1			
Jan.	18. " for 175 lbs. of Flannel Yarn,	10	18	9			
March	1. " for 85 lbs. of Cotton Warps,	3	10	10	105	3	5
"	" for Canvas on Packages,	0	2	3			
March	5. " for 8 Steel Reeds in Half-year,	1	11	6			
"	" for 2 pair Worsted Geers,	0	11	8			
"	" for Looms, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Oil, Dressing Frieze, Ticken, &c., in Half-year,	28	15	0			
"	" for Flax bought in Half-year, as per account,	14	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
Sept. 29, to Mar. 25.	" P. Ryan for $963\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Leather, as per account,	47	8	10	55	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
"	" for Shoemakers' Findings, as per account,	8	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" for Tailors' Thread, Needles, Thimbles, &c.,	4	10	10			
"	" for Timber and Implements, as per account,	32	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" for Tin, Sheet Iron, Solder, Implements, &c.	13	8	$11\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" for Iron in Smithery Department,	6	16	1			
"	" for Rod Iron in Nailers' Department,	2	9	2			
"	" for Oak Logs, Hoops, &c., in Coopering Department,	10	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	146	19	1
"	" for Straw in Half-year,	11	4	0			
"	" for Sewing Thread, Needles, Scissors, Thimbles,	6	17	$10\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" for Crochet Reels, Needles, &c., in Half-year,	7	12	7			
"	" for 3,397 yards of Calico bought in Half-year,	49	18	7			
"	" for 14 lbs. Worsted bought in Half-year,	1	3	4			
	Cash to Balance Credit Side,				£725	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	Being the Total Saving,				845	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	Total,				£1,570	15	1

Cr. Goods Manufactured, Sold, and remaining on Hands the 25th of March, 1853.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1853.							
March 25.	By Goods Sold in Embroidery Department,	82	11	0			
"	" in Woollen Goods do.	24	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" in Linen do.	8	8	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" in Tow Yarn do.	3	10	0			
"	" in Mixed Yarn do.	8	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" in Ready made Clothes do.	104	0	0	366	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$
"	" in Shoemaking do.	59	18	9			
"	" in Tin Ware do.	33	10	$8\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" in Raw Materials do.	3	17	$5\frac{1}{2}$			
"	" in Coopering do.	12	13	3			
"	" Cash received for old Rags sold,	14	0	0			
"	" for Manure sold,	10	6	0			
"	" Clothing distributed to 1,476 persons, being the average daily number relieved within the Half-year, 7s. 5d. per head, being $\frac{1}{2}$d. per head per day,				547	7	0
"	" 13 Suits of Clothes given to Emigrants and others as ordered by Board,				9	0	0
"	" 55,741 4 lb. Loaves, brown and white bread, baked in the Workhouse, as per P. Book, at $\frac{1}{2}$d. per 4 lb. loaf, being the estimated saving effected from baking in the Workhouse,				116	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Value of Work done in the Carpentry and Coopering Department for Establishment, including Materials, but independent of the Sales out of Coopering Department,				94	4	6
"	" Value of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done in Tinware Department, independent of the Sales for Establishment,				17	18	$0\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Value of Work done in Smithery Department, including Materials,				20	3	8
"	" Work done in Nailers' Department, 42,335 nails, sold,				5	7	2
"	" Produce of Farm, extent $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, viz.—Mangolds sold, £12 19s.; Flax, £4; used in House, £10 11s. 8d.,				27	10	8
"	" 308 yards of Felt used for Felting Sheds, at 7d. per yard,				8	19	8
"	" Permanent Improvements, such as making Sewers, Plastering, &c.				40	0	0
"	" Clothing Materials on hands, per C. M. Book, this date,				194	17	5
"	" Boots, Shoes, Woollen Goods, Linen Goods, Mixed Yarn Goods, &c., as handed over for Sale,				53	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Timber and Implements in Carpentry Department,				7	10	0
"	" Tinware and Implements in Tinware Department,				18	0	0
"	" Iron and Implements in Smithery and Nailers' do.,				4	15	0
"	" Implements in Weaving Department,				38	0	0
	Total,				£1,570	15	1

Examined the Debit Side of this Account and found it correct.
August 1, 1853. James Fogarty, *Clerk of Union.*

Examined and approved of.
George Ryan, D.L., *Chairman.*
John Russell, J.P.
Joseph Hanly.

Appendix G.—2. Tipperary Union.—Abstract showing the Industrial Employment of the Paupers, and the Profits derived thereby, during the Half-year ending September 29, 1853.

Weaving Department.

Cr.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
813 yards of Bengal stripe,	0	7½ per yard,	25	8	1½			
528¼ ,, Calico,	0	4 ,,	8	16	1			
649½ ,, Linen,	0	9 ,,	24	7	1½			
396 ,, Canvas,	0	8 ,,	13	4	0			
1096 ,, Tweed,	1	3 ,,	68	10	0			
322½ ,, Frieze,	2	6 ,,	40	6	3			
354½ ,, Flannel,	1	2 ,,	20	13	7			
45½ ,, Carpeting,	2	6 ,,	5	13	9			
59 Women's Handkerchiefs,	0	6 each,	1	9	6			
						208	8	5
4264¼								
Dr.								
907 lbs. of Wool,	20	0 per stone,	56	13	9			
160 ,, Wool,	22	6 ,,	11	5	0			
670 ,, Cotton,	1	0 per lb.	33	10	0			
489 ,, Flax,	8	0 per stone,	13	19	5			
365 ,, Tow,	3	6 ,,	4	11	3			
Cost of Tucking 322½ yards of Frieze,			2	3	2			
Cost of Oils and Colours,			4	5	3			
Salary and Rations of Master Weaver,			9	18	7			
						136	6	5
Nett Profit,						72	2	0

Shoemaking Department.

Cr.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
226 pair of Men's Clogs,	3	6 per pair,	39	11	0			
122 ,, Boys' ,,	2	0 ,,	12	4	0			
12 ,, Men's Shoes,	4	6 ,,	2	14	0			
15 ,, Women's ,,	3	6 ,,	2	12	6			
Repaired 943 pair of Clogs,	0	3 ,,	11	15	9			
,, 199 pair of Shoes,	0	10 ,,	8	5	10			
2 pair of Boys' Shoes,	3	0 ,,	0	6	0			
						77	9	1
Dr.								
Cost of Leather,			27	11	0			
,, Findings,			1	8	4			
,, Nails,			1	1	5			
,, Clog Soles,			9	8	6			
Salary of Master Shoemaker,			9	15	0			
						49	4	3
Nett Profit,						28	4	10

Tailoring Department.

Cr.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 Men's Coats,	8	4 each,	1	13	4			
209 Boys' ,,	6	0 ,,	62	14	0			
254 Men's Trousers,	5	0 ,,	63	10	0			
157 Boys' ,,	2	4 ,,	18	6	4			
34 ,, Waistcoats,	1	0 ,,	1	14	0			
41 Men's ,,	2	0 ,,	4	2	0			
230 Boys' Caps,	0	5 ,,	4	15	10			
12 Shoemakers' Aprons,	1	0 ,,	0	12	0			
Repaired 1,631 articles,	0	2 ,,	13	11	10			
						170	19	4
Dr.								
321½ yards of Frieze,	2	6 per yard,	40	3	9			
954 ,, Tweed,	1	3 ,,	59	12	6			
225 ,, Linen,	0	9 ,,	8	8	9			
46 lbs. of Drab Thread,	1	4 per lb.	3	1	4			
10 yards of Canvas,	0	8 per yard,	0	6	8			
37 ,, Calico,	0	4 ,,	0	12	4			
Salary of Master Tailor,			9	15	0			
						122	0	4
Nett Profit,						£48	19	0

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

APPENDIX G.—Abstract of Industrial Employment of Paupers—*con.*

FEMALE SEWING DEPARTMENT.

		s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CR.										
98	pair of Socks,	0	8	per pair,	3	5	4			
264	Girls' Bibs,	0	9	each,	9	18	0			
90	Women's Petticoats,	3	10	,,	17	5	0			
130	Boys' Shirts,	1	6	,,	9	15	0			
145	Girls' Frocks,	2	10	,,	20	10	10			
40	Bed Ticks,	7	5	,,	14	16	8			
74	Women's Wrappers,	3	0	,,	11	2	0			
97	Girls' Petticoats,	2	6	,,	12	2	6			
60	Women's Caps,	0	2	,,	0	10	0			
43	Bolster Cases,	0	6	,,	1	1	6			
34	Women's Aprons,	1	4	,,	2	5	4			
37	Women's Shifts,	2	6	,,	4	12	6			
58	Girls' ,,	1	0	,,	2	18	0			
	Received for Embroidery,				5	0	0			
	Repairs of the several articles of Clothing and Bedding,				40	0	0			
								155	2	8
DR.										
42	lbs. Sewing Thread,	8	6	per stone,	1	5	6			
36	lbs. Wool,	20	0	,,	2	5	0			
172	yards of Check,	0	4	per yard,	2	17	4			
417	,, Flannel,	1	2	,,	24	6	6			
418	,, Linen,	0	9	,,	15	13	6			
896	,, Bengal Stripe,	0	7½	,,	28	0	0			
410	,, Canvas,	0	8	,,	13	13	4			
427½	,, Calico,	0	4	,,	7	2	6			
								95	3	8
	Nett Profit,							59	19	0

CARPENTERING DEPARTMENT.

		s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CR.										
124	Coffins,	3	0	each,	18	12	0			
680	Brushes, handled,	0	2	,,	5	13	4			
376	Hammers, ,,	0	1	,,	1	11	4			
80	White-wash Brushes, handled,	0	2	,,	0	13	4			
51	Doors repaired,	–			2	12	10			
160	Stretchers ,,	–			4	10	0			
73	Press-beds ,,	–			1	4	6			
86	Windows ,,	–			1	18	6			
70	Forms ,,	–			2	2	6			
106	Wheelbarrows repaired,	–			4	19	0			
6	Covers of Boilers ,,	–			0	12	0			
2	New Doors and Frames,	20	0	,,	2	0	0			
7	New Wheelbarrows,	12	0	,,	4	4	0			
	Studding of a Drying-room,	–			1	0	0			
	Repairs of the Loft in Drying-room,	–			0	7	0			
2	Frames for Force Pump,	17	6	,,	1	15	0			
1	Store floored,	–			1	18	0			
2	Privies covered,	–			0	19	0			
1	Bed for Infirmary (Carrigan's),	–			0	15	0			
62	Small Shelves in Hospital,	–			0	7	9			
286	Thread Sticks,	0	2	,,	2	7	8			
1	Sentry Box,				1	6	6			
1	Bread Box,				0	16	0			
2	Looms changed,				1	15	0			
	Flooring of a Loft in Drying-room,				1	18	6			
	Flooring Tailors' Workshop,				7	5	9			
	Repairing a floor in School-room,				1	12	0			
1	Beam and Upright in ,,				1	17	6			
	Repairs of several other articles,				32	0	0			
								108	14	0
DR.										
	Cost of Timber,				14	10	0			
	Cost of Nails,				3	2	4			
	Cost of Oils and Paints,				0	7	8			
	Salary of Master Carpenter,				12	10	0			
								30	10	0
	Saving,							£78	4	0

APPENDIX G.—Abstract of Industrial Employment of Paupers—*con.*

BAKING DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CR.						
173,800 lbs. of Brown Bread, at 4¼*d.* per 4 lb. loaf,				769	8	6½
DR.						
Cost of 384 Bags Wholemeal,	422	0	0			
,, 186 Bags Egyptian Meal,	176	14	0			
,, Hops and Malt,	2	18	4			
,, Coals,	26	16	6			
,, Soiled Butter,	2	12	6			
,, Salt and Resin,	1	12	6			
,, Flour,	2	10	9			
Salary and Rations of Master Baker,	16	10	1			
				651	14	8
Nett Profit,				117	13	10½

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
Showing the Value of Crops raised from Farm.

	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
CR.						
26½ Tons of Carrots,	26	8	per ton,	35	0	0
83 ,, Turnips,	12	0	,,	49	16	0
14¼ ,, Parsnips,	40	0	,,	28	10	0
6¼ ,, Onions,	0	10	per stone,	41	13	4
5 ,, Mangels,	12	0	per ton,	3	0	0
Value of Vegetables returned to Workhouse,				13	19	0
Sale of Turnips and Cabbages,				8	3	8
				180	2	0
DR.						
11½ lbs. Onion Seed,	5	4	per lb.,	3	1	4
10 ,, Parsnip ,,	2	8	,,	1	6	3
12½ ,, Carrot ,,	2	8	,,	1	13	4
2 ,, Leek ,,	5	4	,,	0	10	8
16 ,, Turnip ,,	0	6	,,	0	8	0
11 oz. Cabbage ,,	0	4	per oz.,	0	3	8
16 ,, ,, ,,	0	3	,,	0	4	0
12 ,, Mangel,			per lb.,	0	0	9
250 Cubic yards of Manure,	1	0	per yard,	12	10	0
Rent of Farm,				15	18	3
Salary and Rations of Agriculturist,				39	17	2
				75	13	10
Profit,				104	8	2

BLIND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
Basket and Mat making.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CR.						
Sale of Mats,	3	2	6			
,, Baskets,	3	11	0			
Value of Mats in Store,	25	7	0			
,, Baskets ,,	1	11	0			
				33	11	6
DR.						
Cost of Coir,	5	4	8			
,, Minella,	3	0	0			
,, Twigs,	3	19	0			
,, Twine,	0	11	8			
Salary and Rations of Basketmaker,	8	2	1			
				20	17	5
Profit,				£12	14	1

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Weaving Department,	72	2	0	Baking Department,	117	13	10½
Shoemaking ,,	28	4	10	Basket-making ,,	12	14	1
Tailoring ,,	48	19	0	Agricultural ,,	104	8	2
Sewing ,,	59	19	0				
Carpentering ,,	78	4	0	Total,	£522	4	11½

Tipperary Workhouse, 10th Oct., 1853. JOHN FLOOD, *Master.*

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

APPENDIX G.—3. ENNISCORTHY UNION.

Extent of land under crops or garden cultivation, statute measure, 33A.
Rent of land per statute acre, £3.

Average No. of Persons employed on the Farm daily—

Above 15 years of age,	110
Under 15 years of age,	102
Total,	212

ABSTRACT OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER, 1852.

	£	s.	d.
1. Value of Stock on Hands, September 30, 1851,	208	3	0
Expenditure during the Year ending September 29, 1852:—			
2. Rent and Rates,	127	19	5
3. Cost of Seeds,	21	13	2
4. Cost of Implements,	17	14	0
5. Live Stock purchased,	214	12	7
6. Any other expenses,	77	8	9
7. Total Expenses, No. 2 to 6,	458	17	11
8. Total, No. 1 and 7,	667	0	11
Value of Produce, Year ending September, 1852:—			
1. Consumed in the Workhouse,	120	10	6
2. Amount received from sale of surplus Crop,	91	13	1
3. Amount received from sale of Live Stock,	132	18	4
4. Total, No. 1 to 3,	345	1	11
5. Value of Stock on Hands at close of the year,	438	13	6
6. Total, No. 4 and 5,	783	15	5
7. Profit on the year,	116	14	6

ABSTRACT OF WORKHOUSE MANUFACTURE ACCOUNT.

1. Value of Stock on Hands, September 30, 1851,	216	10	11
Expenditure during the Year ending September 29, 1852:—			
2. Cost of Tools,	16	3	6
3. Cost of raw Materials,	395	18	11
4. Cost of other necessary articles,	32	8	11
5. Total Expenses, No. 2 to 4,	444	11	4
6. Total, No. 1 and 5,	661	2	3
Value of Products, Year ending September 29, 1852.			
1. Made up Clothing used in Workhouse,	1,102	11	5
2. Value of Stock on Hands at close of the year,	241	14	9
3. Total, No. 1 and 2,	1,344	6	2
4. Profit on the year,	683	3	11

Average No. of Persons employed daily—

Above 15 years of age—Males,	25
,, ,, Females,	150
Under 15 years of age—Males,	60
,, ,, Females,	80
Total,	315

Appendix G.—4. Ballymoney Union.—Farm Account.

For the Crop of 1852–3, ending 25th March, 1853.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1852.							1852.						
March 26. To 4 Cows on hand at commencement of year, valued at	30	0	0				March 26. By Amount received for Oats,	4	0	6			
,, ,, 1 Horse,	7	0	0				,, ,, ,, for Onions,	18	0	6			
,, ,, 14 Pigs,	14	0	0				,, ,, ,, for Mangels, Turnips, &c.	13	9	1			
,, ,, Hay and Mangels,	3	2	6				,, ,, ,, for 3 Cows sold,	25	16	0			
				54	2	6	,, ,, ,, for 4 Calves sold,	2	5	0			
,, ,, Amount paid for Seeds, Manure, &c.,	15	15	9				,, ,, ,, for Pork sold,	69	13	8			
,, ,, Paid for Feeding Stuffs (Bran, Hay, &c.)	38	5	11½								133	4	9
,, ,, Amount paid for Farming Implements,	1	3	7				,, ,, 2,783 gallons of Sweet Milk from Workhouse Cows, at 5½*d.*,	61	9	1			
,, ,, Paid for Sundries,	3	6	5				,, ,, Vegetables consumed in House for the last 12 months,	7	16	0			
				58	11	8½	,, ,, Onions consumed same time,	6	16	6			
,, ,, Paid for 3 Cows,	27	10	0				,, ,, Pigs' Steaks,	0	6	8			
,, ,, 5 young Pigs,	2	12	7				,, ,, 88 cwt. of Straw, used in beds,	4	0	0			
,, ,, Service of Bull and Boar,	0	18	6				,, ,, 199 cwt. of Potatoes, at 2*s.* 5¼*d.*,	24	4	0			
				31	1	1					104	12	3
,, ,, Amount paid for Messrs. Orr and Pollock's Fields (Rent),	20	7	2				1853.						
,, ,, Rent allowed for Workhouse Field, 4 statute acres,	12	0	0				March 25. By 4 Cows on hand, valued at	35	0	0			
,, ,, Amount paid for County Cess,	2	9	9				,, ,, 1 Horse,	9	0	0			
				34	16	11	,, ,, 20 Pigs,	20	0	0			
,, ,, Balance in favour of the Farm,				126	4	9½	,, ,, Hay and Mangels,	3	0	0			
											63	0	0
				£304	17	0					£304	17	0

James S. Moore, *Chairman.*
Robert Bogle, *Master.*

We, the Farming Committee, have examined the Farm Accounts and find them correct; and we wish to state that Mr. Bogle is managing the Farm uncommonly well in all its departments. We examined the boys in agriculture, and their answering was very satisfactory; and it appears to us that Messrs. Bogle and Stewart are doing all in their power to have a thorough knowledge of agriculture instilled into their minds, so that they may make useful farm servants, &c.

William M'Afee, David Tweed, } *Farming Committee.*

Appendix H.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse and Prison Schools.

Ages and Industrial Occupations of the School Girls.

Schools not *National* are in *Italics*. Where the *fractiona* form is used the numerator refers to girls and the denominator to boys.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Girls present at Inspection.					Numbers employed at									Work-mistress		No. of Girls who went out as Domestic Servants last year.	No. who returned to the House.
								Sewing.			Knitting.									
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Sewing.	Making plain Garments.	Sewed Muslin.	Plain.	Fancy.	Spinning.	Laundry.	Cooking.	House Duties.	Is there such?	Salary.		
																		£	s.	
	Antrim.	1853.																		
1	Antrim,	Oct. 10,	$\frac{0}{10}$	11	1	$\frac{21}{10}$	5·6	12	12	3	12	–	–	7	–	13	No	–		20	10
2	Ballycastle,	Aug. 25,	3	11	2	16	8·	14	14	14	–	–	–	–	–	8	No	–		12	2
3	Ballymena,	Aug. 31,	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	7	$\frac{15}{8}$	9·	10	5	–	5	–	–	8	–	10	No	–		5	2
4	Ballymoney,	Aug. 29,	12	4	4	$\frac{20}{4}$	7·6	6	6	6	13	–	–	–	–	5	No	–		10	–
5	Belfast,	Aug. 16,	$\frac{10}{14}$	40	23	$\frac{73}{14}$	8·9	27	18	–	20	–	–	20	–	25	No	–		60	8
6	Larne,	Aug. 24,	12	8	7	27	6·3	11	9	11	13	3	–	9	–	11	Yes	13	0	19	–
7	*Lisburn.*																				
	Armagh.																				
8	*Armagh.*																				
9	*Lurgan.*																				
	Cavan.																				
10	Bailieborough,	Sept. 15,	–	21	1	22	9·1	22	2	–	6	–	6	–	–	10	No	–		65	–
11	Bawnboy,*																				
12	Cavan,	Sept. 29,	26	45	9	80	10·5	40	40	20	6	–	–	–	–	50	No	–		80	20
13	Cootehill,	Nov. 29,	19	20	8	47	7·9	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	4	4	No	–		42	12
	Donegal.																				
14	Ballyshannon,	Nov. 7,	$\frac{3}{3}$	26	17	$\frac{49}{3}$	9·2	30	2	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	No	–		–	–
15	Donegal,	Nov. 8,	–	11	5	$\frac{17}{1}$	8·3	8	1	8	4	–	–	–	–	6	No	–		–	–
16	Dunfanaghy,	Dec. 7,	2	3	3	8	9·7	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	No	–		8	–
17	Glenties,	Oct. 20,	$\frac{6}{3}$	20	2	$\frac{28}{3}$	7·6	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–		4	–
18	Innishowen,	Oct. 18,	10	9	–	19	5·4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–		39	–
19	Letterkenny,	Nov. 9,	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	3	–	–	4	–	6	No	–		–	–
20	Milford,	Dec. 5,	11	15	1	27	7·3	10	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–		27	2
21	*Stranorlar.*																				
	Down.																				
22	Banbridge.																				
23	*Downpatrick.*																				
24	*Kilkeel.*																				
25	*Newry.*																				
26	Newtownards,	Aug. 22,	$\frac{15}{7}$	16	3	$\frac{34}{7}$	7·	20	20	–	20	4	–	8	–	12	No	–		30	–
	Fermanagh.																				
27	*Enniskillen.*																				
28	*Lisnaskea.*																				
29	*Lowtherstown.*																				
	Londonderry.																				
30	Coleraine,	Aug. 30,	8	4	11	23	8·	16	16	–	16	–	–	8	–	16	No	–		9	–
31	Londonderry,	Sept. 1,	$\frac{8}{10}$	15	19	$\frac{42}{10}$	8·8	16	16	–	20	–	–	10	–	12	No	–		29	7
32	*Magherafelt.*																				
33	*Newtownlimavady.*																				
	Monaghan.																				
34	Carrickmacross,	Dec. 20,	2	34	13	49	9·4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–		–	–
35	Castleblayney,	Nov. 11,	$\frac{19}{5}$	13	2	$\frac{84}{5}$	6·5	25	–	25	2	–	–	–	–	6	No	–		34	6
36	Clones,	Sept. 19,	$\frac{14}{14}$	$\frac{10}{3}$	1	$\frac{15}{17}$	6·	6	6	1	2	–	–	4	–	–	No	–		33	12
37	Monaghan,	Nov. 29,	9	13	19	41	9·7	10	10	16	3	–	–	6	–	13	No	–		25	7
	Tyrone.																				
38	Castlederg,	Nov. 30,	1	4	4	9	8·2	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	7	No	–		3	–
39	*Clogher.*																				
40	Cookstown,	Nov. 10,	$\frac{4}{5}$	9	3	$\frac{16}{5}$	8·	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	4	No	–		12	1
41	*Dungannon.*																				
42	*Gortin.*																				
43	Omagh,	Nov. 9,	–	$\frac{28}{8}$	12	$\frac{36}{18}$	8·8	18	8	18	–	–	–	–	–	22	No	–		40	7
44	Strabane,	Nov. 18,	$\frac{7}{8}$	16	3	$\frac{20}{8}$	7·	12	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	20	No	–		5	–

* Schools only recently became National.

APPENDIX H.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse and Prison Schools—*con.*

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Girls present at Inspection.					Numbers employed at									Work-mistress		No. of Girls who went out Domestic Servants last year.	No. who returned to the House.
								Sewing.			Knitting.									
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Sewing.	Making plain Garments.	Sewed Muslin.	Plain.	Fancy.	Spinning.	Laundry.	Cooking.	House Duties.	Is there such?	Salary.		
	CLARE.	1853.																£ s.		
45	Ballyvaghan,	Dec. 12, 13,	33	49	40	122	8·7	30	30	9	–	–	–	–	15	8	No	–	–	–
46	Corofin,	Dec. 8,	8	38	22	68	8·6	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
47	Ennis,	Dec. 13,	95	24	142	261	9·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
48	Ennistymon,	Dec. 9, 10,	95	78	201	374	10·1	–	203	–	–	–	203	–	–	–	Yes	–	190	–
49	Killadysert,	Dec. 9,	–	80	43	123	10·4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
50	Kilrush,	Dec. 3,	–	145	130	275	10·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
51	Scariff,	Oct. 22,	9	58	85	152	11·	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
52	Tulla,	Nov. 8,	–	44	87	131	11·6	40	–	–	20	–	–	12	60	–	No	–	188	–
	CORK.																			
53	Bandon,	Dec. 17,	$\frac{0}{6}$	33	44	93	11·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	21	–
54	Bantry,	Nov. 5,	14	29	36	79	11·5	40	–	50	40	30	–	20	20	–	No	–	20	7
55	Castletown,	Oct. 29,	6	16	24	46	9·5	24	24	36	30	–	–	–	4	3	No	–	6	–
56	*Clonakilty.*																			
57	Cork,	Nov. 10, 11,	–	94	114	208	10·9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
58	Dunmanway,	Oct. 18.	$\frac{3}{5}$	20	8	$\frac{31}{5}$	8·6	10	10	–	24	2	–	19	2	–	No	–	14	1
59	Fermoy,	Nov. 16,	19	19	71	109	10·3	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	No	–	15	2
60	Kanturk,	Oct. 19,	25	56	117	198	11·6	–	–	–	–	–	55	–	–	–	Yes	–	–	–
61	Kinsale,	Dec. 8, 9,	$\frac{0}{21}$	28	30	69	11·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	25	–
62	Macroom,	Dec. 8,	22	91	78	191	10·5	70	70	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	35	19
63	Mallow,	Dec. 23,	$\frac{1}{6}$	49	56	121	10·3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
64	Midleton,	Nov. 30,	21	57	106	184	10·2	29	29	50	29	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	30	–
65	Millstreet,	Oct. 20,	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	55	$\frac{12}{12}$	7·8	40	40	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	43	–
66	Mitchelstown,	Dec. 8, 9,	34	30	58	122	10·3	25	40	–	21	10	10	–	8	–	No	–	17	4
67	Skibbereen,	Oct. 28,	21	20	87	128	11·	44	44	10	–	–	110	–	10	–	No	–	3	–
68	Skull,	Nov. 18,	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{21}{3}$	28	$\frac{53}{3}$	9·	–	–	9	–	–	–	14	9	9	No	–	40	8
69	Youghal,	Oct. 5,	31	58	41	130	11·7	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	10 0	20	1
	KERRY.																			
70	Caherciveen,	Dec. 3,	$\frac{22}{6}$	$\frac{61}{1}$	44	$\frac{127}{10}$	9·4	40	40	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	2	–
71	Dingle,	Dec. 15,	8	58	65	131	11·6	–	–	50	–	–	30	–	–	–	No	–	200	15
72	Kenmare,	Nov. 12,	23	54	63	93	11·7	40	40	50	–	–	33	–	30	–	No	–	–	–
73	Killarney,	Oct. 11, 12,	55	103	–	158	10·4	8	4	20	2	12	130	25	8	4	No	–	–	–
74	Listowel,	Nov. 8, 9,	–	102	61	163	11·	35	26	55	16	–	–	40	47	–	No	–	204	98
75	Tralee,	Oct. 31, Nov. 2,	34	133	225	392	11·	211	77	164	–	–	–	–	59	–	Yes	–	150	17
	LIMERICK.																			
76	Croom,	Nov. 15,	17	38	78	133	13·4	30	–	8	20	–	–	25	10	7	No	–	22	–
77	Glin,	Dec. 20,	34	20	87	141	12·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	No	–	16	3
78	Kilmallock,	Dec. 14,	14	105	214	333	13·4	12	12	120	–	–	49	–	–	20	No	–	54	–
79	Limerick,	Dec. 19,	62	121	508	691	11·8	–	160	150	–	–	–	15	12	60	Yes	25 0 10 8 10 8	74	10
80	Newcastle,	Dec. 8, 9,	49	120	114	283	11·9	60	137	77	20	20	62	–	–	–	No	–	16	–
81	Rathkeale,	Sept. 28, 29,	28	36	135	199	13·1	–	–	128	30	–	12	–	–	40	Yes	15 0	–	–
	TIPPERARY.																			
82	Borrisokane,	Nov. 25,	25	81	–	106	8·	–†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	15 0	–	–
83	Carrick-on-Suir,	Dec. 30,	9	66	28	103	9·5	50	36	–	–	–	14	–	–	24	No	–	–	–
84	Cashel,	Oct. 6, 7,	–	63	145	208	10·4	75	–	–	50	50	100	–	–	208	No	–	50	–
85	Clogheen,	Dec. 12, 13,	–	18	125	143	12·3	30	30	24	5	1	20	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
86	Clonmel,	Jan. 12, 13, '54,	20	87	70	177	9·8	70	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	24	No	–	24	–
87	Nenagh,	Jan. 20, 21, '54,	$\frac{41}{19}$	107	158	325	10·	220	150	82	200	21	6	–	–	160	Yes	25 0	33	8
88	Roscrea,	Sept. 30, '53,	$\frac{14}{8}$	44	47	$\frac{105}{8}$	9·4	39	1	32	29	2	20	4	8	–	No	–	–	–
89	Thurles,	Sept. 28,	$\frac{53}{16}$	56	36	$\frac{145}{16}$	8·2	80	30	12	80	80	–	40	20	–	No	–	24	1

† No returns.

APPENDIX H.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse and Prison Schools—*con.*

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Girls present at Inspection.					Numbers employed at									Work-mistress		No. of Girls who went out as Domestic Servants last year.	No. who returned to the House.
								Sewing.			Knitting.									
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Sewing.	Making plain Garments.	Sewed Muslin.	Plain.	Fancy.	Spinning.	Laundry.	Cooking.	House Duties.	Is there such?	Salary.		
																		£ s.		
	Co. Tip.—*con.*																			
90	Tipperary, .	Jan. 19, '54, .	–	97	180	277	10·6	178	96	34	95	–	62	–	–	30	No	–	40	–
	Waterford.																			
91	Dungarvan, .	Nov. 2, '53	–	56	64	120	11·7	60	60	100	–	12	104	–	–	–	Yes	15 0	12	–
92	Kilmacthomas, .	Nov. 23,	$\frac{3}{3}$	29	23	$\frac{60}{12}$	9·4	21	–	13	4	12	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
93	Lismore, . .	Sept. 27, 28, .	$\frac{32}{32}$	120	19	209	10·1	80	80	–	55	30	40	–	–	–	No	–	4	–
94	Waterford, .	Nov. 24. Dec. 1.	–	26	125	151	12·1	119	119	151	119	43	94	41	31	30	No	–	20	4

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

	Carlow.																			
95	*Carlow.*																			
	Dublin.																			
96	Balrothery, .	Sept. 9,	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	12	13	–	8	4	–	2	No	–	–	–
97	Dublin, North,*																			
98	Dublin, South,†	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	62	49	206	20	–	–	–	5	Yes	7*s.* per week	–	–
99	Rathdown, .	July 18,	$\frac{10}{6}$	$\frac{15}{5}$	56	$\frac{21}{11}$	10·6	80	8	38	17	3	–	35	16	1	No	–	–	–
	Kildare.																			
100	Athy, . .	Oct. 3,	$\frac{5}{5}$	38	53	$\frac{9\cdot6}{9}$	10·4	67	4	52	70	–	10	62	22	1	No	–	23	3
101	*Celbridge.*																			
102	Naas, . .	Sep. 7, 8,	$\frac{24}{13}$	63	47	153	10·1	7	20	51	50	–	–	–	–	–	Yes	15 0	20	5
	Kilkenny.																			
103	Callan, . .	Dec. 22,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
104	Castlecomer,‡ .	Jan. 17, '54.																		
105	Kilkenny, .	Sept. 29, 30,	36	47	71	154	10·8	32	32	110	54	–	55	114	120	–	No	–	60	8
106	Thomastown, .	Dec. 9,	23	37	47	107	8·7	40	40	–	40	5	36	15	–	–	No	–	20	12
107	Urlingford, .	Sept. 29,	$\frac{1}{3}$	47	27	$\frac{87}{5}$	9·1	16	8	8	7	7	7	24	–	–	No	–	11	1
	King's.																			
108	Edenderry, .	Aug. 5,	8	44	67	119	10·4	42	20	–	15	–	32	–	–	–	Yes	20 0	–	–
109	*Parsonstown.*																			
110	Tullamore, .	Aug. 2,	$\frac{37}{6}$	95	51	$\frac{183}{6}$	8·6	93	90	54	84	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	10	–
	Longford.																			
111	Ballymahon, .	Jan. 12, '54,	$\frac{10}{3}$	30	36	$\frac{78}{8}$	10·	24	19	24	–	–	–	–	–	27	Yes	26 0	23	10
112	Granard, . .	Oct. 24, '53	17	76	61	154	9·7	–	–	51	–	–	117	–	1	–	No	–	90	20
113	Longford, . .	Oct. 24,	25	40	25	90	8·5	28	6	13	33	–	–	4	–	–	No	–	142	23
	Louth.																			
114	Ardee, . .	Dec. 13,	–	32	39	71	11·5	19	–	33	–	–	15	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
115	Drogheda, . .	Oct. 6,	$\frac{3}{3}$	20	45	$\frac{68}{8}$	9·6	40	20	39	34	–	–	–	9	–	No	–	38	5
116	Dundalk, . .	Nov. 11,	11	30	22	63	8·5	–	–	15	–	–	30	–	–	–	Yes	15 12	24	–
	Meath.																			
117	Dunshaughlin, .	Sept. 6,	14	20	19	53	9·2	–	–	13	–	–	26	–	–	–	Yes	15 0	15	2
118	Kells, . .	Dec. 16,	19	51	51	121	9·8	1	40	121	–	40	38	–	–	–	No	–	12	4
119	Navan, . .	Dec. 9,	13	22	48	83	9·	–	20	83	–	–	20	–	10	–	No	–	6	–
120	Oldcastle, . .	Oct. 20,	–	53	44	97	10·7	90	45	36	14	–	90	–	19	–	No	–	–	–
121	Trim, . .	July 21,	29	44	40	113	9·	60	36	–	34	–	19	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
	Queen's.																			
122	Abbeyleix, .	Oct. 13,	20	43	10	73	7·8	19	19	40	38	38	–	51	–	–	No	–	17	–
123	Donaghmore,‡ .																			
124	Mountmellick, .	July 28,	19	72	47	138	9·6	83	–	50	100	80	–	10	12	–	No	–	50	10
	Westmeath.																			
125	Athlone, . .	May 13,	8	74	87	169	10·3	160	30	–	100	–	21	–	–	–	No	–	100	30
126	Castletowndelvin‡	Oct. 19.																		
127	Mullingar, .	Oct. 18, 19,	14	96	85	195	10·	80	48	60	80	–	72	–	10	–	No	–	–	–

* No returns. † No returns of ages of pupils. ‡ Schools only recently opened.

APPENDIX H.—Mr. Kavanagh's General Report on Workhouse and Prison Schools—*con.*

No. of Union.	County, Union, and School.	Date of Inspection.	Ages of Girls present at Inspection.					Numbers employed at									Work-mistress		No. of Girls who went out as Domestic Servants last year.	No. who returned to the House.
								Sewing.			Knitting.									
			Under 7 years.	7 to 11 years.	11 to 15 years.	Total Number.	Average Age.	Sewing.	Making plain Garments.	Sewed Muslin.	Plain.	Fancy.	Spinning.	Laundry.	Cooking.	House Duties.	Is there such?	Salary.		
																		£ s.		
	WEXFORD.	1853.																		
128	Enniscorthy,	Dec. 2,	–	31	73	104	10·9	30	90	46	70	10	42	20	28	–	No	–	26	–
129	*Gorey.*																			
130	New Ross,	Dec. 7,	–	36	75	111	11·7	31	–	12	31	–	60	–	–	–	No	–	20	6
131	Wexford,	Nov. 10, 11,	–	13	66	79	12·7	22	–	12	6	–	51	–	32	2	No	–	12	4
	WICKLOW.																			
132	*Ballinglass.*																			
133	Rathdrum,	Dec. 13,	14	22	60	96	9·8	25	–	29	65	65	–	–	–	–	No	–	–	–
134	Shillelagh,	Dec. 15,	13	52	56	121	10·	–	10	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	No	–	19	2

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

	GALWAY.																			
135	*Ballinasloe.*																			
136	Clifden,	June 27,	$\frac{2}{3}$	34	46	120	9·6	20	20	30	15	–	40	60	15	14	Yes	15 0	84	–
137	Galway,	June 28, 30,	–*	–	–	–	–	50	60	216	30	30	30	12	30	–	Yes	8 0	–	–
138	Glennamaddy,	Jan. 13, '54,	22	19	9	50	8·0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	5	–
139	Gort,	Nov. 7, 8, 9, '53,	14	63	153	230	11·3	–	–	8	–	–	100	45	8	8	No	–	60	40
140	Loughrea,	May 18,	42	77	128	247	10·5	73	65	38	10	6	6	2	12	160	No	–	100	30
141	Mountbellew,	May 16,	$\frac{10}{8}$	40	50	$\frac{100}{8}$	10·	58	3	50	100	6	–	–	–	6	No	–	–	–
142	Oughterard,	Nov. 24, 25,	6	29	46	81	10·5	81	–	–	–	–	81	30	12	–	No	–	–	–
143	Portumna,	Dec. 17,	17	42	45	104	9·8	–	–	12	–	–	50	–	–	–	Yes	26 0	–	–
144	Tuam,	Dec. 8,	25	24	70	119	10·1	–	–	–	–	–	96	13	–	–	No	–	–	–
	LEITRIM.																			
145	Carrick-on-Shan.,	Oct. 26,	$\frac{3}{8}$	36	24	$\frac{68}{8}$	9·6	60	6	40	24	–	–	7	14	–	No	–	28	–
146	Manorhamilton,	Dec. 13, 14,	12	28	15	55	8·7	–	–	22	–	–	22	–	–	–	No	–	38	15
147	Mohill,	Oct. 25,	6	35	43	84	10·5	30	30	–	20	–	–	12	5	40	No	–	23	1
	MAYO.																			
148	Ballina,	Nov. 3,	14	40	40	94	10·	40	20	–	20	–	–	–	–	20	No	–	–	–
149	Ballinrobe,	Nov. 14, 16,	–	52	58	123	10·8	30	50	30	27	30	–	–	30	–	No	–	50	–
150	Belmullet,	Dec. 7,	–	7	19	26	9·	10	10	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	20	–
151	Castlebar,	Nov. 30,	10	43	24	74	11·6	40	40	12	50	5	20	–	12	–	No	–	–	–
152	Claremorris,	Nov. 2, 3,	24	38	17	79	8·7	–	–	20	–	40	40	–	20	20	No	–	28	–
153	Killala,		17	23	37	77	10·	30	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	15	No	–	6	–
154	Newport,	June 21, 22,	35	26	61	126	9·3	50	32	–	12	4	–	20	4	50	No	–	30	–
155	Swineford,	Oct. 19,	17	20	32	69	9·	20	20	12	20	–	–	–	8	–	No	–	20	–
156	Westport,	June 20, 23,	$\frac{2}{7}$	55	49	$\frac{132}{7}$	9·2	50	18	57	90	5	–	–	–	–	No	–	30	5
	ROSCOMMON.																			
157	Boyle,	Oct. 31,	8	8	36	52	10·8	41	3	24	45	45	25	–	12	–	No	–	52	2
158	Castlerea,	Dec. 6,	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{22}{7}$	31	$\frac{57}{12}$	9·8	21	21	29	–	–	–	–	5	4	No	–	23	8
159	Roscommon,	May 23, 24,	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{60}{11}$	130	$\frac{208}{29}$	10·6	62	14	11	38	–	–	–	22	–	No	–	10	–
160	Strokestown,	Oct. 27,	$\frac{3}{8}$	28	32	$\frac{63}{8}$	9·6	24	24	18	–	–	–	–	6	–	No	–	11	–
	SLIGO.																			
161	Dromore, West,	Nov. 3,	1	7	9	17	10·	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	No	–	38	12
162	Sligo,	Dec. 9,	12	40	12	64	8·5	4	–	20	–	–	31	–	–	–	Yes	20 0	40	20
163	Tobercurry,	Dec. 16,	8	4	3	15	7·9	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	No	–	–	–

* No returns.

Appendix L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

Appendix I.

Workhouse,————

8th June, 1854.

Sir,

A resolution which the Master of this establishment has induced the Board of Guardians to adopt on the 31st ultimo, really calculated only to serve his own objects, viz., "That the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress shall superintend their respective gangs of paupers (children) while at work at the Capstan-mill," (taking three hours daily of my time, amidst the clang and indescribable confusion accompanying it,) is so injurious both to our health and to the advancement of our pupils, that I have been induced to solicit most humbly that you do me the honour of a communication as to whether there are any arrangements in progress of being made by the Commissioners of Education, and how soon to come into effect, likely to be enforced by the Poor Law Commissioners, (that is, not mere suggestions of the National School *Inspectors*, nullified or ridiculed by the craft, selfishness, and influence of the Workhouse Master, but set forth in the "General Orders" of the Poor Law Commissioners, under the head of "Duties of the Schoolmaster," &c.,) calculated to exempt the teachers of such institutions from the obligation of attending to such oppressing, unhealthy drudgery, at the fantastical or malicious instigation of the Master.

This last extra duty which I complain of, as you will perceive by the enclosed, but in vain, is so highly injurious to us, that I entertain great fears that the chief aim of its institution was my ruin; and that I feel inclined, if the exemption already alluded to be not at hand, to prefer the quietude of some parish National School, where I could *live with my family*, to the risk of withstanding the marked malice of a man in such authority.

For instance, a few days ago I asked his help to obtain an increase of salary; he promised most cheerfully, but acted in a most treacherous, underhand, opposite manner. Yet, from the course the thing took, I succeeded in getting at the rate of £40 a year, "for the current quarter."

Mr.————is our National School Inspector, and Mr.————our Poor Law Inspector. Each was well pleased at his visit heretofore; but I fear the reverse for the future.

* * * * * *

I have my wife, my mother, and at present four children. The eldest is a fine boy, 10 years old, at reading, writing, and compound rules.

If compelled to leave this, where I have worked hard for the last 10 years, I would not like to go far from my native city, and I would like to fall in with some School with a free residence attached.

Humbly soliciting a reply, I have the honour to remain, with greatest respect, &c.,

Sir, your most humble servant,

————Teacher, ————Workhouse.

James W. Kavanagh, Esq.,
Head Inspector, National Schools,
&c., &c.

Appendix K.

From Thirty-first Report (1852) of Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland.

"Another subject also presses upon public consideration, which has long engaged the anxious attention of all those to whom the direction of prison discipline is intrusted, and which now, we are happy to state, is undergoing an investigation by the Legislature; we allude to juvenile crime and destitution, as they prevail in England. In this country the evil is peculiarly prominent; for, although some of the temptations to crime, such as penny theatres, and similar low places of amusement, are fewer, the other stimulants to infraction of the laws are yet more numerous and powerful, namely, the total inadequacy of accommodation to secure the ordinary decencies of life in the houses of the lower classes, &c., &c., and the want of any recognised means of education and industrial training. If these grave defects are found to operate injuriously in England, how much more severely must they be felt in Ireland, where the wretchedness and filth of the habitations of the poor almost furnish an apology for turning the children into the streets, and where the low wages and scanty employment of

the town population reduce the daily food to a minimum which elsewhere would be considered incompatible with the maintenance of mere existence. To these vitiating influences are to be added the greater paucity of schools, and the *entire absence of penal and reformatory institutions exclusively applicable to younger offenders.* There are, indeed, various schools maintained by public grants, by private bequests, and by the charity of individuals, or aggregate bodies, both religious and civil, but these, or even the ragged schools (though they are scarcely of sufficient number to be taken into account), cannot be said to touch the humblest classes, from which the supply of juvenile criminals is chiefly derived, but to affect only the poor, who thankfully seek the gratuitous advantages thus tendered to them for the nurture of their children.

"Nothing, then, has hitherto been brought to bear upon the cases of *actual* orphans, or *moral* orphans in the lowest and most vicious grades in society.

"Under the first head there are many children of those who fell victims to the famine, and who have therefore a strong claim upon the public care; and under the latter are to be found a yet more pitiable class, including either outcasts from the roof of their unnatural and dissolute parents, or pupils in crime, who are retained at home for the purpose of earning their livelihood by theft and mendicancy. There exists also in this kingdom an element of youthful depravity of so grave a character as to deserve special remark; we refer to the extraordinary preponderance of minor offences, and particularly of larceny, among *females*, as compared with similar categories in England and Wales. Thus, if we take the committals for the year 1851, we find that the criminals of this sex in the latter countries (with a population nearly three times as numerous) amounted to 5,569 only, whereas in Ireland they reached the figure of 7,347, of whom no less than 5,334 (an aggregate almost equal to the English total) are found under the head of 'offenders against property without violence.' That so large a *sum* of delinquents has been produced by extreme distress, operating either immediately or more remotely, there is no reason to doubt; but it is our painful duty to state, that in preceding years, when this cause could not be with equal justice alleged, the reports of our predecessors show nearly the same excess in relative *proportion* between the numbers of male and female criminals in this country as contrasted with England.

"It is needless to expatiate on the consequences likely to be produced by such examples of demoralization among the rising generation, which is peculiarly committed to the charge, and influenced by the conduct of females, and to point out the imperative necessity of a more effective system of discipline with regard to them, than the present condition of most of our ordinary prisons renders practicable. Of that condition and of the difficulties which beset us, the subjoined extracts from our county reports afford a melancholy proof, containing as they do, reiterations of acknowledged defects, and hitherto unavailing remonstrances.

* * * * *

"Under these circumstances of wide-spread evil and imperfect means of correction, it is a matter of thankfulness rather than wonder that the moral status of our youth is not worse, and that not more than a twelfth (on an average) of the annual committals is supplied by juveniles at and under the age of sixteen years. This number, however, is sufficiently formidable to call for immediate measures of prevention and repression, representing, as it does, the springs of crime, which soon expand into a wider and stronger stream of pollution. It has passed into a proverb that 'one thief makes three,' *i.e.*, that the contaminating example, or the seductive persuasion of one offender involves two others in similar guilt; and, if we examine the next classification in age to that above stated, namely, the period between 16 and 21 years, we shall find this calculation borne out approximatively; so rapid and certain is the progress of corruption.

Age of Persons Committed.

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Age at and under 16,	2,720	2,419	2,003
Age at and under 21,	7,969	6,571	5,781

"The above average, namely, a *twelfth* of the committals, is to be understood as applying to the *totals* of the kingdom collectively, but in the metropolis, to which the idle population of all the provinces is naturally attracted by the greater means of livelihood, both honest and dishonest, a *fifth* is furnished by youthful delinquents; and, if we take the category of 'vagrancy'—which is the fertile source of iniquity—we find that even a larger proportion is derived from juveniles under 21 years.

"In 1852, the committals for vagrancy to Richmond Bridewell (the city

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

gaol assigned to male prisoners) amounted to 3,481, divisible thus as to their localities and their ages.

"From the county and city of Dublin, . .	459
From different parts of Ireland, . .	3,022
	3,481
Of these there were under 16 years of age,	1,136
Above 16 and under 21, ...	767
	1,903

the majority being utterly destitute, and living unprotected in night cellars, and in other haunts of depravity.

"The annexed analysis of the condition of juveniles committed to the above prison during the month of January in this year, is given here as presenting a melancholy substantiation of the necessity for vigorous interposition.

"'Of 338 prisoners committed in the month of January 1853, 109 are of the age of 17 to 20, and 67 of 16 years and under. Of this latter number, 34 are from the city and county of Dublin, and 33 from other parts of Ireland—8 have father only, 16 mother only, and 20 are orphans; 8 have been twice in prison; 6, three times; 5, four times; 5, five times; and 14, six times and upwards.

"'Of 61 boys in the school class, of sixteen years and under, committed for criminal offences, 32 were born in the city or county of Dublin, and 29 in the provinces—Munster, 10; Leinster, 12; Ulster, 5; and Connaught, 2.—24 have parents; 2, father only; 14, mother only; and 21 are orphans; of whom 16 are destitute—12 are in prison for the first offence, 8 for the second, 7 for the third, 4 for the fourth, 4 for the fifth, and 26 for the sixth and upwards. Included in the number of boys from the provinces, 7 were originally committed for begging, and now are confined for petty thefts.

"'In another class formed of juvenile vagrants, committed for periods of 7 and 14 days, there are 38 boys not above 16 years of age; of these, 5 only are from the city or county of Dublin, and 33 are from the provinces—being from Ulster, 5; Connaught, 5; Leinster, 9, and Munster, 14. Such as have both parents, 1; father only, 4; mother only, 10; and orphans, 22. Nine can read, 6 read and write, and 23 are illiterate. Three are confined for the first time, 4 for the second, 7 for the third, 2 for the fourth, 2 for the fifth, and 20 for the sixth and upwards.'

"We further subjoin some interesting tables which throw light upon the circumstances of youthful delinquents, upon the nature and amount of their offences, and of the legal process affecting them, not only in Dublin, but in the whole of Ireland.

TABLE showing the Ages of Juvenile Persons Discharged, Summarily Convicted, and Committed for Trial, for Four Years ended 1852, as reported by the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

YEARS.	Total of all Ages taken into Custody.	Total Juveniles taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.					
			Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 20.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1849, . . .	56,474	14,036	–	1	55	13	382	75
1850, . . .	64,244	16,557	–	–	48	10	275	76
1851, . . .	63,106	17,730	–	–	53	11	282	71
1852, . . .	56,424	15,009	–	–	35	9	269	71
Total, . .	240,248	63,332	–	1	191	43	1,228	293

YEARS.	Summarily Convicted.						Discharged by Magistrates.						TOTAL.	
	Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 20.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 20.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1849,	371	438	1,745	549	5,232	1,562	92	78	722	163	1,875	683	10,474	3,562
1850,	640	588	2,356	727	6,345	1,858	157	23	749	199	1,768	788	12,388	4,219
1851,	743	682	2,891	1,153	6,187	2,181	210	138	724	225	1,502	697	12,592	5,138
1852,	724	955	1,957	1,302	3,566	2,709	155	102	729	233	1,424	749	8,879	6,130
Total,	2,478	2,663	8,949	3,711	21,330	8,310	614	341	2,924	820	6,569	2,867	44,283	19,049

TABLE showing the Ages and Number of Persons Committed.

YEARS.	Total No. of Committals of all ages.	Total No. of Committals at and under 21 years.	Aged 16 Years and under.	Aged 21 Years and above 16.	Rate per Cent. on Committals.	
					Aged 16 and under.	Aged 21 and above 16.
1846, . . .	18,492	3,831	1,007	2,824	5·44	15·27
1847, . . .	31,209	7,662	2,382	5,280	7·63	16·92
1848, . . .	36,522	9,338	2,962	6,376	7·68	16·55
1849, . . .	41,989	10,689	2,720	7,969	6·47	18·98
1850, . . .	31,326	8,990	2,419	6,571	7·72	20·98
1851, . . .	24,684	7,784	2,003	5,781	8·11	23·45
Total, . .	186,222	48,294	13,493	34,801	7·25	18·69

RETURN of the Number of Juvenile Convicts confined on the 1st of April, 1853, in the Government Prisons of Ireland, whose Ages are under 16, and between 16 and 21 Years.

PRISON.	Number under 16 Years.	Number between 16 and 21 Years.
Mountjoy, ...	1	129
Smithfield, ...	11	142
Newgate, ...	12	136
Spike Island and Forts, . .	57	656
Philipstown, ...	3	50
Ennis, ...	12	158
Maryborough, ...	4	21
Total Males, . . .	100	1,292
Grangegorman, Females, . .	9	69
Gross Total, . . .	109	1,361

"Policy, therefore, and economy obviously dictate, if we set aside higher considerations, and the observance of the duties which attach to a state, that the enormous expense annually incurred in dealing with crime, which is thus permitted to reach full maturity, should be abated, and that the youthful energy, which is now wastefully and dangerously employed in the destruction of property, should be directed to self-support, and to the production of national wealth.

"It is beyond the sphere of *our* duties to enter upon the question as to how far a Government is bound to interfere in superseding parents, who abandon or pervert their natural authority, but this principle of action has been largely recognised in some of the continental countries, especially in France, Belgium, Holland, and Northern Germany, while the efforts of benevolent individuals, and of local authorities in England and Scotland have been for some time directed to the exercise of a paternal supervision in the education (taking the word in its widest sense) of the youthful classes, which, from the neglect, bad example, severity, poverty, or the loss of their parents, are powerless to avoid these urgent incitements to crime, or to recover from the consequences which the stigma of imprisonment fastens upon them, when they are restored to a liberty fraught with fresh dangers.

"In fact the public mind has now been thoroughly awakened, and sufficient examples have been obtained by experience of the success which has hitherto attended the limited operations of the establishments already existing, to warrant an extension of them on a comprehensive scale.

RETURN, furnished on 1st of April, 1853, of the condition of Juveniles actually Offences, and

GAOLS.	Age.				Without Parents.		Without Father.		Without Mother.		Illegitimate.		Abandoned by Parents.		Absconded from Parents.		Belonging to				Wholly Illiterate.	
	9 to 15 Years.		15 to 21 Years.														County or Borough.		Other Localities.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	16	4	64	19	20	6	24	12	12	3	7	.	9	2	14	6	60	20	20	3	4	3
Armagh,	5	.	23	6	13	4	10	1	3	.	1	.	4	.	6	1	17	5	11	1	2	2
Carlow,	3	1	16	8	4	4	9	2	1	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	7	3	12	6	1	1
Cavan,	4	3	35	2	10	2	7	2	7	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	32	5	7	.	2	.
Clare,	6	.	88	17	47	8	28	5	10	1	5	.	12	3	12	1	88	14	6	3	39	10
Cork County,	64	13	159	25	114	16	45	9	20	2	19	.	24	2	23	3	211	36	12	2	54	7
„ City,	28	11	42	12	33	5	34	9	16	2	5	.	3	1	4	6	48	19	22	4	28	8
Donegal,	5	.	34	5	7	1	4	4	4	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	34	5	5	.	4	2
Down,	7	.	27	12	4	4	11	2	3	3	2	.	4	3	11	2	24	3	10	4	6	8
Dublin County,	19	4	46	19	23	9	19	6	7	3	1	.	1	1	12	4	26	9	39	14	14	4
Grangegorman Pent.	.	47	.	97	.	51	.	53	.	13	.	5	.	5	.	24	.	44	.	100	.	45
Richmond Bridewell	102	.	151	.	84	.	56	.	29	.	.	.	26	.	68	.	101	.	152	.	53	.
Fermanagh,	2	.	30	10	7	3	12	1	3	.	2	2	3	.	1	.	26	8	6	2	7	5
Galway County,	12	5	30	14	15	3	9	3	5	3	1	.	3	.	.	6	42	18	.	1	12	14
„ Town,	9	2	29	3	15	3	6	2	5	.	.	.	2	.	10	2	18	2	20	3	30	4
Kerry,	19	16	56	10	19	2	25	10	13	.	3	.	13	10	14	3	67	26	8	.	18	16
Kildare, Naas,	1	2	23	3	11	.	6	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	4	15	1	4	2
„ Athy,	1	3	16	3	3	4	6	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	4	4	2	7	6
Kilkenny County,	2	2	23	12	3	2	5	7	7	.	3	1	2	2	9	2	17	8	8	6	5	6
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
King's County,	6	2	31	17	17	10	9	4	8	5	3	.	5	.	6	.	25	12	12	7	14	5
Leitrim,	5	.	13	7	5	1	6	3	3	1	1	1	7	2	2	5	13	6	5	1	5	4
Limerick County,	24	2	81	21	59	10	24	5	10	3	1	4	10	2	15	4	82	17	23	6	39	17
„ City,	61	14	23	18	42	9	24	8	16	13	.	.	.	.	2	2	59	26	25	6	56	24
Londonderry,	9	1	22	8	2	2	15	2	7	2	2	1	.	.	1	.	22	9	9	.	13	1
Longford,	4	1	27	15	12	5	6	6	3	4	.	1	3	.	12	9	25	10	6	6	4	9
Louth,	6	2	18	12	7	4	6	4	7	1	1	5	1	.	7	.	18	10	6	4	11	2
Drogheda,	1	.	5	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.
Mayo,	19	5	37	11	18	4	16	7	10	1	.	.	11	2	6	4	48	9	8	7	26	11
Meath,	2	1	21	16	10	8	7	3	2	2	1	.	1	2	8	4	16	7	7	10	2	10
Monaghan,	3	.	26	11	9	3	7	2	3	2	1	.	5	6	3	3	20	7	9	4	3	1
Queen's County,	1	2	27	7	3	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	8	2	1	5	2
Roscommon,	7	3	14	3	6	2	9	1	4	2	.	.	2	2	.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2
Sligo,	4	.	19	9	4	1	8	3	3	5	.	.	4	1	4	3	15	8	8	1	4	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	16	5	62	20	32	11	18	7	12	1	1	1	.	3	11	.	68	24	10	1	41	13
„ Clonmel,	60	8	206	40	118	10	70	15	38	10	.	.	6	2	5	1	249	41	17	7	86	.
Tyrone,	1	.	43	10	13	1	9	2	11	2	3	.	2	2	7	1	26	4	18	6	6	8
Waterford County,	15	1	33	10	24	5	13	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	9	13	2	5	1
„ City,	2	3	15	18	4	6	4	4	3	6	.	.	1	1	3	1	8	5	9	16	1	8
Westmeath,	9	1	36	9	18	2	8	2	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	8	28	2	17	4
Wexford,	12	2	42	14	14	5	17	6	9	2	15	4	11	3	12	2	43	12	11	4	4	4
Wicklow,	8	.	17	10	4	1	8	5	5	3	.	.	6	1	5	2	16	8	9	2	9	5
Total,	581	166	1,710	563	854	228	606	224	320	102	79	26	190	60	303	103	1,664	481	597	248	647	274

in Prison at that date, as to their Age, Parentage, Locality, Education, Class of Recommittals.

Know Alphabet and Spelling.		Read Imperfectly.		Read and Write.		Felons Convicted.		Misdemeanants Convicted.		Felons Untried.		Misdemeanants Untried.		Vagrants.		Workhouse Offenders.		Offenders on leaving Workhouse.		Twice Imprisoned.		Three times Imprisoned.		Four times Imprisoned.		Five times Imprisoned, and upwards.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	7	44	10	20	3	6	1	70	21	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	5	5	4	7	2	18	3
15	4	6	.	5	.	13	4	7	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	3	.	1	.	1	.
11	5	3	3	4	.	13	6	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	2	3	1	.	2	.
10	1	11	2	16	2	13	.	24	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.	10	.	11	2	8	.	1	.	1	.
12	1	23	5	20	1	13	1	42	11	3	2	13	1	.	2	23	.	11	.	16	3	13	4	11	.	4	1
102	21	21	6	46	4	62	5	79	20	2	.	15	6	45	4	20	3	34	5	61	10	32	2	21	2	20	3
19	3	7	2	16	10	38	6	21	.	1	.	.	1	10	16	.	.	30	9	11	7	12	1	12	3	13	3
12	1	8	2	15	.	2	.	36	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	9	3	17	1	21	4	8	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	.	3	.
29	7	7	8	15	4	20	3	10	3	17	7	5	.	13	10	7	11	3	1	9	1	8	1	3	1	7	11
.	54	.	29	.	16	.	21	.	18	.	2	.	10	.	93	.	5	.	.	.	29	.	14	.	15	.	59
63	.	37	.	100	.	132	.	22	.	6	.	2	.	91	.	4	.	35	.	39	.	29	.	18	.	93	.
7	.	4	4	14	1	28	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	6	3	7	1	.	1	1	.
2	2	16	2	12	1	6	1	28	15	.	.	3	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	10	4	5	.	6	.	3	1
2	.	2	1	4	.	9	3	13	2	8	.	1	.	7	.	10	1	5	1	18	2	6	1	6	1	8	1
34	6	11	4	12	.	33	6	12	1	6	.	.	.	24	19	18	2	20	5	17	6	17	4	4	2	7	4
7	3	6	.	7	.	14	1	3	2	4	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	1	.
1	.	3	.	6	.	3	2	7	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	11	1	2	.	1	1	.	.
8	4	5	4	7	.	12	7	11	4	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	6	9	3	9	5	19	14	15	3	2	.	1	.	.	2	4	.	2	.	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	.
6	1	2	1	5	1	8	5	6	1	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
21	.	22	5	23	1	6	4	80	10	.	1	4	6	15	2	24	4	.	8	34	1	13	3	10	1	3	1
22	8	5	.	1	.	14	4	4	2	18	5	24	2	24	19	18	4	6	2	14	5	8	3	5	2	4	2
.	5	10	2	8	.	17	6	12	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	9	1	2	1	.	.
5	4	10	3	12	.	11	4	13	1	7	7	.	.	.	4	3	1	2	.	4	4	5	.	2	1	3	4
4	11	1	1	8	.	10	4	9	2	2	8	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	6	6	2	1	2	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
13	.	8	4	9	1	26	3	23	5	2	.	4	6	1	2	5	1	4	4	11	2	8	.	9	1	5	1
7	1	3	5	11	1	18	7	2	8	2	1	1	.	.	1	4	5	1	4	6	5	3	4	1	1	4	.
10	5	7	5	9	.	1	2	27	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	11	5	2	1	1	1	.	.
8	3	9	3	6	1	14	7	3	.	7	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
11	2	4	1	3	1	12	1	3	2	1	.	1	1	4	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
8	6	6	3	5	.	13	5	8	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	2	.	3	2
1	2	20	6	16	4	45	18	20	3	7	4	2	.	4	.	2	3	7	4	10	9	11	2	4	1	2	1
108	21	7	.	65	27	172	37	35	.	32	11	9	.	18	.	23	.	.	.	45	10	51	3	46	4	5	.
14	.	12	2	12	.	25	8	15	.	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	.	2	.	4	.
19	7	11	3	13	.	27	8	9	.	3	3	.	.	9	.	4	.	3	.	11	4	7	3	4	1	3	.
8	10	2	2	6	1	13	13	1	3	.	.	.	.	3	4	1	.	5	7	5	5	1	.	.	.	1	12
8	3	12	2	8	1	20	3	7	4	14	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	9	3	3	.	1	.	1	.
20	5	17	5	13	2	45	12	4	2	4	.	.	.	1	2	7	6	2	.	9	8	9	.	6	.	15	1
7	2	3	2	6	1	7	1	9	5	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	1	2	.	2	3	.
656	221	404	144	584	90	962	247	710	184	183	67	104	37	280	184	199	53	194	53	455	167	299	65	198	48	246	111

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq

The Inspectors-General here describe the working of Mettray, and the influence of the societies in France for the patronage of young boys and young girls liberated from prison :—

"These extracts we have presented in order to exhibit the advantage—nay farther, the necessity—of continuous and uninterrupted action, in carrying out a graduated scheme of reformation, as a want of energy, or a failure in maintaining the equal tenor of discipline at any stage of this progressive treatment in the several establishments, would render inoperative all that had preceded it; but no system, however faultless in design, can be effective, unless peculiar care is given to the selection of the instruments adapted to the working; we allude more especially to the fitness of the teachers and superintendents for dealing with the temperaments, and the antecedents of the youths intrusted to their charge. Hitherto, in this country at least, no distinction has been observed between juveniles and adults, as to the establishment of separate institutions, and as to the mode of reclamation; nor has any line of demarcation been drawn between the victims of circumstances and depraved connexions, on the one hand, and those who, on the other, seem, as it were, to have wilfully and deliberately chosen a career of crime. Even in cases where the local authorities have exerted themselves to procure masters possessed of the highest qualifications, attention has been paid rather to their acquirements, whether educational or industrial, than to their aptitude for studying the individual characters of those placed under their supervision, and for obtaining that beneficial influence over their minds which is calculated to awaken filial affection, and to induce such a confidence in the kindness, the sympathy, and the practical interest felt by the preceptors, as to lead to an anxious desire on the part of the pupils—even the most debased—to betake themselves to a life of honest and profitable industry.

"Feeling, therefore, convinced that such a system as that of which we have endeavoured to trace an outline would be available, not only for the purpose of arresting vicious tendencies at the earliest formation, but for the yet higher object of rescuing from certain ruin those who have already lapsed, by removing, in the process of judicious training, the objections hitherto entertained, and not unjustly, by employers against the inmates of such schools of corruption as our ordinary prisons; we would adopt the words of M. Berenger addressed to the supporters of the 'Society' above described:—'Let us persist in our work. In a country like ours, where so many lofty sentiments prevail, where progress in all things is so ardently desired, and its realization is pursued with so much perseverence, let us persuade ourselves that the time is not far distant, when the great reform for which we are labouring will be achieved, and that *you* will be able, with justice, to attribute to yourselves the great benefit which will result from it to our country.

"In conclusion, we venture to add the expression of our earnest hope, that we shall rival and exceed other nations in the development of these most important principles of internal and colonial polity; and that it may be our pleasing duty hereafter to record the commencement in this country of an enlarged plan for dealing with the causes and consequences of crime, and for following it from its origin to its maturity, by the establishment of institutions preventive, penal, reformatory, and provident, carefully adapted to counteract the successive gradations of this social canker."

The Report (32nd), for 1853, just published, of the Inspectors-General, contains the following matter in reference to—

"*Juvenile Delinquents.*—We took occasion last year to enter fully into the subject of juvenile crime and destitution, which were at that period under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to put forward the result of the experiments in dealing with this vital element of social polity, which we had obtained from the records of reformatory institutions, both in England and on the continent.

"The Committee having subsequently concluded their labours, we have felt it our duty to collect such further information as would serve to instruct and guide the Executive, if it should be determined to carry out the annexed resolutions, reported, among others, by the above body:

"7. That penal reformatory establishments ought to be instituted for the detention and correction of criminal children, convicted before magistrates, or courts of justices, of serious offences.

"8. That such penal reformatory establishments ought to be founded and supported entirely at the public cost, and be under the care and inspection of the Government.

"We give, therefore, Summaries of the Tables, which are placed *in extenso* at the end of our Annual Report, and which present a melancholy illustration of the neglect and misery, and the consequent criminality, which characterize the condition of a very large portion of our youthful population.

Offences Classified.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total Males.	Total Females
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Felons convicted,	9	2	582	181	591	183
Misdemeanants convicted,	17	12	804	379	821	391
Felons committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions,	5	3	491	207	496	210
Misdemeanants committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions,	1	1	305	90	306	91
Summary convictions,	161	41	2,826	621	2,987	662
Vagrants,	757	532	2,700	1,250	3,457	1,782
Workhouse offenders,	56	14	866	75	922	89
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	7	–	292	51	299	51
Twice imprisoned,	51	46	622	259	673	305
Three times imprisoned,	28	28	294	116	322	144
Four times imprisoned,	4	16	175	81	179	97
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	4	10	289	139	293	149
Total,	1,100	705	10,246	3,449	11,346	4,254
Gross Total of Males and Females,	–	–	–	–	15,600	

"An analysis of these Tables supplies not only the strongest arguments for interference on the part of the State, but traces to their source the origin of most of the evils which beset the children of the humblest classes at the threshold of life.

"When, for instance, upon taking the total of juveniles *sentenced* during the year, at 12,238, we find that no less than 5,225 are without due and complete parental care, *nearly two thousand being absolute orphans*, we cannot wonder that the aggregate of delinquency should reach so high an amount, but at the same time, when the nature of the offences is considered, we have reason to hope, that watchful and constant supervision over those, who at so tender an age are *now* exposed to the unchecked promptings of ignorance and want, would largely counteract this great and growing social difficulty; for it appears, that 264 only of those sentenced have incurred the *higher* penalties; while under the terms of imprisonment ranging from seven days to one month, inclusive, 8,757, *being considerably more than three-fourths of the whole*, have been punished in our gaols, unprovided as they are with means of coercion, education, and reformation, applicable to the peculiar condition of such juveniles.

ABSTRACT of the condition of JUVENILES as to their Parentage.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Without Parents,	89	32	1,455	333	1,909
Abandoned by Parents,	37	14	324	86	461
Absconded from Parents,	5	1	316	103	425
Without Father,	107	67	808	292	1,274
Without Mother,	38	27	576	152	793
Step-children,	33	22	131	64	250
Illegitimate,	15	5	72	21	113
Total,	–	–	–	–	5,125

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

SENTENCES of the Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year.

Sentences.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Death,	–	–	–	–	–
For Life,	–	–	–	–	–
Above Fifteen Years,	–	–	–	–	–
Fifteen Years and above Ten,	–	–	8	–	–
Ten and above Seven,	–	–	28	2	–
Seven Years,	–	–	61	7	–
Two Years and upwards,	–	–	14	–	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	16	1	–
Twelve Months,	–	1	118	8	–
Total,	–	1	245	18	264
Nine Months,	–	–	60	17	–
Six Months,	–	–	237	79	–
Three Months,	10	2	524	171	–
Two Months,	18	2	585	134	–
One Month,	288	149	2,126	480	–
Fourteen Days,	357	294	2,136	1,037	–
Seven Days,	239	125	1,130	396	–
Forty-eight Hours,	46	43	262	165	–
Twenty-four Hours,	16	12	194	54	–
Unlimited,	57	28	322	132	–
Other periods,	1	–	35	11	–
Total,	1,032	655	7,611	2,676	11,974
Gross Total,	1,032	656	7,856	2,694	12,238

EXTRACT from the RETURNS, for the Year 1853, of the DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

YEARS.	Committed for Trial.				Summarily Convicted.				Discharged by Magistrates.				Total.		Gross Total Males and Females.
	Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1849,	–	1	55	13	371	438	1,745	549	92	78	722	163	2,985	1,242	–
1850,	–	–	48	10	640	538	2,356	727	157	23	749	199	3,950	1,547	–
1851,	–	–	53	11	743	682	2,891	1,133	210	138	724	225	4,621	2,189	–
1852,	–	–	35	9	724	955	1,957	1,302	155	102	729	233	3,600	2,601	–
1853,	2	2	56	18	479	466	1,865	746	103	67	646	185	3,151	1,484	–
Total,	2	3	247	61	2,957	3,129	10,814	4,457	717	408	3,570	1,005	18,307	9,063	27370

"With regard, however, to the younger offenders, we trust that the legislature will be prepared to extend to Ireland the advantages of institutions grounded on the same basis, and partaking of the same principles, as those of Parkhurst and Redhill, if not to adopt more comprehensive measures for initiating a new system of discipline, of such a nature as to arrest, in its earliest growth, the germ of the 'dangerous classes.'"

Appendix K.

Statistical Tables in reference to Juvenile Criminals, extracted from Reports, for 1853, of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland :—

Prisoners committed during the year 1853, ... 760
Sentences of Death, Transportation, and Imprisonment of the total number of Prisoners committed during the year, ... 762
Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified, ... 764
Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Imprisonment of the total number of Juveniles committed during the year 1853, . . . 768
Condition of Juveniles as to their parentage, residence, education, and religion, ... 772
Ages, religion, and education of the Prisoners committed during the year 1853, ... 776
Education, ... 780

PRISONERS COMMITTED

County and Town Gaols.	Felony.		Petty Larceny, &c., (Summary).		Misdemeanants.		Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial and Deserters.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	46	36	304	212	1,061	548	14	11	15	1	45	.
Armagh,	81	65	40	36	228	120	1	1	6	2	4	.
Carlow,	127	81	59	84	89	41	1	1	10	1	1	.
Cavan,	93	56	35	21	164	67	16	8	16	10	.	.
Clare,	79	32	387	234	135	90	4	5	129	8	.	.
Cork County,	164	27	744	99	934	636	22	9	121	59	27	.
„ City,	173	177	216	32	484	514	2	2	.	.	9	.
Donegal,	36	8	39	25	234	54	87	18	15	6	.	.
Down,	116	91	38	20	244	176	2	.	10	3	.	.
Dublin County,	224	75	247	170	443	356	3	2	10	1	3	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	590	.	953	.	2,820	.	.	.	3	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	432	.	1,270	.	2,775	.	7	.	26	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	69	13	41	20	133	51	6	1	11	13	15	.
Galway County,	70	47	278	156	169	89	11	7	12	14	.	.
„ Town,	76	39	70	30	268	123	.	.	70	12	.	.
Kerry,	150	121	140	86	361	108	3	1	170	18	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	113	50	71	66	81	27	.	.	5	3	16	.
„ Athy,	41	52	42	48	58	43	.	.	11	7	.	.
Kilkenny County,	99	73	247	197	34	9	2	.	15	4	.	.
„ City,	79	32	387	234	135	90	4	5	129	8	.	.
King's County,	85	13	93	75	197	98	6	2	5	.	.	.
Leitrim,	55	40	15	5	123	29	1	2	7	5	.	.
Limerick County,	40	16	329	213	219	123	1	1	202	52	1	.
„ City,	192	110	168	112	2,079	1,014	1	.	.	.	3	.
Londonderry,	57	45	28	19	139	68	8	1	3	1	15	.
Longford,	108	81	96	68	190	16	1	.	48	20	.	.
Louth,	174	87	67	56	130	52	.	.	3	2	24	.
Drogheda,	43	29	17	11	135	64	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	399	154	127	82	322	96	52	33	26	7	.	.
Meath,	21	7	127	103	99	33	1	.	42	25	.	.
Monaghan,	15	1	41	47	137	81	2	1	5	2	1	.
Queen's County,	164	83	194	91	97	80	.	1	6	1	3	.
Roscommon,	88	59	14	8	184	79	25	10	51	45	.	.
Sligo,	45	42	19	3	156	36	40	17	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	248	215	191	86	52	16	5	1	83	62	.	.
„ Clonmel,	587	326	317	155	1,040	600	1	2	226	33	.	.
Tyrone,	106	62	26	11	299	84	25	8	7	10	.	.
Waterford County,	56	24	117	130	102	66	13	1	26	3	7	.
„ City,	68	59	23	49	55	175	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath,	102	63	281	130	34	3	.	.	30	1	.	.
Wexford,	44	20	258	275	180	78	.	2	78	26	.	.
Wicklow,	48	21	79	87	98	49	.	1	12	7	.	.
Total,	5,013	3,222	7,312	4,539	14,097	8,902	367	154	1,643	475	182	.

during the Year 1853.

Under Vagrant Act.		Drunkards.		Lunatics, under the Act for Insanity.		Total.		Average Daily No.		Highest No. at any one time.		Lowest No. at any one time.		Average Daily No. in Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
68	49	311	302	4	3	1,868	1,162	215	86	250	136	175	80	2	3
20	17	81	70	7	3	468	314	68	43	89	42	45	31	2	4
72	40	194	37	2	.	555	285	54	33¼	73	43	45	23	1	1⅓
.	3	125	100	15	4	464	269	70	31	110	42	47	22	2	.
39	42	49	10	6	4	828	425	116	61	143	74	87	55	3	2
458	231	41	7	15	4	2,526	1,072	.	.	594	219	230	143	.	.
389	190	.	.	2	.	1,275	915	132	90	190	118	99	45	3	3
2	6	43	17	12	6	468	140	88⅓	21	115	36	55	14	2	.
42	22	91	46	14	4	557	362	103	67	131	87	81	53	5	4
469	508	213	203	11	12	1,623	1,327	128	70	174	112	101	50	8	4
.	4,696	.	2,958	.	58	.	12,078	.	472	.	581	.	362	.	23
2,740	.	1,436	.	50	.	8,737	.	489	.	613	.	353	.	55	.
8	5	79	38	19	3	381	144	77	17	98	39	47	18	10	4
52	79	18	4	8	8	618	404	79	72	151	70	58	31	6	11
281	133	141	106	1	2	907	445	59⅔	32⅔	131	81	19	19	1⅓	1
331	326	103	29	2	2	1,261	691	124⅗	76⅞	200	123	70	33	6½	5
23	4	55	35	.	1	364	186	54	21	79	26	34	17	.	.
4	1	44	9	.	.	200	160	26⅓	29⅓	35	39	12	19	.	.
18	4	59	2	13	4	487	293	83	40	104	46	62	33	4	1
39	42	49	10	6	4	828	425	116	61	143	74	87	55	3	2
9	7	67	15	7	6	469	216	79	44	115	49	56	28	4	3
20	14	70	20	3	2	294	117	38	22	86	25	16	16	4	2¼
237	72	61	2	8	2	1,098	481	159	89	254	110	82	77	5¼	5⅔
612	336	384	144	.	.	3,439	1,716	141	72	187	128	92	37	1⅔	1¼
35	31	215	180	6	1	506	346	77	32⅞	109	43	47	18	2	2
11	84	130	25	4	2	588	296	50⅓	26⅓	74	43	36	15	3	3⅔
10	7	198	117	6	4	612	325	57⅕	30	77	41	42	20	.	.
37	147	220	80	.	4	457	335	20	14	37	28	11	6	1	1⅓
43	39	24	16	15	10	1,008	437	114⅔	53¾	150	60	76	51	4½	3½
25	9	50	6	5	13	370	196	52	42	72	57	33	27	6	5
1	1	129	48	9	4	340	185	73	30	89	39	54	22	6	4
7	11	153	15	5	4	629	286	68	38	99	65	46	30	3	2
37	54	21	7	9	7	432	269	60¼	43⅓	94	65	50	22	.	.
13	25	27	16	12	13	312	152	44½	28⅕	58	31	30	29	4½	5
102	75	267	56	13	6	961	517	121	75½	193	110	65	50	8	8
437	60	615	204	7	3	3,260	1,383	327⅓	138½	466	219	186	93	6½	2
7	10	98	24	6	4	574	213	84	38½	120	47	57	29	5⅕	3½
31	11	20	2	3	2	375	239	108	57	165	72	53	34	8	5
123	75	306	294	.	.	578	652	47	43	72	63	23	22	4½	4
13	25	123	60	4	1	587	283	89	37	124	35	54	38	1	1
135	151	106	31	12	10	813	593	122	70	167	17	65	45	2	2
31	11	95	5	12	12	375	193	43	37	64	44	30	29	1	1
7,031	7,653	6,514	5,350	333	232	42,492	30,527	4,064	2,387	6,295	3,382	2,911	1,841	194⅔	134½

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and IMPRISONMENT of

County and Town Gaols.	Death.		For Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 and above 7.		7 Years.		2 Years and over.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	10	5	17	11
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	3	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	6	4	2	4
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	5	2	1	.	2	.	8	3	.	.
Clare,	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	9	1	4	2	3	.	12	3	22	20	13	2
Cork County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	17	1	38	22	4	1	5	6	59	41	8	10
„ City,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	2	2	1	8	7	10	6	12	4
Donegal,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	1	2	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	4	.	2	.	13	7	1	1
Dublin County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	11	1	1	3	6	.	8	.	16	4	3	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	21	.	18	.	2	.	28	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	17	.	52	.	3	.	7	.	49	.	4	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	3	.	.	8	.	3	1
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	4	6	7	1	.	.	.	7	.	3	1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	4	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	2	.	3	1	11	8	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	4	3	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1	10	4	3	.	2	.	12	5	2	2
„ City,	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	9	1	4	2	3	.	12	3	22	20	13	2
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	4	9	3	1	.	3	1	12	7	2	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	4	.	1	4	.	6
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	12	.	17	16	6	6	5	3	9	5	14	7
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	17	11	5	1	2	.	21	8	6	4
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	6	4	1
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	1	.	1	9	3	13	9	7	3
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	10	4	2	2	3	1	27	4	10	3
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	11	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	2	2
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	1	1	.	1	3	7	10	4	.
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	7	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	5	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	14	8	.	.	2	.	7	6	5	4
„ Clonmel,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	54	7	5	2	7	2	54	14	14	8
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	4	1	1	9	.	3	.	12	6	1	.
Waterford County,	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	3	9	7	4	3	3	4	15	10	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	8	7	.	1	4	6	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	11	2	1	.	6	1	5	4	1	2
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	5	1	7	3	5	.	11	16	5	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	2	2	1	.	.	4	.	2	4
Total,	8	6	8	3	.	.	59	8	226	43	364	159	105	53	127	42	508	288	181	91

the Total Number of Prisoners Committed during the Year.

6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited		ther Periods.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	27	137	33	124	38	327	103	223	163	189	156	23	22	13	10	.	.	222	151	1,343	723
17	11	32	26	33	27	122	81	61	28	48	37	21	19	60	51	11	6	.	.	427	291
13	4	24	18	27	21	54	37	27	29	16	20	46	22	226	55	.	.	.	.	446	217
16	6	44	23	27	11	67	24	33	31	44	19	73	63	76	40	5	2	.	.	411	226
35	26	43	26	24	17	190	82	77	42	30	11	44	12	21	4	6	2	.	.	541	252
50	55	157	77	161	93	815	339	325	152	131	75	45	11	11	7	36	5	.	.	1,866	897
86	77	98	63	47	23	267	176	303	197	324	281	60	39	46	37	.	.	.	.	1,275	915
25	2	104	26	45	9	79	27	70	17	11	9	29	9	13	1	22	6	.	.	414	108
20	17	57	59	32	19	146	102	80	28	30	23	87	47	10	4	.	.	.	.	488	310
24	4	81	18	88	54	202	114	465	501	200	232	134	116	188	193	1	.	.	.	1,434	1,240
.	119	.	149	.	385	.	1092	.	4111	.	1735	.	1090	.	2965	.	358	.	.	.	12,078
129	.	246	.	677	.	819	.	2548	.	1195	.	630	.	1619	.	737	.	.	.	8,737	.
6	1	19	5	29	2	48	21	26	15	21	20	51	21	25	10	.	.	.	.	248	100
25	19	82	49	78	44	200	169	99	59	39	30	18	2	3	2	49	18	.	.	618	404
11	3	14	6	8	4	342	180	50	45	130	60	93	96	50	27	139	71	.	.	855	497
35	18	42	20	69	19	533	322	155	103	134	67	82	17	27	8	4	1	.	.	1,108	595
20	3	15	20	28	7	34	18	28	9	28	14	23	14	32	11	3	1	.	.	223	101
13	21	17	17	13	12	27	27	8	7	15	12	43	8	11	2	42	50	.	.	200	160
29	9	13	11	45	21	94	59	58	61	43	46	58	5	11	1	98	68	.	.	487	293
35	26	43	26	24	17	190	82	77	42	30	11	44	12	21	4	6	2	.	.	541	252
22	7	39	17	94	27	20	53	13	13	13	4	21	15	52	2	.	.	.	.	316	153
8	8	7	5	41	4	75	27	31	13	20	5	63	17	34	5	16	1	.	.	302	98
24	14	114	32	156	75	348	97	72	14	62	53	52	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	909	326
48	27	52	24	74	52	235	171	384	274	318	164	294	216	116	130	1,866	633	.	.	3,439	1,716
7	2	71	36	38	29	91	43	28	22	218	183	25	13	2	2	3	2	.	.	506	346
11	6	23	12	36	27	99	74	52	29	29	13	115	29	26	.	187	104	.	.	588	296
18	14	21	10	38	13	59	31	27	23	31	16	58	81	140	36	7	4	.	.	438	246
5	4	8	4	5	7	24	15	21	32	39	91	105	54	136	60	.	.	.	.	348	270
46	19	93	53	28	11	180	72	48	18	55	15	22	15	5	3	477	216	.	.	1,008	437
16	7	23	14	27	17	47	25	42	27	56	30	18	2	32	4	85	66	.	.	370	196
12	13	19	5	22	9	64	53	17	26	20	10	91	32	39	8	.	.	.	.	296	160
17	4	27	17	24	23	75	58	47	35	41	30	112	14	60	4	20	8	.	.	448	207
22	18	43	23	38	10	95	88	29	31	35	12	22	16	16	3	3	.	.	.	329	211
13	12	45	20	10	6	45	26	21	7	21	8	17	14	23	4	106	50	.	.	312	152
29	20	78	61	50	29	140	105	73	70	51	34	150	47	132	9	224	124	.	.	961	517
77	38	178	86	154	79	603	215	267	142	421	154	167	118	511	104	731	414	.	.	3,260	1,383
13	9	67	24	55	14	141	52	46	17	25	13	42	20	60	5	9	5	.	.	495	171
16	16	24	21	37	8	115	65	30	30	14	25	20	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	317	195
8	13	14	30	13	10	62	61	51	34	66	51	158	273	160	32	28	133	.	.	578	652
12	11	47	17	60	15	112	71	73	33	58	36	75	43	64	20	7	7	.	.	537	262
29	11	36	37	39	19	165	135	93	84	113	74	81	55	67	21	12	8	.	.	672	468
13	12	23	26	13	12	57	32	46	14	43	27	82	6	16	5	64	51	.	.	375	193
1,101	733	2,320	1,246	2,631	1,319	7,408	4,624	6,224	6,628	4,407	3,906	3,394	2,709	4,169	3,389	5,004	2,416	222	151	38,466	28,314
																				66,780	

OFFENCES, &c.,

County and Town Gaols.	Felons Convicted.						Misdemeanants Convicted.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	9	.	17	15	6	1	187	58	268	
Armagh,	.	.	14	3	17	20	.	.	5	.	25	
Carlow,	.	.	6	2	22	5	.	.	.	.	3	
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	20	10	.	.	7	2	40	
Clare,	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	30	6	40	
Cork County,	.	.	12	6	39	4	.	.	118	12	96	
„ City,	4	2	67	36	74	43	10	8	243	130	68	1
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	
Down,	.	.	15	4	19	8	.	.	.	.	7	
Dublin County,	.	.	18	.	42	8	.	.	3	.	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	26	.	88	.	3	.	134	.	4
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	52	.	87	.	1	.	22	.	27	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	9	.	10	2	.	.	1	1	3	
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	
„ Town,	1	.	14	5	16	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	12	5	25	8	.	.	.	2	6	.
„ Athy,	.	.	5	3	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	7	3	16	10	.	.	1	.	6	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	30	6	40	1
King's,	.	.	17	6	19	8	.	.	26	2	30	
Leitrim,	.	.	2	2	5	7	.	.	.	.	4	
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	9	.	154	7
„ City,	.	.	54	14	41	18	.	.	36	8	62	9
Londonderry,	.	.	6	1	11	5	.	.	1	.	7	
Longford,	.	.	15	6	17	11	.	.	2	.	11	.
Louth,	.	.	8	2	18	7	.	.	2	1	3	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	5	.
Meath,	.	.	5	1	8	1	.	.	13	2	13	1
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	.	3	
Queen's,	.	.	8	3	10	4	.	.	5	2	4	
Roscommon,	.	.	7	1	7	3	.	.	11	6	16	
Sligo,	1	.	7	2	5	5	.	.	1	.	5	
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	21	17	39	26	.	.	7	5	14	
„ Clonmel,	1	.	97	16	104	60	.	.	3	1	15	
Tyrone,	.	.	16	.	15	11	.	.	5	.	10	
Waterford County,	.	.	10	1	10	9	.	.	15	1	6	
„ City,	.	.	19	.	13	2	.	.	5	.	1	1
Westmeath,	.	.	7	1	23	7	.	.	.	.	7	.
Wexford,	.	.	23	8	35	29	.	.	2	.	2	
Wicklow,	.	.	5	2	15	9	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total,	9	2	582	181	849	461	17	12	804	379	1,013	9

JUVENILES Classified.

Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.												Summary Convictions.						Vagrants.					
Felons.						Misdemeanants.																	
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	4	2	18	10	.	.	34	9	66	31	7	1	199	68	214	81	1	.	12	3	7	6
.	.	14	4	26	23	.	.	8	.	34	2	1	.	42	8	49	19	3	3	8	4	8	3
1	.	7	3	20	9	.	1	4	1	8	7	.	1	15	12	46	18	1	5	11	3	16	9
.	.	6	1	16	5	.	.	7	2	20	8	.	.	4	3	30	10	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	.	43	7	61	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	47	9	53	27	11	3	9	5	2	3
.	.	14	6	48	8	.	.	116	28	82	30	.	.	142	39	106	26	15	3	140	26	119	30
.	.	30	16	16	39	.	.	10	4	11	8	16	7	60	11	5	14	9	4	72	36	13	19
.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	.	7	4	43	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	5	25	18	.	.	1	.	9	1	2	.	41	8	54	37	1	1	25	2	5	1
.	.	43	6	78	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	119	34	188	172	45	33	140	77	82	103
.	.	.	52	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	117	.	125	.	251	.	781	.	1,161
.	.	30	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	664	.	749	.	193	.	1,316	.	318	.
.	.	10	1	16	4	.	.	.	.	5	3	1	.	20	9	49	20	.	.	3	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	2	.	12	.	10	3	.	.	10	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	60	4	43	27	53	14	170	25	24	3
.	1	19	8	18	8	.	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	58	10	50	14	6	9	21	15	1	4
1	.	13	5	26	8	.	.	.	2	6	.	2	.	8	4	25	22	1	.	11	.	5	.
.	.	5	6	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	12	8	.	.	4	1	.	.
.	.	5	1	6	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	5	47	25	69	20	.	.	8	.	4	.
.	.	4	.	13	3	.	.	39	7	48	14	1	.	47	9	53	27	11	5	9	5	2	3
.	.	6	1	8	8	.	.	11	7	10	3	3	.	36	5	45	13	.	.	.	3	.	2
.	.	2	3	9	9	.	.	1	.	2	4	2	.	29	6	55	14	.	.	8	3	9	6
.	.	5	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175	13	268	17	27	16	41	23	87	13
.	.	9	6	56	28	.	.	4	2	12	16	.	.	38	24	196	102	278	155	229	182	17	20
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	16	.	1	12	6	43	45	.	.	2	4	3	1
.	.	19	7	29	15	.	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	32	5	79	36	1	.	1	.	2	28
.	.	8	4	19	12	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	26	13	12	17	.	.	.	.	1	3
.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	5	10	6	.	.	2	.	2	.
.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	3	4	1	1	19	11	24	1	.	1	6	1	4	.
.	.	4	3	6	2	.	.	1	.	4	2	2	.	24	5	28	19	.	.	3	.	6	3
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	.	5	8	.	.	.	.	25	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	6	15	3	.	.	9	5	6	2	.	.	27	17	36	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	12	1	.	.	14	5	25	11	.	.	16	3	45	15	7	7	13	8	7	10
.	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	2	4	25	2	1	1	21	5	43	13	1	1	2	1	1	.
.	.	26	22	41	28	.	.	10	7	25	11	16	5	18	12	29	19	20	7	23	8	37	32
.	.	69	10	39	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	498	53	147	90	51	2	314	15	17	8
.	.	5	5	4	6	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	47	14	69	19	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	1	1	4	5	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	6	1	4	.	.	1	.	.	3
.	.	11	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	43	.	.	15	2	.	30	.	.	2
.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	52	1	25	5	.	.	5	1	2	1
.	.	31	11	46	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	67	22	42	30	20	12	47	18	20	18
.	.	4	.	6	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	37	9	45	23	.	.	4	.	13	1
5	3	491	207	821	485	1	1	305	90	448	194	161	41	2,826	621	3,115	1,198	757	532	2,700	1,250	841	1,502

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILE

County and Town Gaols.	Workhouse Offenders.						Offenders on leaving Workhouse.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	2	3	2	.	.	2	1	.	.
Clare,	1	.	127	2	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	36	11	92	17	34	7	.	.	98	14	18	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	3	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	.	12	.	4	.	1	.	22	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	20	.	4	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
„ Athy,	.	.	4	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	7	.	3	4	2	.	5	.	1	.
„ City,	1	.	127	2	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	95	17	39	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	44	19	6	4	.	.	52	28	10	4
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	8	.	5	3	2	.	15	.	4	.
Louth,	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	8	.	1	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	12	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	4	5
Meath,	.	.	14	4	7	3	.	.	4	2	2	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Roscommon,	.	.	24	5	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	2	6	4	18	10	.	.	8	2	10	9
„ Clonmel,	12	.	164	3	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	38	.	6	.
Westmeath,	.	.	24	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	42	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	1
Total,	56	14	866	75	239	105	7	.	292	51	68	28

Classified—*continued.*

Twice Imprisoned.						Three times Imprisoned.						Four times Imprisoned.						Five times Imprisoned and upwards.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	25	10	38	19	.	.	17	6	22	12	.	.	13	3	17	6	.	.	63	16	38	21
.	.	2	2	5	4	.	.	2	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	2	6	4	6	9	.	.	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	4	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	1	1	4	6	.	.	.	.	6	8
.	.	37	6	31	9	.	.	15	3	24	5	.	.	10	.	10	3	.	.	12	3	9	.
3	.	76	55	98	48	.	.	56	26	57	39	.	.	49	31	50	25	.	.	48	22	36	12
1	1	89	36	29	21	2	1	30	18	10	4	.	.	24	6	10	6	3	.	73	18	51	21
.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	16	1	3	7	.	.	11	2	7	7	.	.	3	2	1	6	.	.	8	.	11	3
3	1	17	6	17	9	.	1	6	1	6	3	.	1	1	2	4	3	.	.	3	6	1	12
.	23	.	81	.	137	.	17	.	23	.	47	.	14	.	23	.	30	.	6	.	63	.	59
6	.	87	.	32	.	3	.	32	.	7	.	1	.	14	.	1	.	1	.	38	.	2	.
.	.	5	.	4	3	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	4	.	6	3	.	.	6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	4	14	6	.	.	6	3	6	3	.	.	4	2	3	2	.	.	3	2	2	2
.	1	28	8	12	6	.	.	16	3	4	5	.	.	10	1	7	1	.	4	9	3	2	2
.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	5	2	8	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	6	.	5	3	.	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	37	6	31	9	.	.	15	3	24	5	.	.	10	.	10	3	.	.	12	3	9	2
.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	4	15	3	.	.	12	2	7	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
34	16	14	8	8	10	21	8	4	3	4	6	3	1	2	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	3
.	.	9	4	27	17	.	.	2	1	5	9	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	12	3	18	5	.	.	4	2	11	4	.	.	5	.	1	2	.	.	4	.	2	7
.	.	4	1	5	9	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	4	2	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	31	4	10	2	.	.	12	6	8	3	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	4	2	3	.
.	.	7	1	4	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	4	2	4	3	.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	3
1	.	14	.	8	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	.	6	3	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
3	1	19	3	13	8	2	1	5	2	.	3	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	3	1	6	6	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	1	4
51	46	622	259	494	390	28	28	294	116	262	188	4	16	175	81	150	113	4	10	289	139	195	163

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and of IMPRISONMENT of

Names of County and Town Gaols.	SENTENCES.																			
	Death.		For Life.		Above 15 Years		15 Years and above 10.			10 and above 7.				7 Years.				2 Years and upwards.			
	20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	16	2	10	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.
Grangegorman Penitent.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	31	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	2	4	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	2	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	1	6	1	.	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	6	.	17	.	20	2	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	4	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	1	2	2	1	.	8	.	16	.	28	2	74	15	61	7	136	31	14	.	37	4

the Total Number of JUVENILES Committed during the Year 1853.

SENTENCES.

18 Months.				12 Months.						9 Months.				6 Months.				3 Months.						2 Months.					
16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	1	8	4	11	1	19	7	.	.	54	15	31	6	1	.	17	5	34	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	1	5	3	.	.	4	3	9	5	.	.	5	1	11	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	10	3	.	.	3	2	6	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	9	3
1	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	8	2	3	1	8	1	13	5	16	3	.	.	10	1	12	7	.	.	7	1	11	8
.	.	3	.	.	.	34	.	14	4	2	.	1	3	16	5	26	4	.	.	42	19	62	14	.	.	70	12	84	22
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	17	9	12	4	30	27	37	29	.	.	29	32	26	18	.	.	18	15	24	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	13	3	.	.	.	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	.	.	9	3	13	4	.	.	9	.	6	4
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	.	1	14	.	15	3	.	.	11	4	26	22
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	39	.	.	.	14	.	57	.	.	.	35	.	89
.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	18	.	1	.	.	.	26	.	44	.	2	.	62	.	71	.	11	.	186	.	165	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	4	.	.	8	3	6	.	.	.	6	4	4	2
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	5	.	.	.	5	1	4	1	.	.	4	2	5	.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	14	2	6	3	.	.	17	1	8	2	1	.	18	.	14	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	3	2	3	4	.	.	1	2	7	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	.	.	1	2	5	4	.	.	2	2	3	1
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	6	2	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	1	6	.	10	1
1	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	8	2	3	1	8	1	13	5	16	3	.	.	10	1	12	7	.	.	7	1	11	8
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	10	2	18	2	22	2	.	.	23	4	13	3	.	.	11	3	13	4
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	5	.	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	19	.	85	13	.	.	7	.	144	5
.	.	3	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	.	.	6	3	3	1	8	3	.	.	4	6	14	6	.	.	44	10	21	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	1	7	1	6	4	.	.	1	2	9	14
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	6	2	6	4	.	.	5	2	11	12
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	5	.	4	.	4	4	.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	9	1	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	6	8	4	3	.	.	2	1	3	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	4	.	1	.	5	1	9	6	.	.	2	1	3	3
3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	6	1
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	2	2	.	.	1	4	7	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	4	.	.	6	3	11	5	.	.	7	1	5	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	6	3	12	5	.	.	6	1	2	3
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	11	7	2	.	21	16	29	19	.	.	18	11	25	14
4	.	2	1	.	.	22	2	12	3	7	.	7	1	25	6	15	8	4	.	96	13	42	22	5	1	64	9	36	22
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	3	4	.	.	10	.	4	6	.	.	5	.	12	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.	.	3	4	2	3	.	.	4	.	4	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	5	.	.	1	.	1	1
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	3	.	.	11	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	6	1
3	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	4	8	2	.	.	.	4	1	8	2	.	.	7	4	7	8	.	.	9	2	5	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	4	.	5	5	.	.	1	.	4	2
16	1	36	4	.	1	118	8	130	49	60	17	77	27	237	79	356	157	10	2	524	171	592	268	18	2	585	134	782	334

Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Imprisonment of the

Names of County and Town Gaols.	Sentences.																	
	1 Month.						14 Days.						7 Days.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	2	62	14	47	19	.	.	32	16	45	18	1	.	21	8	34	20
Armagh,	1	1	24	4	30	15	1	.	11	5	11	6	2	2	12	2	12	4
Carlow,	.	.	8	5	18	6	.	.	5	2	10	2	.	1	3	4	6	4
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	18	5	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	8	.	8	2
Clare,	8	6	113	4	31	.	4	1	41	5	8	5	.	.	7	3	9	3
Cork County,	12	2	164	26	82	16	19	6	116	20	35	9	10	6	39	16	42	6
„ City,	6	4	46	54	39	46	1	4	63	28	21	20	6	3	37	22	30	46
Donegal,	.	.	2	1	10	2	.	.	.	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	2
Down,	1	1	40	5	26	20	1	.	14	1	11	3	1	.	6	3	3	2
Dublin County,	2	2	38	11	55	26	33	20	133	71	91	97	13	10	41	16	39	52
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	9	.	97	.	261	.	190	.	679	.	845	.	48	.	169	.	308
Richmond Bridewell,	14	.	216	.	171	.	148	.	1095	.	327	.	53	.	319	.	184	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	12	2	11	6	1	.	4	1	13	5	2	.	2	3	6	5
Galway County,	8	3	4	2	14	6	3	1	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	47	16	183	21	34	7	1	1	12	1	4	12	7	1	54	4	23	5
Kerry,	56	40	265	72	91	25	18	15	66	22	39	9	15	8	44	13	23	6
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	5	1	14	3	.	.	9	2	4	3	1	.	5	1	6	3
„ Athy,	.	.	7	2	8	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
Kilkenny County,	1	1	21	6	18	9	.	.	20	3	14	3	2	2	23	16	10	9
„ City,	8	6	113	4	31	18	1	1	14	5	8	5	.	.	7	3	9	3
King's,	.	.	17	3	19	2	.	.	6	1	7	6	.	.	2	1	6	3
Leitrim,	1	.	21	4	15	7	.	.	9	2	5	3	1	.	1	2	9	3
Limerick County,	.	12	49	19	21	23	.	.	15	5	27	3	.	.	12	7	28	13
„ City,	56	34	51	26	58	31	85	41	102	98	106	52	62	35	88	42	66	4
Londonderry,	.	.	6	3	13	9	.	.	5	3	7	4	.	.	2	.	20	38
Longford,	.	.	16	2	30	21	.	.	10	2	14	2	2	.	3	.	1	2
Louth,	.	.	13	3	7	8	.	.	5	6	7	5	.	.	10	5	7	5
Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1
Mayo,	.	.	15	2	13	.	.	1	9	1	5	1	.	1	2	1	6	.
Meath,	.	.	14	4	20	9	1	.	7	2	5	5	.	.	15	.	9	4
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	1	20	4	.	.	9	1	9	1	.	.	6	4	2	2
Roscommon,	3	1	31	11	24	19	1	1	4	3	10	4	.	.	12	.	10	2
Sligo,	2	1	5	.	15	1	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	3	1	4	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	11	5	26	21	42	26	17	6	22	11	31	27	9	3	19	11	23	17
„ Clonmel,	35	1	383	18	68	59	10	3	157	21	40	25	40	2	241	18	48	23
Tyrone,	1	.	25	5	16	14	.	.	11	5	7	4	.	.	6	4	9	3
Waterford County,	.	.	9	2	10	3	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	2	4
„ City,	.	.	16	.	3	4	1	.	11	.	.	1	1	.	11	.	.	3
Westmeath,	.	.	26	2	12	4	.	.	28	.	7	2	.	.	11	1	8	.
Wexford,	9	2	61	18	36	21	2	3	35	5	10	10	7	3	32	9	19	8
Wicklow,	.	.	8	4	14	5	.	.	7	1	13	4	.	.	12	4	10	5
Total,	288	149	2,126	480	1,470	769	357	294	2,136	1,037	985	1,212	239	125	1,130	396	735	622

Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year 1853—*continued.*

SENTENCES.

48 Hours.						24 Hours.						Unlimited.						Other Periods.						TOTAL.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	11	10	16	14	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	11	73	29	8	2	247	82	319	131
.	.	.	.	19	12	.	.	.	.	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	68	16	115	73
.	4	.	.	3	4	1	1	12	3	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	32	17	87	35
.	.	.	2	9	15	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	85	35
1	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	210	20	125	34
.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	14	506	100	394	86
2	1	20	23	29	23	.	.	12	21	28	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	275	231	256	225
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	8	4	46	12
.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	81	14	85	46
2	1	17	7	28	36	.	.	12	2	26	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	34	275	111	307	284
.	17	.	79	.	226	.	.	.	9	.	25	.	.	.	17	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	264	.	1110	.	1906
9	.	87	.	128	.	1	.	67	.	70	.	.	.	30	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	238	.	2103	.	1298	.
.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	30	9	51	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	33	9	49	14
.	.	8	.	6	5	.	.	6	.	4	1	1	2	46	3	47	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	21	325	33	138	45
.	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	68	432	113	212	64
.	.	4	.	4	6	.	.	2	1	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	33	9	51	25
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	2	.	.	5	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	17	35	21
.	.	3	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	5	7	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	87	34	40	35
1	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	210	20	125	52
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	91	16	99	26
.	.	1	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	43	12	73	29
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	110	32	565	64
18	12	52	26	42	15	8	9	28	8	31	14	46	24	88	64	92	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	155	466	283	460	218
.	.	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	24	11	70	74
.	.	.	1	18	7	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	31	12	38	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	74	21	133	74
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	15	50	37
.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	7	3
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	39	16	45	9
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	15	6	14	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	61	15	72	41
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	28	11
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	17	59	15
4	3	2	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	72	25	78	59
2	1	3	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	31	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	31	12	87	22
.	.	3	1	11	2	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	16	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	14	113	77	213	144
1	1	18	.	4	.	2	.	19	2	1	1	.	.	83	9	37	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	8	115	98	340	196
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	68	14	94	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	10	25	23
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	53	.	14	7
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	93	4	52	12
2	3	14	7	11	10	3	1	7	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	12	181	48	116	85
.	.	3	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	47	12	70	37
46	43	262	165	411	439	16	12	194	54	284	155	57	28	322	132	417	249	1	.	35	11	78	29	1,052	656	7,856	2,694	6,619	1,367

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage,

County and Town Gaols.	Without Parents.						Without Father.						Without Mother.						Step-children.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	18	4	25	6	2	1	37	18	35	13	1	.	24	8	12	6	.	.	4	3	5	3
Armagh,	.	.	8	6	8	6	1	.	16	2	24	10	.	.	5	.	6	4	.	.	3	.	3	1
Carlow,	.	.	9	.	17	10	1	.	4	4	6	7	.	.	1	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	7	1	30	13	.	.	4	1	30	13	.	.	4	2	35	13	.	.	3	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	56	3	20	5	1	.	18	3	22	5	.	.	12	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	3	144	12	46	18	.	3	71	15	30	8	.	.	40	4	8	5	.	.	2	2	4	2
„ City,	.	.	67	11	38	17	2	.	31	5	34	22	1	1	45	3	36	14	1	.	3	1	4	1
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	6	4	.	.	4	1	10	3	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	14	3	8	12	2	1	6	4	5	10	.	.	3	1	7	2	.	.	1	3	2	3
Dublin County,	3	.	38	18	58	64	5	1	25	8	25	31	1	1	13	5	21	10	.	.	4	1	1	1
Grangegorman Penit.	.	9	.	197	.	308	.	37	.	103	.	127	.	3	.	54	.	106	.	3	.	15	.	9
Richmond Bridewell,	12	.	463	.	250	.	29	.	222	.	218	.	1	.	96	.	61	.	.	.	13	.	8	.
Fermanagh,	3	.	6	2	10	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	18	1	11	1	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1
„ Town,	2	.	36	3	5	3	2	.	43	8	15	9	.	2	14	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	36	3	24	10	3	4	40	17	33	14	1	1	23	2	9	1	.	.	2	.	3	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	9	2	13	7	.	.	4	1	13	4	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	2	2	2	3	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	2	.	16	.	13	4	.	.	11	3	12	3	.	.	6	.	4	2	1	.	2	.	2	.
„ City,	.	.	36	3	20	5	1	.	18	2	22	5	.	.	12	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	.	.	10	1	21	2	.	.	9	1	7	.	.	.	7	2	1	4	.	.	1	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	1	1
Limerick County,	1	.	71	3	32	7	1	1	21	12	10	9	.	.	53	10	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	24	18	38	22	28	16	36	14	21	10	18	19	21	18	41	21	28	16	29	17	35	8	18	11
Londonderry,	.	.	5	.	7	5	.	.	3	2	6	4	.	1	7	.	5	6	.	.	2	1	.	6
Longford,	2	.	17	6	28	16	1	.	19	5	33	26	1	.	12	9	16	11	.	.	3	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	4	1	16	7	.	.	4	3	6	2	.	.	2	1	8	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	3	1	4	4	.	.	5	1	11	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	16	.	5	2	1	.	11	4	21	4	.	.	7	1	4	.	1	.	3	.	5	1
Meath,	.	.	12	.	7	2	.	.	6	1	5	3	.	.	4	1	6	4	.	.	2	2	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	6	.	5	8	.	.	6	5	3	4	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	5	2	4	2	.	.	2	1	10	4	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	7	.	25	2	18	17	2	1	15	5	17	9	3	.	11	2	13	5	.	2	.	.	.	1
„ Clonmel,	29	2	163	14	75	8	8	1	61	18	30	12	4	.	63	3	7	2	1	.	6	1	4	1
Tyrone,	.	.	8	.	6	6	.	.	12	1	14	1	.	.	7	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Waterford County,	.	.	8	5	9	7	.	.	4	4	2	5	.	.	4	1	8	5	.	.	10	.	6	7
„ City,	2	.	35	.	4	7	2	.	3	.	4	4	2	.	5	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	11	2	7	1	.	.	7	2	3	2	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
Wexford,	.	.	27	3	15	10	3	1	24	1	11	6	1	.	13	3	12	8	.	.	3	.	2	2
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	1	2	1	9	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	2
Total,	89	32	1,455	333	909	629	107	67	808	292	775	407	38	27	576	152	392	252	33	22	131	63	80	66

Residence, Education, and Religion.

Illegitimate.						Abandoned by Parents.						Absconded from Parents.						Belonging to											
																		County or Borough.						Other Localities.					
10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	11	5	9	15	5	1	126	33	114	43	.	.	7	1	27	2
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	2	16	9	.	.	8	.	10	6	1	.	30	7	44	22	.	.	25	3	30	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	4	9	1	.	.	9	6	27	6	1	.	10	1	17	12
.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	2	30	12	.	.	.	.	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	6	6	1	.	97	9	45	8	.	.	6	1	10	2
.	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	48	11	7	.	.	.	18	2	8	5	4	2	286	42	93	27	2	1	58	4	11	11
.	.	16	5	2	1	.	.	18	6	4	1	1	.	30	3	13	15	5	1	127	13	81	45	.	.	83	13	47	26
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	11	4	49	12	.	.	4	.	3	2
2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	20	5	15	3	2	1	36	7	26	28	.	.	9	5	6	6
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	5	1	7	13	1	1	16	10	26	38	7	1	57	15	87	43	7	4	73	25	75	90
.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	25	.	20	.	.	.	49	.	228	.	38	.	140	.	228	.	33	.	367	.	512
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	43	.	16	.	1	.	47	.	39	.	46	.	322	.	231	.	42	.	723	.	206	.	.
.	.	4	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	10	4	26	.	.	.	8	2	14	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	39	5	9	3	.	.	2	.	6	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	65	7	15	4	.	.	28	6	12	10	
.	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	16	3	8	2	.	.	13	2	20	7	5	10	117	33	85	30	1	.	10	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	6	1	.	15	3	24	5	1	.	13	1	15	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	20	9	.	.	13	12	14	11
.	1	3	1	1	.	2	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	1	34	4	25	8	.	.	14	2	13	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	6	6	1	.	97	9	45	8	.	.	6	1	10	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	34	7	.	.	9	3	10	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	3	1	1	2	1	.	3	1	6	1	1	1	5	.	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	87	28	31	19	.	.	61	6	11	5
3	2	10	6	6	8	14	4	18	24	10	12	.	.	28	4	48	12	212	140	346	210	296	180	66	15	120	73	104	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	2	14	15	.	1	10	1	21	23
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	20	7	15	21	4	.	62	17	119	49	.	.	12	4	21	24
.	1	1	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	8	7	22	7	.	.	6	.	13	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	14	5	.	.	2	3	6	4
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	9	2	9	1	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	2	35	11	42	9	.	1	4	5	3	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	6	3	1	.	24	5	23	8	.	.	7	.	7	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	13	4	.	.	9	3	20	5	.	.	3	.	4	3
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	4	12	14	.	.	6	1	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	26	3	.	.	1	3	8	2
.	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	.	1	1	.	.	14	.	8	1	9	5	66	9	47	32	1	2	3	.	10	5	
.	2	.	1	.	13	.	70	6	18	3	1	.	34	4	9	2	49	4	341	28	72	45	12	1	19	4	31	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	2	1	3	1	.	65	14	93	30	.	.	19	6	24	14
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	8	19	12	.	.	12	4	7	17
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	4	.	.	12	.	3	11	2	.	43	.	10	6	
.	2	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	30	4	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1	7	2	4	.	.	.	8	2	4	3	.	.	3	1	6	3	15	3	75	16	50	21	2	1	17	.	11	11	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	8	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	11	3	
5	72	21	38	26	37	14	324	86	135	84	5	1	316	103	291	398	392	213	2,767	741	2,055	1,016	141	60	1,451	557	850	901	

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage.

County and Town Gaols.	Wholly Illiterate.						Knew Alphabet and Spelling.						Read imperfectly.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	1	56	25	43	24	.	.	15	6	20	9	.	.	42	9	37	6
Armagh,	1	.	24	4	30	16	.	.	16	4	23	8	.	.	12	2	17	12
Carlow,	1	.	11	10	33	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3
Cavan,	.	.	7	1	30	10	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	54	4	32	7	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	23	3	14	1
Cork County,	3	3	99	28	15	9	3	.	139	10	56	16	.	.	42	9	10	11
„ City,	5	1	101	16	67	38	.	.	43	6	19	6	.	.	26	4	24	9
Donegal,	1	.	9	3	27	8	.	.	2	1	10	1	.	.	3	.	9	4
Down,	2	1	10	5	9	19	.	.	8	1	1	1	.	.	15	5	10	5
Dublin County,	6	5	37	15	47	43	5	.	25	9	30	23	2	.	24	11	24	40
Grangegorman Penit.	.	67	.	323	.	335	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	147	.	247
Richmond Bridewell,	78	.	546	.	154	.	2	.	64	.	8	.	4	.	96	.	50	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	4	17	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	3	.	2	2	8	.
Galway County,	2	.	25	1	8	.	.	.	11	4	4	2	.	.	5	.	1	1
„ Town,	4	2	54	7	18	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	.	3
Kerry,	6	5	58	21	36	20	.	5	33	9	20	5	.	.	27	3	18	2
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	9	2	17	7	.	.	10	1	13	3	1	.	7	1	4	4
„ Athy,	.	.	11	14	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	17	5
Kilkenny County,	1	1	23	4	17	5	4	.	6	2	9	4	.	.	6	.	5	3
„ City,	.	.	34	4	32	7	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	14	1
King's County,	.	.	14	4	24	3	.	.	11	2	6	6	.	.	8	.	8	1
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	1
Limerick County,	2	1	76	15	21	11	.	.	41	14	6	1	.	.	8	5	7	7
„ City,	180	144	304	208	204	196	60	11	96	42	102	6	38	.	24	30	76	12
Londonderry,	3	1	6	2	5	12	.	.	9	1	14	15	.	.	3	.	7	7
Longford,	1	.	34	9	35	27	2	.	15	8	36	27	1	.	10	2	33	15
Louth,	.	.	8	6	18	12	.	.	2	.	7	5	.	.	3	1	7	.
Drogheda,	.	.	5	7	3	4	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	8	3
Mayo,	1	3	17	11	23	4	.	.	7	5	6	3	.	.	8	.	4	2
Meath,	1	.	12	2	10	7	.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	8	1	5	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	7	.	12	3
Queen's County,	.	.	6	3	5	9	.	.	11	.	10	3	.	.	5	2	1	4
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	7	4	5	2	.	.	4	1	12	1	.	.	3	.	6	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	12	7	22	7	20	23	.	.	9	1	11	3	1	.	23	1	9	6
„ Clonmel,	39	4	92	25	36	13	22	1	83	4	10	12	.	.	46	4	36	14
Tyrone,	1	.	50	11	62	27	.	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	18	8	29	12
Waterford County,	.	.	15	10	8	12	.	.	9	2	5	10	.	.	3	.	4	5
„ City,	.	.	6	.	1	5	1	.	16	.	3	3	1	.	17	.	7	6
Westmeath,	1	.	12	3	8	3	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	8	.	5	.
Wexford,	11	1	11	1	9	10	4	1	36	13	30	11	1	2	25	1	7	9
Wicklow,	.	1	6	2	5	3	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	7	4
Total,	368	248	1,879	821	1,152	958	107	19	753	152	507	202	52	4	615	262	545	472

Residence, Education, and Religion—*continued.*

Read and Write.						Religion.															
						Protestant.						Presbyterian.						Roman Catholic.			
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	20	.	41	6	3	.	62	20	62	23	1	.	12	.	16	5	1	1	59	20	63	17
.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	15	4	28	12	.	.	4	.	4	2	1	.	36	6	42	24
.	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	10	12	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	2	36	13
.	.	23	2	9	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	103	9	55	8
.	.	61	3	23	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	340	46	102	38
.	.	40	8	33	18	.	.	4	2	6	4	.	.	2	1	1	.	5	1	206	32	125	67
.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	48	12
.	.	12	1	12	1	1	.	10	3	10	3	.	.	5	.	4	1	1	1	30	9	18	22
1	.	44	2	61	27	1	.	7	7	7	10	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	5	123	30	152	133
.	2	.	43	.	158	.	2	.	27	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	486	.	681	
4	.	339	.	226	.	6	.	42	.	28	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	81	.	1002	.	405	.
.	.	4	.	11	.	1	.	6	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	4	26	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	37	5	14	3
.	.	20	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	93	13	27	13
.	.	9	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	127	33	86	29
.	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	4	37	13
.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	18	32	19
.	.	13	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	48	6	36	10
.	.	23	2	14	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	106	6	59	10
.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	6	42	11
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	7	4
.	.	23	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	148	31	49	24
.	.	22	3	18	2	6	4	32	12	36	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	272	151	434	271	364	242
.	.	4	.	11	2	.	.	3	1	8	10	.	.	5	.	11	11	3	1	14	2	20	17
.	.	16	1	36	4	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	72	21	137	71
.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	7	31	17
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	20	9
.	.	7	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	39	16	17	8
.	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	6	20	11
.	.	3	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	17	8
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	16	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	33	4
.	.	15	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	69	6	57	37
.	.	137	3	24	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	5	359	32	106	47
.	.	12	.	22	5	.	.	25	6	33	19	.	.	5	.	6	1	1	.	54	14	78	24
.	.	4	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	12	26	29
.	.	15	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	52	.	14	17
.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	4	16	5
1	.	20	1	15	2	2	.	6	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	4	86	16	59	29
.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	3	25	8
6	2	927	76	726	270	21	6	234	86	271	183	2	.	36	1	53	22	510	267	4,030	1,212	2,596	1,726

Ages, Religion, and Education of the

County and Town Gaols.	Felons.																									
	Ages.														Religion.						Education.					
	Number Committed		10 Years and under		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	46	36	.	.	4	1	25	14	9	15	4	3	4	3	12	9	27	22	7	5	11	4	19	18	16	14
Armagh,	121	101	6	2	22	9	40	32	20	40	19	10	14	8	36	38	50	46	35	17	26	8	44	35	51	58
Carlow,	186	165	1	1	18	3	59	29	54	69	25	25	29	28	14	6	172	99	.	.	32	7	22	19	132	139
Cavan,	93	56	.	.	.	.	20	10	33	15	25	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	79	32	.	.	4	.	25	4	19	20	16	3	15	5	.	.	79	32	.	.	54	10	12	8	13	14
Cork County,	164	27	.	.	14	4	26	5	51	7	42	4	31	7	.	.	164	27	.	.	26	3	30	9	108	15
,, City,	389	209	4	2	32	15	107	76	189	84	36	21	21	11	11	10	378	199	.	.	104	70	130	68	155	62
Donegal,	36	8	.	.	.	.	13	1	13	3	4	1	6	3	4	2	29	6	3	.	11	2	4	3	21	3
Down,	154	110	2	.	33	2	45	24	38	40	10	10	26	34	38	27	89	61	27	22	55	10	42	41	57	59
Dublin County,	471	245	.	.	76	12	156	51	133	115	59	35	47	32	34	32	433	213	4	.	172	53	70	47	229	145
Grangegorman P.	.	590	.	.	.	22	.	126	.	227	.	132	.	83	.	118	.	472	.	.	.	112	.	198	.	280
Richmond B.,	432	.	1	.	50	.	135	.	122	.	29	.	29	.	49	.	304	.	10	.	205	.	38	.	115	.
Fermanagh,	110	33	7	.	17	2	31	11	23	8	15	7	19	5	33	17	65	16	2	.	45	5	25	7	40	21
Galway County,	70	47	.	.	.	.	6	4	12	7	20	16	32	20	.	.	70	47	.	.	20	12	6	.	44	35
,, Town,	76	39	.	.	10	4	20	2	20	21	3	4	6	5	2	.	74	39	.	.	20	12	30	13	26	14
Kerry,	381	216	3	2	121	26	149	46	50	64	25	26	33	52	1	1	380	215	.	.	114	13	46	6	221	197
Kildare, Naas,	113	50	1	.	13	5	25	8	42	20	13	4	19	13	2	1	111	49	.	.	13	2	17	4	37	22
,, Athy,	41	52	.	.	2	6	20	9	8	19	4	5	7	13	4	6	37	46	.	.	5	1	16	4	21	37
Kilkenny County,	99	73	1	.	7	3	28	16	30	27	16	10	17	17	8	6	91	67	.	.	23	3	14	11	62	59
,, City,	79	32	.	.	4	.	25	4	19	20	16	3	15	5	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	85	13	.	.	8	2	14	3	36	5	16	2	11	.	7	1	78	12	.	.	9	2	23	2	53	11
Leitrim,	55	40	.	.	7	6	28	9	7	14	6	5	7	6	2	2	53	38	.	.	16	.	18	2	21	38
Limerick County,	40	16	.	.	.	.	17	5	13	6	6	3	4	2	1	2	39	14	.	.	12	3	21	5	7	8
,, City,	192	110	.	.	12	8	24	16	42	25	32	14	82	47	6	2	186	108	.	.	23	2	40	4	129	104
Londonderry,	57	45	3	1	9	6	17	15	12	15	16	8	.	.	10	6	31	28	16	11	18	10	20	14	19	21
Longford,	108	81	.	.	11	2	44	31	35	18	7	11	11	19	1	.	107	81	.	.	22	3	24	10	62	68
Louth,	174	87	.	.	5	4	51	21	44	30	31	14	43	18	14	2	157	85	3	.	40	7	16	10	118	70
Drogheda,	43	29	.	.	1	3	13	4	16	14	7	9	6	3	2	.	41	29	.	.	6	.	5	4	32	25
Mayo,	526	236	.	.	51	27	131	51	143	67	85	37	116	54	6	4	520	232	.	.	46	21	42	12	438	203
Meath,	21	7	.	.	1	.	3	1	12	3	3	2	2	1	.	1	21	6	.	.	6	1	10	2	5	4
Monaghan,	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	1
Queen's County,	272	176	.	.	17	13	51	24	107	79	72	40	25	20	15	13	257	163	.	.	57	11	82	51	133	114
Roscommon,	35	8	.	.	3	.	10	2	13	2	5	3	4	1	.	.	35	8	.	.	11	.	8	2	16	6
Sligo,	53	42	1	.	6	2	11	7	24	23	10	5	3	5	5	5	50	36	.	1	15	3	5	5	35	34
Tipperary, Nenagh,	248	215	4	.	55	20	106	62	49	86	13	24	21	23	8	2	240	213	.	.	64	11	36	49	148	155
,, Clonmel,	934	481	25	9	279	47	369	131	147	179	29	36	85	79	8	3	926	478	.	.	190	41	92	52	652	388
Tyrone,	121	69	1	.	29	4	39	22	29	19	11	15	12	9	34	21	55	46	6	1	32	5	21	22	42	40
Waterford County,	56	24	.	.	4	1	17	1	20	12	9	2	6	8	.	.	56	24	.	.	12	2	2	1	42	21
,, City,	91	108	1	.	27	6	48	29	7	39	5	22	3	12	1	4	90	104	.	.	14	7	16	10	61	91
Westmeath,	102	63	.	.	5	1	21	5	36	33	18	15	22	9	2	1	100	62	.	.	20	5	19	11	63	47
Wexford,	215	206	3	.	57	13	64	53	44	54	13	32	34	54	17	15	198	191	.	.	45	8	38	54	132	144
Wicklow,	127	108	.	1	17	3	44	26	25	47	9	12	32	19	7	4	120	104	.	.	28	4	16	22	83	82
Total,	6,712	4,285	64	18	1031	282	2,077	991	1,751	1,591	783	630	915	734	407	368	5,928	3,719	113	57	1633	473	1123	835	3,639	2,849

Prisoners Committed during the year 1853.

MISDEMEANANTS.

Number Committed.		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,443	775	13	1	172	44	360	155	494	347	194	154	210	74	556	315	667	374	220	86	439	52	488	245	536	478
246	126	4	1	20	6	61	35	96	48	39	22	26	14	90	40	122	73	34	15	61	11	72	21	113	98
103	43	.	1	14	4	29	11	30	12	11	4	19	11	10	2	93	41	.	.	23	1	14	5	66	37
199	88	.	.	.	.	40	15	60	33	50	25	49	15	20	10	179	8	.	.	20	10	30	15	149	53
651	332	3	.	171	15	264	81	104	116	23	42	86	78	3	5	661	341	.	.	145	18	134	73	385	255
1,678	755	24	8	200	66	476	76	364	219	297	218	317	148	102	27	1,576	708	.	.	299	34	110	64	1269	637
493	514	6	4	186	123	139	184	78	96	63	58	35	33	6	12	484	502	3	.	179	106	140	131	174	277
387	109	1	.	18	4	109	25	128	33	55	27	76	20	27	13	345	93	15	3	89	5	47	13	251	91
256	179	.	.	15	2	52	44	124	81	22	25	43	27	71	48	123	105	62	26	121	8	65	73	70	98
470	371	5	1	25	9	125	110	191	178	80	39	44	34	56	45	402	326	12	.	212	92	59	69	199	210
.	3,776	.	13	.	285	.	629	.	1789	.	803	.	307	.	456	.	3,318	.	2	.	821	.	1193	.	1762
4,129	.	44	.	703	.	728	.	1244	.	440	.	289	.	300	.	3,138	.	2	.	1666	.	301	.	1531	.
184	68	3	.	10	1	49	21	69	24	27	16	26	6	42	17	142	51	.	.	86	6	27	21	71	41
470	256	14	4	46	19	60	34	79	56	184	75	87	68	8	3	459	253	3	.	74	53	68	42	328	161
338	153	1	.	86	16	96	29	58	48	49	25	67	35	4	1	334	152	.	.	96	18	128	26	114	109
444	118	.	.	53	7	160	28	127	44	46	14	52	26	14	.	430	118	.	.	266	24	44	5	134	89
173	97	.	.	1	6	40	22	63	34	31	18	33	17	6	5	167	92	.	.	36	6	34	10	37	43
111	98	.	.	11	9	19	12	44	40	12	12	25	25	7	6	104	92	.	.	14	3	23	16	73	79
311	214	8	5	49	21	77	28	76	51	46	51	55	58	7	4	304	210	.	.	98	11	37	28	176	175
651	332	3	.	171	15	264	81	104	116	23	42	86	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
197	98	.	.	17	14	64	20	83	32	23	20	10	12	2	3	195	95	.	.	15	3	32	10	148	82
234	67	2	3	16	4	71	15	95	18	26	15	24	12	1	.	233	67	.	.	26	20	20	7	188	60
219	123	.	.	27	4	79	35	57	52	38	23	18	9	2	1	217	122	.	.	32	11	75	27	112	85
2,251	1,126	.	.	112	78	732	412	718	324	210	200	479	112	92	52	2,159	1,074	.	.	64	8	122	64	2065	1054
199	90	.	.	7	3	35	23	78	30	53	22	26	12	37	20	114	44	48	26	40	17	65	20	94	53
339	106	3	.	22	8	112	20	121	21	29	15	52	42	10	1	329	105	.	.	107	6	53	16	179	84
221	108	.	.	21	10	60	31	63	32	37	15	40	20	20	4	196	101	5	3	68	11	18	6	135	91
152	75	.	.	17	12	29	18	40	21	36	17	30	7	.	.	152	75	.	.	11	.	37	24	104	51
386	139	3	5	58	22	83	34	107	34	39	19	96	25	9	1	276	138	1	.	51	27	20	18	315	94
99	33	2	.	13	6	13	11	35	7	24	5	12	4	7	4	92	29	.	.	32	3	29	7	38	23
137	81	.	.	12	.	28	10	47	20	33	45	17	6	9	5	124	73	4	3	40	.	61	6	36	75
197	84	.	.	13	11	20	12	94	20	52	30	18	11	11	6	186	78	.	.	29	17	30	24	138	43
337	193	2	.	62	21	106	40	77	57	30	34	60	41	6	5	331	188	.	.	70	11	41	20	226	162
217	69	3	2	26	9	67	14	58	13	23	10	40	21	12	9	205	60	.	.	66	9	38	11	113	49
344	171	2	2	44	14	109	48	104	57	41	30	44	20	9	2	334	169	1	.	166	14	87	44	91	113
1,274	638	82	46	374	175	326	238	292	97	85	35	115	47	13	11	1,261	627	.	.	261	159	139	92	874	387
349	109	.	.	32	6	110	34	110	37	44	16	53	15	77	41	244	58	27	7	137	11	74	39	137	55
262	201	.	.	35	5	78	33	79	78	38	46	32	39	.	.	262	201	.	.	50	4	8	5	204	192
55	175	.	.	4	.	14	26	27	113	6	31	4	5	1	4	54	171	.	.	19	25	11	35	25	115
345	134	1	.	65	.	55	8	145	85	47	29	32	12	3	2	342	132	.	.	121	8	62	15	162	111
220	84	.	.	26	5	74	17	49	36	18	12	53	14	14	3	206	81	.	.	53	4	35	21	132	59
122	69	.	.	14	5	28	15	38	27	18	7	24	15	6	4	116	65	.	.	28	9	26	12	68	48
20,893	12,357	229	96	2,068	1,074	5,441	2,734	6,050	4,526	2,642	2,346	2,904	1,575	1,670	1,187	17,458	10,610	437	170	5,410	1,656	2,904	2,573	11260	7,779

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners

County and Town Gaols.	Vagrants.																							
	Number Committed		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
			10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	68	49	1	.	7	3	12	6	16	10	7	3	25	17	21	20	41	24	6	5	20	2	13	10	45	37
Armagh,	20	17	2	2	3	1	5	4	4	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	15	4	1	1	1	.	4	2	15	15
Carlow,	72	40	1	5	11	4	16	9	18	7	10	5	21	10	6	1	66	39	.	.	17	4	3	2	52	34
Cavan,	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Clare,	39	42	13	3	5	6	9	3	.	13	2	4	10	13	.	2	39	42	.	.	19	7	8	15	12	22
Cork County,	458	231	32	6	86	20	81	25	102	55	76	50	81	75	19	9	439	222	.	.	146	19	54	27	258	185
,, City,	389	190	8	6	140	36	121	21	68	49	28	37	24	41	4	1	385	189	.	.	64	16	87	36	238	138
Donegal,	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6
Down,	42	23	1	1	16	1	14	1	4	6	4	3	3	11	9	4	31	17	2	2	10	3	14	10	18	10
Dublin County,	469	508	45	33	96	44	126	136	84	149	32	76	86	70	18	43	451	462	.	3	134	111	70	98	265	299
Grangegorman P.	.	4696	.	251	.	732	.	1161	.	1191	.	732	.	629	.	257	.	4431	.	8	.	875	.	1124	.	2697
Richmond B.,	2740	.	193	.	1516	.	318	.	337	.	233	.	343	.	133	.	2605	.	5	.	718	.	227	.	2740	.
Fermanagh,	8	5	.	.	2	.	2	1	3	2	1	.	.	2	.	2	8	3	.	.	1	1	.	1	7	3
Galway County,	52	79	.	.	4	1	14	26	30	44	8	3	.	5	.	.	52	79	.	.	10	.	6	4	36	75
,, Town,	281	133	51	20	149	26	45	9	6	19	1	17	29	42	.	.	281	133	.	.	80	16	90	31	105	86
Kerry,	331	326	84	66	132	84	60	27	12	18	7	27	36	103	.	1	331	325	.	.	3	1	6	4	322	321
Kildare, Naas,	23	4	.	.	11	.	5	.	3	2	1	.	3	2	1	.	22	4	.	.	4	.	7	.	12	4
,, Athy,	4	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1
Kilkenny County,	18	4	.	.	8	.	4	.	1	2	4	1	1	1	.	1	18	3	.	.	3	.	4	.	11	4
,, City,	39	42	13	3	5	6	9	3	.	13	2	4	10	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	9	7	.	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7
Leitrim,	20	14	.	.	8	3	9	6	.	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	18	13	.	.	2	.	1	.	17	14
Limerick County,	237	72	27	16	41	23	87	13	42	8	23	5	17	7	.	.	237	72	.	.	8	.	29	11	200	61
,, City,	612	336	56	34	81	30	88	46	118	18	84	72	185	136	18	14	594	322	.	.	48	21	114	56	450	259
Londonderry,	35	31	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	9	15	12	18	7	3	6	24	14	8	11	9	4	12	7	14	20
Longford,	11	84	1	.	1	.	2	28	.	39	1	9	6	8	.	.	11	84	.	.	1	.	.	15	10	69
Louth,	13	9	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	.	.	13	9	.	.	2	.	3	.	8	9
Drogheda,	37	147	.	.	16	29	7	76	7	31	3	9	4	2	3	6	34	141	.	.	4	.	7	39	26	108
Mayo,	69	46	.	.	7	5	13	9	18	5	13	11	18	6	1	.	68	46	.	.	5	1	8	2	56	43
Meath,	25	9	.	.	3	.	6	3	8	4	5	2	3	.	1	.	24	9	.	.	2	.	6	2	17	7
Monaghan,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Queen's County,	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	1	4	2	1	.	2	7	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	10
Roscommon,	37	54	7	7	9	3	10	17	7	4	1	8	3	15	.	1	37	53	.	.	4	2	.	1	33	51
Sligo,	13	25	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	6	5	7	3	11	.	.	13	25	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	25
Tipperary, Nenagh,	102	75	15	6	23	5	22	19	20	29	7	8	15	8	8	.	94	75	.	.	17	6	18	6	67	63
,, Clonmel,	437	60	14	2	40	6	136	17	181	3	25	3	38	9	4	1	433	59	.	.	87	15	43	17	307	28
Tyrone,	6	11	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	6	.	2	1	2	.	3	5	8	1	.	1	1	1	2	4	8
Waterford County,	31	11	.	.	3	.	17	.	4	5	3	1	4	5	.	.	31	11	.	.	11	1	.	.	20	10
,, City,	123	75	3	9	56	2	28	20	14	18	19	11	3	15	.	12	123	63	.	.	5	4	10	5	108	66
Westmeath,	13	25	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	10	.	7	7	6	1	.	12	25	.	.	2	1	2	2	9	22
Wexford,	131	147	20	12	32	13	35	23	18	47	11	19	15	33	7	8	128	158	.	1	21	10	19	24	91	113
Wicklow,	31	11	.	.	4	.	12	1	7	1	3	4	5	5	1	1	30	10	.	.	4	1	4	.	23	10
Total,	7,055	7,660	507	484	23.2	1085	1826	723	1150	1340	645	1171	1029	1816	265	398	6,743	7,191	23	31	1460	1123	879	1,553	5,622	4,944

Committed during the year 1853—*continued.*

DRUNKARDS.

Number Committed		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
311	302	.	.	1	1	31	24	115	146	63	47	101	81	91	121	162	118	55	30	112	22	92	69	107	211
81	70	.	.	.	.	8	12	30	36	37	20	6	2	29	16	50	50	2	4	6	4	40	30	35	36
194	37	.	.	.	.	11	2	109	21	34	6	40	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	5	12	3	116	29
125	100	.	.	.	.	19	15	50	60	40	23	25	5	19	6	115	54	.	.	15	13	25	15	85	75
49	10	.	.	.	.	9	4	23	3	6	1	8	2	.	.	49	10	.	.	16	5	24	3	9	2
41	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	21	5	14	.	.	.	41	7	.	.	10	.	6	2	25	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	17	.	.	.	.	11	.	15	3	8	4	9	.	6	.	37	17	.	.	6	.	11	.	26	17
91	46	.	.	.	.	13	3	34	29	29	9	27	11	34	17	45	26	12	3	40	7	21	16	30	23
213	203	.	.	7	.	30	43	79	94	48	25	49	36	20	23	191	177	2	3	105	83	19	39	88	81
.	2958	.	.	.	39	.	396	.	1357	.	697	.	469	.	385	.	2573	.	.	.	756	.	912	.	1290
1436	.	.	.	3	.	60	.	570	.	596	.	207	.	126	.	1305	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
79	35	.	.	.	.	1	4	42	29	27	2	9	3	17	12	62	26	.	.	17	4	18	9	44	25
18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	18	4	.	.	6	.	2	.	12	2
141	106	.	.	1	.	9	7	66	58	21	32	38	7	.	.	141	106	.	.	17	15	51	18	93	73
103	29	.	.	.	.	20	11	50	12	10	4	23	2	.	.	103	29	.	.	60	2	2	.	41	27
55	35	.	.	.	.	2	4	25	17	18	9	10	5	2	1	53	34	.	.	7	9	13	11	35	15
44	9	.	.	.	.	2	1	26	4	7	3	9	1	2	1	42	8	.	.	11	2	13	1	20	6
59	2	.	.	.	.	14	.	23	.	15	1	7	1	.	.	59	2	.	.	17	.	8	1	34	1
49	10	.	.	.	.	9	4	26	3	6	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
67	15	.	.	.	.	13	.	22	3	23	6	8	6	1	1	66	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	15
70	20	.	.	.	.	9	6	37	5	7	6	15	3	.	1	70	19	.	.	41	.	16	2	13	18
61	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	.	17	2	9	.	.	.	61	2	.	.	37	1	15	.	9	1
384	114	.	.	.	.	84	32	102	49	92	24	106	28	36	22	348	122	.	.	62	6	84	14	238	124
215	180	.	.	.	.	24	36	61	63	98	72	32	9	29	33	153	110	33	37	82	29	78	68	55	83
130	25	.	.	.	.	20	7	61	9	15	5	34	4	1	.	129	25	.	.	19	1	37	6	74	18
95	74	.	.	.	.	10	5	31	58	24	8	27	8	8	4	87	75	.	.	41	4	20	3	34	72
229	80	.	.	.	.	4	.	114	.	72	47	30	33	11	.	209	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	16	.	.	.	.	4	2	10	13	4	.	6	1	.	.	21	16	.	.	5	2	6	3	13	11
50	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	31	3	14	3	3	.	.	1	50	5	.	.	16	1	18	2	16	3
129	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	20	66	23	10	5	10	4	113	42	6	2	5	.	47	5	77	43
153	15	.	.	.	.	8	2	96	5	34	7	15	1	16	.	137	15	.	.	39	1	42	2	71	12
24	7	.	.	.	.	3	3	10	2	9	.	2	2	.	.	21	7	.	.	7	.	1	1	16	6
27	16	.	.	.	.	7	1	18	5	1	8	1	1	2	1	25	15	.	.	8	.	2	1	17	15
267	56	.	.	2	.	40	15	101	31	81	5	93	5	3	2	264	54	.	.	109	17	67	23	91	16
615	201	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	2	.	.	.	5	.	18	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	22	2
366	204	.	.	6	.	55	.	204	.	14	.	15	8	8	298	286	.	.	.	25	.	49	.	220	
123	60	.	.	.	.	.	75	48	35	12	13	.	3	2	120	58	.	.	40	2	16	3	67	55	
106	31	.	.	1	9	8	52	14	14	5	31	3	6	1	100	30	.	.	34	7	8	3	64	21	
95	5	.	.	.	9	1	69	2	11	.	6	2	1	.	94	5	.	.	13	.	18	3	64	2	
6,418	5,512	.	.	14	47	495	708	2,298	2,395	1,542	1,128	1,442	732	466	665	4,821	4,243	110	79	1,075	1,020	812	1,317	1,808	2,655

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Alphabet.		Advanced to									
			Spelling.		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	134	98	52	35	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	61	42	20	14	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	98	40	20	10	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	.
Clare,	86	28	14	13	.	15	.	7	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	357	59	217	21	12	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	28	7	18	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	74	110	5	37	18	13	11	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	137	69	45	25	60	15	6	.	4	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	213	.	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	68	40	20	23	14	15	30	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	80	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	138	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	98	29	64	20	11	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	131	53	38	29	20	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	118	115	21	19	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	283	239	96	24	50	16	16	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	85	28	14	13	.	15	.	7	.	.	.	.
King's County,	15	30	13	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	131	63	39	34	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	81	24	26	17	13	5	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	44	25	26	14	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	16	14	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	26	21	15	12	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	135	123	15	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	21	.	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	124	90	16	9	10	6	2	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	79	112	20	80	41	27	9	5	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	4	57	3	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	98	91	29	35	41	32	16	13	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	117	110	51	21	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	172	122	69	40	34	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	210	129	147	98	26	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	211	70	90	40	30	20	33	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	45	15	45	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	36	59	8	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	57	21	21	10	11	4	9	3	11	3	4	.
Wexford,	56	21	56	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	209	131	38	28	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	4,083	2,210	1,698	802	480	279	151	41	17	3	4	.

* No School kept.

Education.

Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Spelling.		Advanced to								Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
						Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	3	.	.	106	56	19	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	74	47	41	21	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	30	.	.	31	20	16	12	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	3	6	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	3	86	3	220	10	21	6	12	.	9	.	.	.	110	1	68	3
.	.	.	.	7	6	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	21	28	39	63	92	18	21	15	.	7	.	3	.	9	29	11	42
9	.	13	20	105	25	47	20	14	.	10	.	.	.	8	.	26	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	.	41	.	310	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174	.	51	.
2	.	2	2	71	29	46	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	.
.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	15	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
34	.	.	.	96	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	67	21	46	6	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	14	27	10	43	22	18	4	5	.	1	.	.	.	17	6	2	2
90	86	.	.	19	17	19	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
80	97	41	98	85	24	60	9	10	2	2	.	.	.	10	6	3	7
.	.	.	.	13	3	6	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	15	.	.	25	18	20	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	.
.	.	86	29	15	23	12	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
.	.	39	2	26	2	13	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	23	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	.	.	10	9	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	10	.	.	11	8	3	7	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
10	6	.	.	28	30	4	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	16	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	96	4	21	18	4	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11
9	.	.	.	40	12	30	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.
1	35	.	.	25	17	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	11	.	.
2	11	.	.	98	102	69	60	21	24	8	5	.	.	.	13	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	42	.	.	57	13	42	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.
42	35	27	25	145	110	53	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	32	24	45
37	.	.	.	482	215	305	158	.	.	115	.	15	.	47	57	.	.
40	3	9	7	103	49	33	25	30	2	7	.	.	.	33	5	.	8
.	8	.	.	55	7	55	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
23	42	.	.	24	30	8	22	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
1	1	.	.	15	6	3	2	5	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	18	.	.	78	7	78	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
102	96	.	.	29	11	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	.	.
794	578	495	239	2,683	1,053	1,308	525	231	45	175	7	23	.	567	205	220	126

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Reading.		Advanced to						Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
			Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	101	31	21	3	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Armagh,	102	69	48	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	25	13	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	78	39	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	69	9	18	7	7	.	.	.	34	.	10	2
„ City,*	23	13	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	152	126	58	.	44	.	15	.	28	60	7	66
Dublin County,	123	50	28	.	20	.	6	.	10	.	59	10
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	264	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	131	.	52	.
Fermanagh,	74	16	30	9	10	.	.	.	18	4	16	3
Galway County,	27	.	14	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	.	.	.
Kerry,	34	13	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	38	12	12	6	9	.	2	.	15	4	.	2
„ Athy,	34	28	13	14	.	.	.	.	21	24	.	.
Kilkenny County,	60	20	25	3	4	.	.	.	20	11	11	6
„ City,	78	39	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	5	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.
Leitrim,	55	11	30	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	11
Limerick County,	37	2	30	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	8	4	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	11	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.
Louth,	48	28	9	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Drogheda,	18	.	10	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	11	8	4	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	2
Meath,	36	21	6	1	.	.	.	.	30	20	.	.
Monaghan,	24	6	14	.	7	.	3	.	.	6	.	.
Queen's,	131	56	65	39	48	8	16	.	2	9	.	.
Roscommon,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	75	17	16	4	.	.	.	.	29	13	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	120	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	55	.	.
„ Clonmel,	532	197	.	.	125	.	31	.	376	197	.	.
Tyrone,	49	20	29	5	11	.	9	.	.	4	.	11
Waterford County,	32	4	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
„ City,	32	11	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Westmeath,	43	13	12	5	18	7	11	1	2	.	.	.
Wexford,	44	8	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
Wicklow,	64	37	11	11	.	.	.	.	53	26	.	.
Total,	2,733	982	749	157	336	16	105	1	1,008	463	187	113

* No School kept.

Education.

Began Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Rule of Three.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
78	23	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	62	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	4
45	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
56	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
41	2	9	1	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
121	.	38	.	29	.	14	.	40	.	6	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
26	.	18	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
196	.	58	.	.	.	103	.	35	.	173	.	16	.	134	.	23	.	9	.
41	14	9	2	6	.	15	5	11	7	22	.	8	.	6	.	8	.	.	.
13	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
20	6	6	.	1	.	13	.	.	6	8	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
29	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	10	20	2	6	.	10	6	6	2	11	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	6	.
56	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
85	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	78	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
19	.	6	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
106	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
9	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	7	5	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
76	5	.	.	.	.	76	5	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	4	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	20	25	12	10	16	2	2	.	.	18	.	16	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
86	12	15	.	.	.	71	12	.	.	7	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	355	115	125	.	230	115	.	.	.	.
110	7	72	.	15	.	23	.	.	.	10	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	33	.	18	.	.	.	4	.
8	4	8	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	4	28	3	12	1	3	.	.	.	15	9	7	5	8	4	.	.	5	.
41	.	27	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	24	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
73	14	13	.	.	.	60	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,621	164	419	21	107	17	502	49	181	22	856	137	262	5	435	119	40	.	100	4

Appendix L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

APPENDIX L.

Visit of Rev. J. P. Norris, H. M. Inspector of Schools, to the Agricultural Reform School at Ruysselede, in Belgium, September, 1853.

The Farm School, or "Colony," of Ruysselede, is situated in the flat sandy plain of West Flanders, nearly four miles from the Bloemendael Station on the Ostend and Ghent Railway.

We reached it by the early train from Ghent, on Friday, the 23rd of September. For our letter of introduction we were indebted to the kindness of M. Ducpétiaux, the Inspector-General of Prisons, to whose superintendence, four years ago, the Belgian government intrusted the organization of this colony, being the first of the schools of reform sanctioned by the law of the 3rd April, 1848.

The establishment occupies an extensive range of buildings, formerly a sugar manufactory, but largely added to and adapted to their present purpose at the expense of the Government in 1849–50.

The entrance is flanked by two handsome residences, occupied by the director, the chaplain, and the other principal officers of the institution. In the open space between them have been erected the masts and rigging of a schooner, reminding one of Norwood. Beyond is the long front of the main building, three stories high, comprising, on the left, two spacious square school-rooms; on the right, the dining hall; and overhead, the four dormitories, each containing 124 beds, and measuring about 150 feet by 40.

Passing through the central gateway, under the belfry, we found ourselves in a spacious quadrangle, enclosed on its three remaining sides by a range of workshops and other offices, one story high, and of regular architecture, with the chapel in one corner. Outside this quadrangle, on the east, lie the kitchen gardens, and on the south the farm buildings.

Under the guidance of the chief superintendent we made the tour of these buildings, commencing with the dormitories, and then passing through the long dining hall to the kitchen and engine room. The steam-engine (four horses power) is conveniently placed at the corner of the quadrangle, so as to chop vegetables, and boil them for the boys' dinner on one side, thrash and winnow corn and boil cow meat on the other, and serve the cooperage and forge shops on the third.

The inspection of the workshops occupied more than two hours, and most interesting it was; the boys were all at their several trades, and seemed to work with alacrity and cheerfulness. Silence is required in all the workshops. Each is presided over by a master tradesman, who gives occasionally a lecture to his class upon the work in which they are engaged. These lectures are a recent experiment, and are attended with the best results. The following schedule gives the proportions in which the colonists are distributed through their several occupations:—

Tailors, menders, and darners,	84	
Shoemakers,	26	
Straw plaiters, and hat makers,	63	
Flax pickers, dressers, and winders,	22	
Spinners and weavers,	65	
Joiners, cartwrights, and coopers,	23	
Blacksmiths, locksmiths, and machinists,	20	
Bookbinders,	2	
Moveable brigade, breaking stones, &c.,	30	
Total in workshops,	—	335
Washers,	12	
Cleaners, &c.,	31	
Cooks, bakers, and servants,	30	
Porters, trumpeters, &c.,	6	
Total in household work,	—	79
The rest are employed in the farm or garden:—		
In the kitchen garden, &c.,	50	
With the teams, &c.,	9	
About the cowhouses, pigstyes, poultry, barns, &c.,	24	
Total in agriculture,	—	83
Making in all,		497

The total number of colonists at the time of our visit was 527. Some were in

the infirmary, some few on leave, and two or three undergoing the punishment of confinement.

The proper business of the institution being "the reformation of destitute, mendicant, and vagrant juveniles," the *discipline* is of course its most important feature. And here there is a marked difference between Ruysselede and the Rauhen-haus or Mettray. In these latter colonies the children are grouped in families, and the order is that of the *family* throughout: at Ruysselede the discipline is *military*, and the arrangements resemble those of a *barrack*. The effect of this system appeared remarkably in the alacrity and precision of all their movements.

They are called each morning (at five o'clock) by a trumpeter; twenty minutes are allowed for washing, prayers, and making beds. They are then drilled for an hour and a-half in the court-yard; and after breakfast march off to their work in brigades to the sound of fifes. At eleven o'clock the most deserving are taken from their works, as a reward, to practice instrumental music. They greeted us with the air of "God save the Queen," played admirably well on brass instruments. After dinner they are allowed half an hour for recreation; then an hour and a-half of schooling, and three hours of industrial work. After supper, school again till eight, when they are summoned by the trumpeter to the muster-call, prayers, and bed.

Thus throughout the day they are under active supervision; nor is it relaxed at night. All night the lamps are burning in the dormitories, and each room has its superintendent. To this constant oversight, and still more to the persevering efforts of the chaplain and schoolmaster to bring religious influences to bear upon them individually, the rare need of punishment is to be ascribed. When reproof or degradation is disregarded, the only kind of punishment resorted to is solitary confinement for a day, or perhaps two days. Fifteen cells were pointed out to us adjoining the chapel, and within hearing of the services, resembling in their arrangements those of our model prisons. When one considers the class from which these 500 boys have been drawn, it is satisfactory to learn that more than two or three of these are seldom occupied at once. The rewards are public commendation, stripes of honour on the sleeve, promotion to offices of trust, admission to the band, and finally, on the expiration of their time, apprenticeship to some trade or service in the establishment.

The military effect is increased by the uniforms of the officers, and by the constant use of the trumpet instead of the bell. The boys' dress is very much what it would be if they were at their homes; and unless one sees them in the mass one hardly finds out that it is a uniform. If the superintendent called boys to take messages, fetch keys, &c., they moved briskly, and seemed alert. There was no skulking, and no appearance of being afraid. Whilst we were in one of the rooms a little fellow came in to fetch something, with his hat on; the superintendent called to him directly, "Où est votre chapeau?" he smiled, and took it off; he had lately come. They did not look merry, nor particularly happy, but certainly not the reverse; perhaps this was partly due to the rule of silence during work.

Of course the only sure test of success is to be found in the behaviour of the colonists after leaving the establishment. Thus far it has been highly satisfactory.

Of 36 colonists, discharged in 1850 and 1851—

31 are reported irreproachable;
2 conduct themselves tolerably;
1 has been lost sight of;
2 are ill conducted.

Of 135, discharged in 1852—

116 are reported irreproachable;
19 are conducting themselves tolerably;
3 are lost sight of;
1 is dead;
5 have relapsed into vagrancy or begging.

Of these 135, the average stay in the establishment had been two years. Ninety-five of them were sent back to their several communes, on the demand of the local authorities. Forty, more particularly distinguished for good conduct, were placed out by the care of the director. There is a fund to meet their wants on first going out.

The officers appear to be unanimously of opinion that agriculture is the best kind of employment for boys undergoing reformatory training. The necessity of accommodating the arrangements to this specific purpose, as well as the poverty of the soil, ought to be taken into account in estimating the results of the agricultural operations.

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

The area of land now under cultivation is about 256 English statute acres.

The most important of the crops appeared to be rye (96 acres, worth £4 16*s.* per acre), potatoes (46 acres, worth £7 3*s.* 4*d.* per acre), and kitchen vegetables (15 acres, worth £8 5*s.* per acre). Besides these, there were crops of oats, flax, rape, buckwheat, clover, roots of various kinds, and 8 acres of meadow and orchard.

The following is an account of the live stock at the end of 1852 (value about £700).

29 cows,	50 pigs, Essex and Fleming,
13 heifers and bullocks,	17 sheep,
9 oxen, Fleming and Durham,	54 cocks and hens.
3 bulls,	7 turkeys,
10 horses,	26 pigeons,
1 ass.	4 peacocks.

The number of milch cows is now increased to forty-five. They are milked three times a day, and were reported to be giving 300 litres, that is about sixty-six gallons, a day. The cowhouse is well worthy of a visit; the fittings are entirely made of stone slabs, one massive block, with a trough cut in it, forming the head of each stall, and a large slab set on its side, the division. A central passage runs lengthwise down the building, and on either side are ranged twenty-two stalls. The arrangement of the farm-yard seemed to be of the most approved plan. The whole drains into a tank, and the mechanical operations are performed by the steam engine.

It is not considered that the farm has yet reached its normal state; during the preceding year several expenses have been incurred that will not recur to the same amount; the agricultural implements were completed at a cost of £40; the live stock was increased at a cost of £58; it was necessary to purchase food for the cattle at an expense of £262; £27 worth of manure was bought, and £119 worth of seed.

These extraordinary expenses raised the total expenditure for the year to the sum of £1,749.

The value of the year's produce was £1,980.

This balance of £231, is clearly much less than what ought to be realized in a normal year, considering that the ground is rent free.

The farm accounts are kept distinct from those of the establishment.

The establishment charges, properly so called, for the year 1852, were as follow:—

Victualling,	£1,880
Officers' household,	374
Officers' salaries,	564
Fuel and lighting,	166
Cleaning, washing, and office expenses,	81
Expenses of school room and Divine service,	16
Clothing for Colonists,	400
Bedding and furniture,	96
Uniform of superintendents,	18
Medicine in the infirmary,	9
Maintenance of buildings and the steam-engine,	106
Total,	£3,710

Thus it appears that the expense of victualling is one-half of the whole, and that the cost of maintenance per head per day may be put down at *twopence halfpenny*.

Adding to this, for the other charges enumerated above, another twopence halfpenny, we get fivepence per day per head as the expense of the establishment.

It is probable that next year, when the girls' school will be in operation, and the improvements of the property will begin to tell, the expense will be materially lessened. It is hoped that the workshops may be made more profitable than they have hitherto been.

Adding to the expenditure given above (£3,710), an additional sum of £1,200, expended during the year, but represented by property still in hand, we get a grand total for the year of £4,910.

To meet this, £3,390 have been received on account of colonists from their several communes; and £241 have been realized by the produce of the industrial department. Total receipts, £3,631.

The establishment is not therefore yet self-supporting. A deficit of £1,279 on the year 1852, remained to be covered by the Government grant.

These figures have been taken from the annual report to the Belgian Minister of Justice. Considering that the colony is only three years old, they are most satisfactory.

At a time when the abolition of transportation is directing general attention in our own country to the subject of reformatory schools, this experiment, which has been so successfully tried at Ruysselede, cannot fail to be regarded with interest.

It has been suggested to me that the establishment of such an institution as this in some of our mining or manufacturing districts—where the boys' labour would find a ready market—might be not only a most useful, but also a profitable speculation.

[Note.—M. Ducpétiaux has been good enough to look over the sheets of this Appendix, and to supply me with more correct information on three important points.

1st. The schedule of employment gives an erroneous impression of the proper time employed in agriculture, which is by far the most important of the occupations of the inmates; the governor attaches the greatest importance to the alternation of field labour with the workshops.

2nd. It is quite clear that during the current year the receipts will balance the expenditure, and therefore the Government grant will be entirely reimbursed.

3rd. The girls' school was opened on the 1st of October, and bids fair to realize the expectation of its founders.]

J. P. N.

Appendix M.

Industrial Training of Workhouse Children:—Circular to Boards of Guardians thereon.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17th September, 1853.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners are desirous of learning the extent to which industrial training has been carried out in the Workhouse of each Union, and the number of Boys and Girls who are now receiving this practical education, to which the Commissioners attach the utmost importance, as they consider that the education of the children in a Workhouse, however carefully carried out in regard to its literary, moral, and religious character, cannot be entirely successful unless such habits of usefulness and labour are imparted to the children as shall fit them to become independent members of society. The Commissioners believe that considerable progress has been made in this respect in many Unions; but in the present position of Union affairs, when the attention of the Guardians of the Poor can be devoted to questions of detail, the Commissioners anxiously hope that a still further advance may be made in practical instruction, especially when the drain caused by emigration has rendered it of so much importance to make available to the utmost extent the existing amount of labour in Ireland, whether skilled or unskilled.

The subject of juvenile education has engaged much attention both in England and on the Continent; and the exertions already made have been attended with the most favourable results.

The Commissioners enclose a copy of a Circular addressed to the Poor Law Inspectors in January last, chiefly bearing on Agricultural Industrial Education, which appears the most suitable to rural Unions; but in the Workhouses of Unions comprising large towns, several descriptions of trade have been taught. Boys have been instructed in the trades of

Tailors,	Whitesmiths,
Shoemakers,	Tinworkers,
Carpenters,	Coopers,
Blacksmiths,	Weavers, and others.

Girls have been trained for domestic service, and been taught needlework, knitting, the making of clothing, bonnet-making, and muslin embroidery; thus many girls have at an early age been able to become independent members of society.

The Commissioners believe it to be essential to the well-doing of a Workhouse School that the Instructors should be able and efficient officers and have their attention heartily devoted to the children under their care. The Schoolmaster

and Mistress of a Workhouse are not merely teachers, but are, to the friendless and the orphan, in the position of a parent. But two-thirds of the juvenile inmates of Workhouses in Ireland are without parental guidance and support; and it is, therefore, the more necessary that the Teachers should acquire a knowledge of the temper and disposition of every child: however, it rarely happens that an officer qualified, in point of attainments, will accept an underpaid office, unless young and inexperienced, in which case, he will leave on the first opportunity. In some Workhouses the Teachers are changed repeatedly from this cause; and frequent changes of officers must destroy the parental relation, and generally impair the efficiency of the school. The Commissioners have, therefore, observed with much regret, a tendency in some Boards of Guardians to reduce the already barely adequate salaries of these officers.

The Commissioners have only to add, that if the Guardians of any Union experience a difficulty in obtaining possession of a few additional acres of land for the boys' farm, the Commissioners will use their best exertions to assist the Guardians in removing it.

The Commissioners enclose a Form of Return, to be signed by the Clerk and Master.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Enclosure referred to in foregoing Circular.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
20th January, 1853.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to forward for your information, a copy of the last Report of the Commissioners of National Education, by which you will observe that the Commissioners of Education are desirous that the number of Workhouse Agricultural Schools, in connexion with that Board, now amounting to 16, should be increased.

There are many Unions not included in that number, in which the boys are at present trained in agricultural work, but without assistance from the Commissioners of National Education; and in any case in which the Guardians may desire to receive that assistance, it will be necessary for them to enter on their minutes a resolution to that effect; stating further, that a class of boys is or will be taught by the Schoolmaster (or Agriculturist) the theory and practice of agriculture. On the receipt of this resolution, there is reason to believe that the Commissioners of Education will provide a free stock of Agricultural Class Books.

The Commissioners of Education will further direct their Agricultural Inspector to visit the school, and should his Report be favourable, both as to the state of that portion of the farm cultivated by the boys, as well as to the attention given by the Schoolmaster or Agriculturist, to teaching the elementary knowledge of agriculture, a gratuity, which may be an annual one, will be given to the Teacher by the Education Board, not exceeding £15. Agricultural Schools have, in many Unions, been in successful operation, which are not in connexion with the National Board; but the grant of books, and a premium to the Teacher, will, the Commissioners trust, be found an additional encouragement to the full working of the system, whilst, no doubt, the practical information of the Agricultural Inspector, as to the best method of farming, will also be valuable.

The Commissioners believe there are few Workhouses which have not a sufficient quantity of land attached to them to enable the Guardians to set apart a portion for the purpose of training an Agricultural Class. The crops to be raised would most probably be those requiring the greatest amount of care and spade labour; and should the cultivation of the land by the boys go no further than to raise the various kinds of vegetables required for the use of the inmates, a better system of cultivation of the more useful green crops might probably be introduced into the district.

The agricultural instruction (in Unions where there is no skilled agriculturist), both in the school rooms and field will devolve on the Schoolmaster, who should devote a portion of his time to these objects, without sacrificing the three hours

in school, prescribed by Article 23 of the Workhouse regulations. A difficulty may be raised in carrying out this system, from alleged want of leisure on the part of the Schoolmaster; but in ordinary instances it has been found sufficient to devote one hour before breakfast, and three before dinner, to literary instruction, and to devote from two to five to the farm.

It has been observed, that where the school hours have been limited, and the children employed in the open air, they have assumed a stronger and healthier appearance, whilst they have not fallen back in other branches of knowledge. The Commissioners believe it to be of the utmost importance that children who have to live by their labour should be trained to labour early; a boy who has not handled a spade at the age of fourteen, will rarely turn out an active labourer; and that it is therefore most desirable that the boys generally should be accustomed to work at the earliest practicable age.

It has been observed, that the success of all benevolent institutions for the education of the children of the poor, at home and on the continent, has, in no small degree, turned on the amount of industrial teaching provided for the children; and that those institutions have been less useful where the chief efforts have been directed to literary attainments. The Guardians should, of course, provide the necessary agricultural implements, suited to the age and strength of the children.

The Commissioners have, therefore, to request that you will take an opportunity of conveying these views to the Boards of Guardians of any Union of your district, in which proper arrangements for agricultural instruction of the boys are not in operation, or in which you may consider the existing arrangements may be improved by adopting the above suggestions.

It has been represented to the Commissioners, that the minimum amount of nutriment required to be given to class 4, by the Dietary Regulations, (Article 13 in Workhouse Rules,) is scarcely sufficient for boys between the ages of 12 and 15, when engaged several hours of the day in active and laborious employment; and the Commissioners have been requested, in some cases, to constitute these boys into a separate class, intermediate to classes 3 and 4, with an additional allowance of food.

On full consideration hereof, the Commissioners have determined not to alter the existing regulations relating to the dietaries, but they desire to point out that they are prepared, under paragraph No. 10 of those Regulations, to entertain any proposal which may be made to them by the Board of Guardians, under the advice of the Medical Officer, to give a somewhat larger allowance of food to boys between the ages of 12 and 15, engaged in agricultural or other industrial training, than to the other children included in class 4.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

To each Poor Law Inspector.

FORM of RETURN referred to in Letter of 17th September, 1853.

—— *Union.*

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT of the JUVENILE INMATES of the WORKHOUSE of above UNION.

1. State the total quantity of land attached to the Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouses of above Union, available for cultivation, . . .
2. State the quantity of land attached to the Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouse, which is under crop at the present time, and which is wholly or partially cultivated by boys, ...
3. State the number of boys under 15 years of age in the Workhouse at the present time, who form an agricultural class, and are wholly or partially employed on the farm, ...
4. State the total number of boys from 9 to 15, .
5. State the number of hours devoted daily to the industrial training of the boys, ...

APPENDIX L.

Appendix to Report on the National Schools in Workhouses and Prisons, by James W. Kavanagh, Esq.

6. State the number of boys in the Workhouse at the present time who have received instruction in a trade, distinguishing its nature. . .
7. State the nature of the industrial training of the girls, ...
8. State number of girls receiving any industrial education, ...
9. Number of girls from 9 to 15 years of age, .
10. Number of hours devoted daily to the industrial training of the girls, ...
11. State the causes (if any) which have prevented the Guardians from employing boys in agriculture, ...
12. State the number of children of each sex under 15 years of age, who have, during the year 1852, obtained employment outside the Workhouse,

Number of Boys.	Trades.

Signed—Clerk, _____.

Master of Workhouse, _____.

Date, _____ 1853.

APPENDIX M.

Page

I. Four Tables, showing the Number of Vested, to be Vested, and Non-Vested National Schools, on the 31st December, 1853, ... 793

Appendix M.

I.—Tables (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) showing the Number of Vested, to be Vested, and Non-Vested National School Houses and School Rooms, on the 31st December, 1853.

VESTED SCHOOLS.

No. 1.—Summary in Provinces of Number of Vested National Schools on the 31st December, 1853, showing the Number of School Houses Vested, the Nature of their Security, and the Number of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in these Houses, and the Nature of Attendance in each Room.

Provinces.	Number of School Houses Vested.						Number of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in Vested Houses.							Nature of Attendance in Vested School Rooms.			
	Leased.				Held by Bonds.	Total No. of Houses held by Leases or Bonds.	Leased.				Held by Bonds.	Total No. of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in houses held by Leases or Bonds.	Mixed, attended by Males, Females, and Infants.	Separate.			
	To Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	To Trustees.	Total.			To Commissioners.	Assigned to Commissioners.	To Trustees.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Infants.	Total.
Ulster	76	46	226	348	27	375	100	58	298	453	31	487	248	119	115	5	487
Munster	88	28	185	301	20	321	133	43	283	459	25	484	119	184	180	1	484
Leinster	29	3	156	188	18	206	50	5	268	323	31	354	51	148	149	6	354
Connaught	63	23	101	187	3	190	88	34	147	269	4	273	101	86	84	2	273
Total,	256	100	668	1,024	68	1,092	371	140	996	1,507	91	1,598	519	537	528	14	1,598

APPENDIX M.

TO BE VESTED SCHOOLS.

To be Vested Schools.

No. 2.—SUMMARY IN PROVINCES of the Number of School Houses on the 31st December, 1853, to be Leased to the Commissioners in their Corporate Capacity, showing the Number of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in these Houses, and the Nature of Attendance in each Room.

PROVINCES.	No. of School Houses to be Vested.	No. of Rooms with Roll Nos. in Houses to be Vested.	Nature of Attendance in School Rooms to be Vested.				
			Mixed, attended by Males, Females, and Infants.	Separate.			Total.
				Males.	Females.	Infants.	
ULSTER . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MUNSTER . .	3	3	2	1	–	–	3
LEINSTER . .	1	1	–	–	1	–	1
CONNAUGHT .	5	6	4	1	1	–	6
TOTAL . .	9	10	6	2	2	–	10

Non-Vested Schools.

NON-VESTED SCHOOLS.

No. 3.—SUMMARY in PROVINCES of the Number of Non-Vested National Schools, on the 31st December, 1853.

PROVINCES.	Number of School Rooms.				
	Mixed, attended by Males, Females, and Infants.	Separate.			Total.
		Males.	Females.	Infants.	
ULSTER . .	1,058	156	207	6	1,427
MUNSTER . .	338	180	219	8	745
LEINSTER . .	317	255	267	13	852
CONNAUGHT . .	313	52	78	–	443
TOTAL . .	2,026	643	771	27	3,467

VESTED, TO BE VESTED, AND NON-VESTED NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

No. 4.—SUMMARY in PROVINCES of the Total Number of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in Vested, to be Vested, and Non-Vested Houses, on the 31st December, 1853.

PROVINCES.	Total Number of School Rooms with Roll Nos. in Vested, to be Vested, and Non-Vested Houses, on the 31st December, 1853.				
	Mixed, attended by Males, Females, and Infants.	Separate.			Total.
		Males.	Females.	Infants.	
ULSTER . .	1,306	275	322	11	1,914
MUNSTER . .	459	365	399	9	1,232
LEINSTER . .	368	403	417	19	1,207
CONNAUGHT . .	418	139	163	2	722
TOTAL . .	2,551	1,182	1,301	41	5,075

APPENDIX N.

Page

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS DISMISSED, DEPRESSED, FINED, AND REPRIMANDED, DURING THE YEAR 1853, . . 799

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